

COLTON & FITCH'S MODERN



School Geography.

NEW YORK:
HIVISON, PHINNEY, BLAKEMAN & CO.

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1855

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COLTON AND FITCH'S
MODERN
SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY.

ILLUSTRATED BY FORTY MAPS,

AND

George W. Fitch
Numerous Engravings.

BY GEORGE W. FITCH.

MAPS ON A NEW AND UNIFORM SYSTEM OF SCALES, CONSTRUCTED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS WORK,

BY GEORGE WOOLWORTH COLTON.

REVISED AND CORRECTED, ACCORDING TO THE LATEST INFORMATION,

BY CHARLES CARROLL MORGAN.

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1866.

P R E F A C E .

In preparing this work, it has been the aim of the author to furnish a text-book upon Geography, in all respects adapted to the wants of our Common Schools—one that should be sufficiently comprehensive, and yet not so large as to discourage pupils in their attempts to master the whole of it, within a reasonable period of time. As the purchase of a series of three or four books upon the same subject, often involves an expense which parents are but ill able to bear; and as many children can attend school only for a short time; and, especially, as it is quite certain that of all the children in the schools of the United States, the larger number never study more than one book on Geography; there seemed to be an obvious necessity for a work that should embrace, in a single volume, of moderate dimensions, all the more important facts and principles of the science, so arranged and so condensed as to lead the pupil, by the most simple and direct paths, to a thorough general knowledge of the whole subject, within the ordinary period of common-school attendance. Such a work, the author has sought to make the MODERN SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY. The following are some of its more prominent features.

I. The maps are constructed on a uniform system of scales; thus furnishing the pupil with the means, as he passes from page to page, of forming an accurate idea of the relative magnitude of the several states and countries to which his attention is directed. On a page of convenient size for school purposes, it would be obviously impossible to adhere, in the delineation of the maps, to any one scale; but all variations, in this particular, are here so graduated that a very simple calculation will give the relative size; thus, all the sectional maps of the United States are drawn on the scale of 100 miles to an inch; those of other countries, on the scale of 200, 300, etc. No school geography ever before published possesses the merit of this improvement. The consequences, that the ideas generally acquired respecting the relative territorial extent of nations are very incorrect. Take England, for example. In what school-atlas can a pupil see its relative size as compared with either of the states of our Union? It is deemed unnecessary to enlarge upon the importance of this feature, as every intelligent teacher will readily perceive its value.

II. The map questions are numerous; they are in plain print; and all those relating to any one map, are uniformly placed in such relation to it, as to require no turning of leaves. They are intended to direct the pupil's attention to the more important facts only. In many instances, they embody useful information—characteristic facts, which the learner will naturally have in mind while studying the maps, and associate with the localities to which they severally refer. For example, among the questions on the map of California, occurs the following: What river, *draining a rich gold district*, joins the Feather River at Marysville? The answers to the questions are short, never requiring of the learner the recital of long lists of names.

III. The maps exhibit the latest discoveries and the present territorial arrangement of nations. Those of our new states and territories are particularly worthy of notice. In constructing these, the latest surveys have been carefully consulted. The map of the British Provinces has the merit of showing them entire and connected. The maps of Europe are arranged so as to bring together, as far as practicable, those countries which are the most nearly related to each other; the empire of Turkey is given entire, without dividing it into parts, as is commonly done.

IV. The engravings are numerous, and adapted to illustrate the text. They are designed not only to subserve the purpose of embellishment; but, also, to communicate, in a pleasing way, valuable and interesting information. They were drawn and engraved by some of our most competent artists. Many of them are from drawings and daguerreotypes taken on the spot, and all are believed to be truthful views of the various subjects they purport to represent. The improvement of the taste is not an unimportant consideration in the education of youth, and it may be fairly questioned whether the miserable caricatures in many of our school-books have not a pernicious influence in this respect.

V. Special attention is given to the facts of Physical Geography, in illustration of which, see general descriptions of the grand divisions, and the particular descriptions of any one of the several states and countries.

VI. The pronunciation of names of difficult orthoepy is parenthetically given in the places where the names first occur. A complete pronouncing vocabulary, also designed to be used as a general review, is inserted at the end of the book.

VII. Exercises have been introduced with reference to fixing in the mind of the learner the latitude and longitude of the principal cities of the world. This feature has been inserted at the special recommendation of several distinguished teachers.

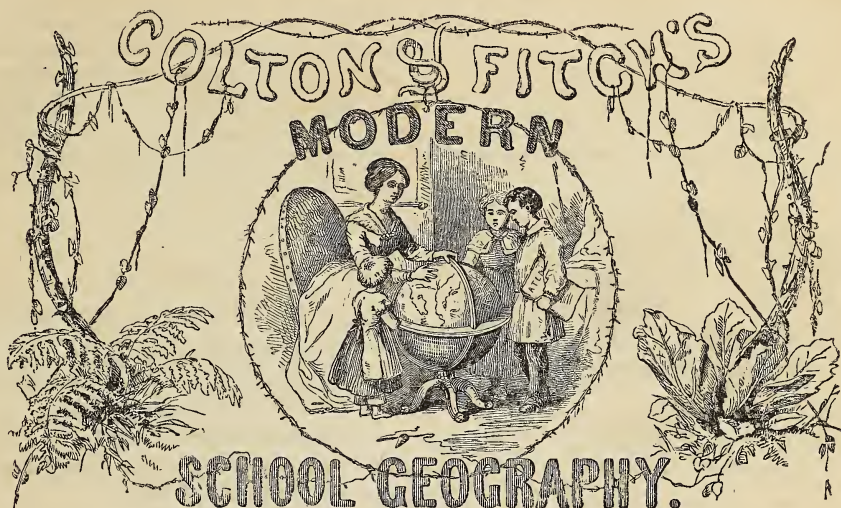
L I S T O F M A P S .

Geographical Miles to an Inch.	Geographical Miles to an Inch.	Geographical Miles to an Inch.
WESTERN HEMISPHERE..... 1800	GEORGIA, ALABAMA, AND FLORIDA..... 100	MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA..... 400
EASTERN HEMISPHERE..... 1800	MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, AND AR- 100	WEST INDIES..... 300
NORTH AMERICA..... 600	KANSAS..... 100	SOUTH AMERICA..... 600
CANADA, NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVA 100	TEXAS..... 100	EUROPE..... 500
SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 100	OHIO, INDIANA, KENTUCKY, AND 100	GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND..... 100
AND NEWFOUNDLAND..... 100	TENNESSEE..... 100	WESTERN EUROPE..... 200
UNITED STATES..... 300	ILLINOIS, MISSOURI, AND IOWA..... 100	CENTRAL EUROPE..... 200
EASTERN STATES..... 50	MICHIGAN AND WISCONSIN..... 100	EASTERN AND NORTHERN EUROPE... 300
Do. Do. 100	NEBRASKA, DAKOTA, KANSAS, COLO- 200	ASIA..... 900
NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY, AND PENN- 100	RADO, AND INDIAN TERRITORY.... 200	AUFRICA..... 750
SYLVANIA..... 100	CALIFORNIA..... 100	AUSTRALIA..... 600
DELAWARE, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, 100	WASHINGTON, OREGON, UTAH, NE- 200	
N. CAROLINA, AND S. CAROLINA... 100	VADA, AND NEW MEXICO..... 200	

*. * Besides the above, there are numerous plans of the principal cities and their vicinities.

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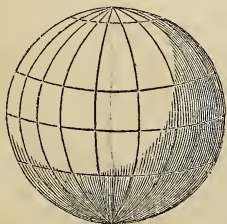
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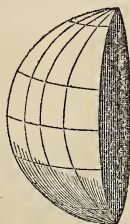
LESSON I.

FORM AND MAGNITUDE OF THE EARTH.

1. What is Geography?
A. A description of the earth's surface.
2. What is the shape of the earth?
A. It is round, or nearly so, like a ball or an orange.
3. What is the earth sometimes called?
A. A sphere or globe.



SPHERE.



HEMISPHERE.

4. What is half a sphere called?
A. A hemisphere.
5. What is the distance round the earth?
A. About 25,000 miles.

6. How long would it take a person to go round the earth, traveling at the rate of 35 miles a day?

A. A little less than two years.

7. How far is it through the center of the earth?

A. About 8,000 miles.

LESSON II.

MOTIONS OF THE EARTH.

8. What is the axis of the earth?
A. An imaginary line passing through the center of the earth from north to south.
9. Where does the axis terminate?
A. At the surface of the earth.
10. What are the Poles?
A. They are the two points on the earth's surface where the axis terminates.
11. How many motions has the earth, and what are they?
A. Two: it turns on its axis and revolves round the sun.
12. How long does it take the earth to turn once round on its axis?
A. Twenty-four hours.
13. What is the motion of the earth on its axis called?
A. The diurnal or daily motion.

14. What does this motion cause ?

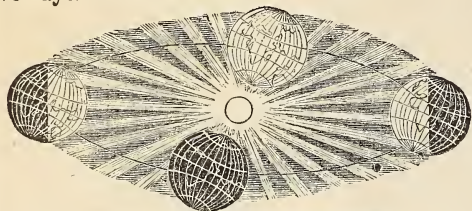
A. Day and night.

15. What is the other motion of the earth ?

A. A revolution round the sun.

16. How long does it take the earth to go round the sun ?

A. A year, or about three hundred and sixty-five days.



REVOLUTION OF THE EARTH ROUND THE SUN.

17. What does this motion cause ?

A. The changes of the seasons.

LESSON III.

MAPS AND CIRCLES.

18. What is a Map ?

A. A picture of the earth's surface.

Toward the top of a map is North, the bottom South, the right hand East, and the left hand West.

19. What do the lines drawn on maps represent ?

A. Parts of imaginary circles* extending on the earth's surface.

20. Why do you say *imaginary* circles ?

A. Because they are not actually drawn on the earth; but are only imagined or supposed to be drawn.

21. How are circles supposed to be divided ?

A. Into three hundred and sixty equal parts called degrees. (*Degrees are thus marked, (°).*)

22. What is a semicircle ?

A. Half of a circle.

23. How are the circles on the earth designated ?

A. As Great Circles and Small Circles.

24. What is a Great Circle of the earth ?

A. One that divides the earth's surface into two equal parts.

25. Which are the Great Circles of the earth ?

A. The Equator and the Meridian Circles.

26. What is a Small Circle of the earth ?

A. One that divides the earth's surface into two unequal parts.

27. Which are the Small Circles of the earth ?

A. The Tropics, Polar Circles, and Parallels.

LESSON IV.

CIRCLES OF THE EARTH DEFINED.

28. What is the Equator ?

A. A great circle on the earth's surface, everywhere equally distant from the poles.

29. What are the Meridian Circles ?

A. They are great circles that extend north and south round the globe.

30. What is a Meridian or Meridian Line ?

A. It is the part of a meridian circle which extends from one pole to the other.

31. How many meridians are commonly drawn on globes ?

A. Twenty-four; but every place is supposed to have a meridian passing through it.

32. What are the Parallels ?

A. They are small circles passing round the earth parallel* to the equator.

33. What are the Tropics ?

A. They are two parallels, one north, and the other south, of the equator, and each at a distance from it of $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees.

34. What are the names of the Tropics ?

A. That north of the equator is called the Tropic of Cancer; that south of it, the Tropic of Capricorn.

35. What are the Polar Circles ?

A. Two circles surrounding the poles, each at a distance of $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ from the pole it surrounds.

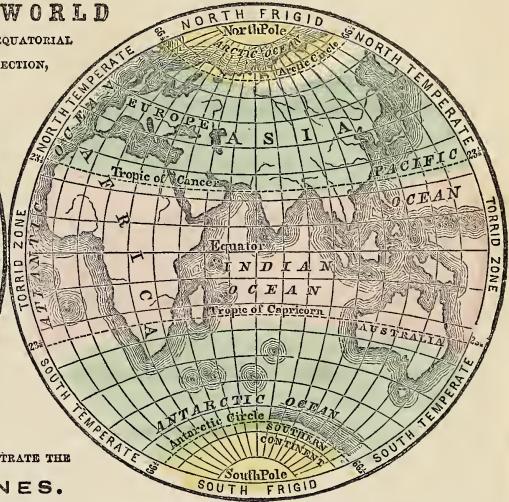
36. What are the Polar Circles called ?

A. The one about the North Pole is called the Arctic Circle; the one about the South Pole, the Antarctic Circle.

* The term *circle*, *here*, and in the succeeding paragraphs of Lessons III. and IV., is employed in a restricted sense, applying only to the *circumference* of the circle. (See *Definitions mathematically stated*, page 12.)

* Circles are parallel to each other when every point of the one is equidistant from every corresponding point of the other.

THE WORLD

ON AN EQUATORIAL
PROJECTION,TO ILLUSTRATE THE
ZONES.LESSON V.
ZONES.

39. What are the Zones?

A. They are belts or divisions of the earth's surface, formed by the Tropics and Polar Circles.

40. How many Zones are there, and what are they called?

A. Five: one Torrid; two Temperate; and two Frigid.

41. Where is the Torrid Zone?

A. Between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. (See map above.)

42. Where are the Temperate Zones?

A. The North Temperate Zone lies between the Tropic of Cancer and the Arctic Circle; and the South Temperate Zone, between the Tropic of Capricorn and the Antarctic Circle.

43. Where is the North Frigid Zone?

A. North of the Arctic Circle.

44. Where is the South Frigid Zone?

A. South of the Antarctic Circle.

45. What do the words *torrid* and *frigid* mean?A. Torrid means *hot*, and *frigid cold*: in the Torrid Zone the climate is hot; in the Frigid, it is extremely cold.

SCENE IN THE TORRID ZONE.



SCENE IN THE TEMPERATE ZONE.



SCENE IN THE FRIGID ZONE.

LESSON VI. LATITUDE.

46. What is Latitude?
A. It is distance from the equator, north or south.
47. Where do we begin to reckon Latitude?
A. At the equator.
48. What is Latitude reckoned from the equator toward the North Pole called?
A. North Latitude.
49. What is Latitude reckoned from the equator toward the South Pole called?
A. South Latitude.
50. Where must a place be situated to have no Latitude?
A. On the equator.
51. How many degrees of Latitude may a place have?
A. Ninety degrees.
52. Where must a place be situated to have ninety degrees of Latitude?
A. Either at the North or the South Pole.
53. Where are the degrees of Latitude numbered on a map?
A. On the right and left sides.

LESSON VII. LONGITUDE.

54. What is Longitude?
A. Distance east or west from a selected meridian.
55. Why do we say a *selected meridian*?
A. Because we may select or choose any meridian from which to reckon Longitude.
56. What meridian is commonly selected for this purpose?
A. The meridian which passes through Greenwich (*grin'idge*), near London. (*See map page 76.*)
57. What is this meridian called?
A. The prime or first meridian.
58. What others are sometimes selected as prime meridians?
A. Different nations sometimes select the meridian of their own capital.
59. What is Longitude which is reckoned from the first meridian toward the right hand called?
A. East Longitude.

60. What is Longitude which is reckoned from the first meridian toward the left hand called?

A. West Longitude.

NOTE.—Places situated upon the *prime meridian* have no Longitude.



GREENWICH OBSERVATORY.

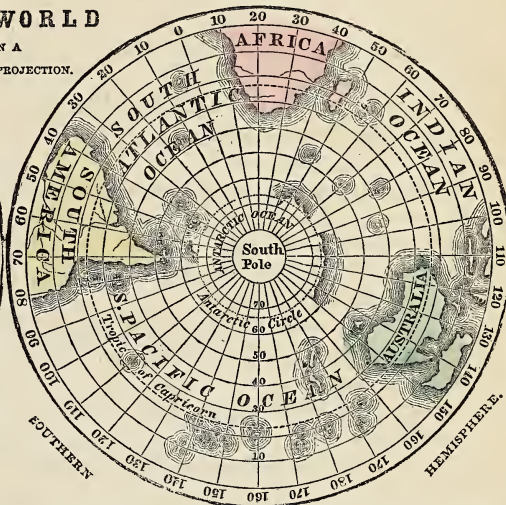
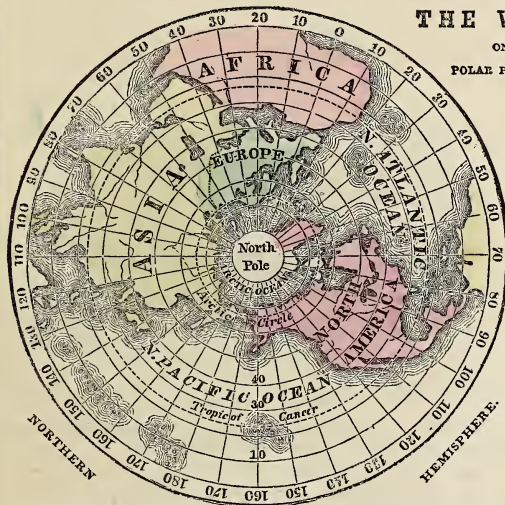
61. How many degrees of Longitude can a place have?
A. One hundred and eighty degrees.
62. How many degrees does it take to go round the earth?
A. Three hundred and sixty degrees.
63. Where are the degrees of Longitude numbered on a map?
A. At the top and bottom.

LESSON VIII. LAND AND WATER.

64. How many square miles does the surface of the earth contain?
A. About two hundred millions.
65. How is the surface of the earth divided?
A. Into Land and Water.
66. What part of the earth's surface is Land?
A. A little more than one fourth.
67. What part is Water?
A. Something less than three fourths.
68. Is the Land equally or unequally distributed over the earth's surface?
A. It is very unequally distributed.

THE WORLD

ON A
POLAR PROJECTION.



69. Which hemisphere contains the more Land, the Eastern or the Western?

A. The Eastern Hemisphere. (*See map on the fifth page.*)

70. Which hemisphere contains the more Land, the Northern or the Southern? (*See map above.*)

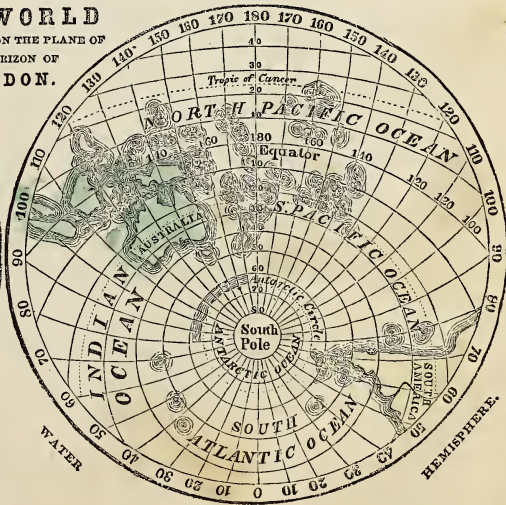
71. What hemisphere would include nearly all the Land on the globe?

A. A hemisphere having London for its center. (*See map of the Land Hemisphere below.*)

72. What would cover nearly all the opposite hemisphere?
A. Water.

THE WORLD

PROJECTED UPON THE PLANE OF
THE HORIZON OF
LONDON.



LESSON IX.

DIVISIONS OF THE LAND.

73. What are Continents?

A. The largest two of the natural divisions of the land are called Continents.

The Continents are islands. (*See below, 77.*)

74. By what names are the Continents distinguished?

A. One is called the Eastern Continent; the other, the Western Continent.

75. Name the grand divisions of the Eastern Continent.

A. Europe, Asia, and Africa.

76. Name the grand divisions of the Western Continent.

A. North America and South America.

77. What is an Island?

A. A portion of land surrounded by water.

78. What is a group of Islands?

A. Several Islands situated at no great distance from each other.

79. What is a Peninsula?

A. A portion of land almost surrounded by water.

80. What is an Isthmus?

A. A neck of land uniting a peninsula to the mainland.

LESSON X.

DIVISIONS OF THE LAND.

[CONTINUED.]

81. What is a Cape?

A. A point of land extending into the water.

82. By what other names are Capes sometimes called?

A. Headland, Point, Naze (meaning nose).

83. What is a Promontory?

A. A high or mountainous Cape.

84. What is a Mountain?

A. Land raised to a great height above the surrounding country.

85. What is a Hill?

A. A small elevation of land.

86. How are mountains generally disposed?

A. In ranges or chains.

87. What is a Volcano?

A. A mountain that sends forth fire, smoke, ashes, lava, etc.



VOLCANO OF ORIZABA.

The term Volcano, is often applied to an *opening* in the earth, either on a mountain or plain, from which issue fire, smoke, lava, etc.

88. What is a Plain?

A. A tract of land level, or nearly so.

89. How are plains divided?

A. Into Upland Plains and Lowland Plains.

90. What are the lowland plains of North America called?

A. Savannas or Prairies.



LLANO OF SOUTH AMERICA.

91. What are the plains of South America called?

A. Llanos (*level fields*), Pampas (*flats*), and Selvas (*forests*).

92. What are the plains of Russia called?

A. Steppes (pronounced *steps*).

93. What are Upland Plains?

A. Those which are elevated several thousand feet above the level of the sea.

94. By what name are they distinguished?

A. Table-lands or Plateaus.

95. What is a Valley?

A. The space between mountains or hills.

96. What is a Desert?

A. A barren tract of country.

97. What is an Oasis?

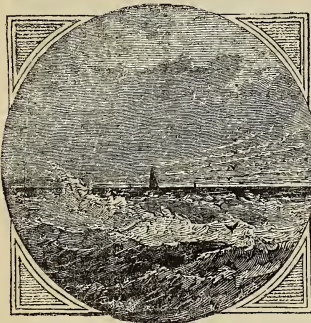
A. A fertile place in a desert.

98. What is a Coast?

A. The edge or margin of the land next to the sea.

LESSON XI.

DIVISIONS OF THE WATER.



99. What is the Ocean?

A. The great body of salt water on the globe.

100. What are the names of the five grand divisions of the Ocean?

A. The Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Arctic, and Southern.

101. What are Seas, Gulfs, or Bays?

A. Bodies of water somewhat confined by land.

102. What is a Strait?

A. A narrow passage of water connecting two other bodies of water.

103. What are wide straits sometimes called?

A. Channels.

104. What is a Sound?

A. A comparatively shallow channel or bay.

NOTE—When the name Sound was first applied to bodies of water, vessels usually carried lines of but 96 feet in length, and those bays, straits, and channels whose depth could be ascertained with such lines were called *Sounds*.

105. What is an Archipelago?

A. A sea containing numerous islands.

106. What is a Harbor?

A. A bay or inlet in which ships may be sheltered from the fury of the winds and waves.

107. What is a Lake?

A. A large body of water surrounded by land.

LESSON XII.

DIVISIONS OF THE WATER.

[CONTINUED.]

108. What is a River?

A. A large stream of water flowing through the land.

109. What are small streams called?

A. Rills, Rivulets, and Brooks.

110. What is the source of a river?

A. The place where it rises.

111. What is the region from which a river derives its waters called?

A. A *basin*.

112. Why is it called a basin?

A. Because the sides slope toward each other like the sides of a basin.

113. What are the right and left banks of a river?

A. Those at the right and left in proceeding from the source to the mouth.

114. What is the mouth of a river?

A. The place where the river terminates or flows into the sea or other body of water.



FALLS OF MONTMORENCY.

115. What is a Cataract?

A. A great fall of a river over a precipice.

116. What is a Tributary or Affluent?

A. A river which flows into another river.

117. What is a Firth or Estuary?

A. The widening of a tidal river as it approaches its mouth.

118. What is a Canal?

A. A large trench dug in the earth, and filled with water, to float boats from one place to another.

LESSON XIII.

GOVERNMENTS.

119. What are the two principal forms of Government at present existing in the world?

A. Monarchical and Republican Governments.

120. What is a Monarchy?

A. That form of government which places the supreme power in the hands of one person.

121. What is an Absolute Monarchy?

A. A government in which the will of the ruler is the highest law.

122. What is a Limited Monarchy?

A. A government in which the power of the ruler is limited by fixed laws.



CORONATION OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

123. What is an Aristocracy?

A. A government conducted by a few persons, called nobles.

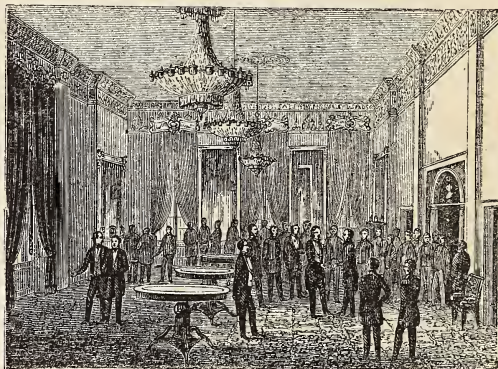
NOTE.—There is no purely aristocratic government now in existence; Great Britain is partly so, the House of Lords being mostly composed of a class called the nobility.

124. What is a Democracy?

A. That form of government in which the supreme power is in the hands of the people at large.

125. What is a Republic?

A. A country or state whose laws are enacted by representatives elected by the people.



THE PRESIDENT RECEIVING VISITORS.

126. What is the title of the chief officer of a Republic?

A. A President or Governor.

127. What title is applied to the ruler of a Monarchy?

A. King or Queen, to the ruler of a kingdom; Emperor, Czar, Sultan, or Mogul, to the ruler of an empire.

LESSON XIV.

POLITICAL DIVISIONS.

128. What is an Empire?

A. The territory or country under a sovereign called an Emperor.

129. What is a Kingdom?

A. A country ruled by a King or Queen.

130. What is a State?

A. A division of a republic, united with others in a general government, but independent in regard to its own local affairs.

NOTE.—Most countries are divided, for administrative purposes, into Provinces, Districts, Counties or Shires; these in the United States are usually again divided into Townships, sometimes called Towns.

131. What is a Town?

A. A permanent collection of houses and inhabitants.

132. What is a City?

A. An incorporated town, usually governed by a Mayor, and assistants called Aldermen.

133. What is the capital of a country?

A. The seat of government, or the city or town where its laws are made.

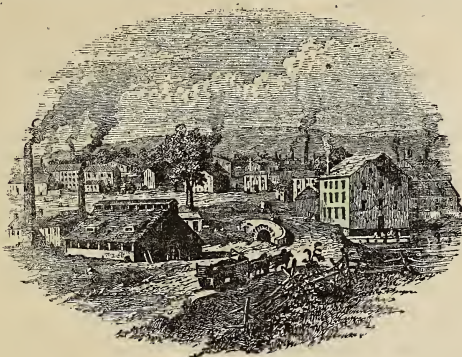
134. What is a Metropolis?

A. The chief city of a country, or the one which contains the greatest number of inhabitants.

135. What is a Sea-port Town?

A. One that is situated upon a harbor or large river, so as to be reached by vessels.

NOTE.—Sea-port Towns are generally called Ports. Towns that have many large manufactories within them are called Manufacturing Towns.



MANUFACTURING VILLAGE.

LESSON XV.

RACES AND CONDITIONS OF MEN.

136. How many distinct Races of men are there?

A. Five: the Caucasian, or European; Mongolian, or Asiatic; Negro, or African; Malayan; and American, or Indian.

NOTE.—The numbers belonging to the different races have been thus estimated: Caucasian, 544 millions; Mongolian, 403 millions; Negro, 73 millions; Malayan, 30 millions; American, 14 millions.

137. What is the peculiar Color of each Race.

A. The Caucasian, white; Mongolian, yellow; Negro, black; Malayan, brown; American, red.

138. What are the four principal states of society?

A. Savage, barbarous, half-civilized, and civilized.



THE SAVAGE STATE.

139. What characterizes the Savage state?

A. The people in this state live chiefly by hunting, fishing, and plunder; are generally at war; have no literature; and look upon their women as inferior beings.

140. How do men live in the Barbarous state?

A. Principally by pasturage and rude agriculture. People in this state usually live in tents, and wander from place to place with their herds.

141. What are the characteristics of Half-civilized nations?

A. They excel in many of the useful arts, have but little foreign commerce, are jealous of strangers, and make slow progress in literature and science.

142. For what are Civilized nations distinguished?

A. For rapid advances in science, literature, and the useful arts; superior social and religious advantages; and the general diffusion of knowledge.

NOTE.—The degree of civilization to which a nation has arrived, can generally be estimated by the social position of woman.

TOPICAL REVIEW OF DEFINITIONS.

The following arrangement has been introduced for the convenience of such teachers as object to the method of examination by question and answer.

The definitions of circles in their application to the earth, here given, differ, in some measure, from those on the preceding pages, where the author conformed, in his treatment of the subject, to the method commonly pursued in elementary treatises. As this, however, to some extent, confounds superficialities with lines, it has been thought best to introduce a series of definitions, in which mathematical terms shall be employed with strict precision.

Geography is a description of the earth's surface.

The **Shape of the Earth** is round, or nearly so, like a ball or an orange.

The **Circumference of the Earth**, or distance round it, is 25,000 miles.

The **Diameter of the Earth**, or distance through it, is about 8,000 miles.

The **Axis of the Earth** is an imaginary line passing through its center from north to south.

The **Poles of the Earth** are the two points on its surface where the axis terminates.

Motions of the Earth.—The earth has two motions: it turns on its axis once in twenty-four hours, and revolves round the sun once a year. The former is called the *diurnal* or *daily* motion; the latter, the *annual* or *yearly* motion.

The *diurnal motion* causes day and night; the *annual motion*, the changes of the seasons.

A **Map** is a picture of the earth's surface.

Toward the top of a map is North, the bottom South, the right hand East, and the left hand West.

CIRCLES.

A **Circle** is the space inclosed by a curved line called the Circumference, every part of which line is equally distant from a point within called the center.

Circles, as applied to globes, are of two kinds: *great circles* and *small circles*.

A **Great Circle** is one that divides a globe into two equal parts.

A **Small Circle** is one that divides a globe into two unequal parts.

The *lines on maps* represent parts of the circumferences of circles.

Circles are applied to the earth for convenience in determining the direction, distance, and relative situation of places on its surface.

The **Great Circles of the Earth** are the Equator and the Meridians.

The **Small Circles of the Earth** are the Parallels of Latitude, under which may be included the Tropics and the Polar Circles.

The **Equator** is a great circle bisecting the earth midway between the poles.

The **Meridians** are great circles bisecting the earth in the line of its axis.

A **Meridian Line** is that part of the circumference of a meridian circle which extends from pole to pole.

Meridian lines being like parts of the circumferences of great circles of the earth are all of equal length.

Every place has its own meridian; though, on maps of the world, it is usual to represent but thirty-six meridians, and on globes but twenty-four.

The **Parallels of Latitude** are small circles of the earth, parallel to the equator.

The parallels of latitude, as a consequence of their being small circles parallel to the equator, are of unequal extent. They diminish from the equator toward the poles, where they become nothing.

The **Tropics** are two parallels of latitude, one cutting the earth's surface at a distance of $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ north of the equator; the other, at an equal distance, south of it.

The *northern tropic* is called the **Tropic of Cancer**; the *southern*, the **Tropic of Capricorn**.

The **Polar Circles** are two parallels of latitude, one north, the other south of the equator, each cutting the earth's surface, at a distance of $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ from its respective pole.

The *polar circle*, north of the equator, is called the **Arctic Circle**; and the *polar circle*, south of the equator, is called the **Antarctic Circle**.

ZONES, LATITUDE, AND LONGITUDE.

The **Zones** are belts or divisions of the earth's surface, formed by the tropics and polar circles.

Number and Names of the Zones.—There are five Zones: the Torrid, North Temperate, South Temperate, North Frigid, and South Frigid.

Boundaries of the Zones.—The Torrid Zone is bounded by the tropics; the North Temperate, by the Tropic of Cancer and the Arctic Circle; the South Temperate, by the Tropic of Capricorn and the Antarctic Circle; the North Frigid, by the Arctic Circle; and the South Frigid, by the Antarctic Circle.

Characteristics of the Zones.—The Torrid Zone is characterized by its hot climate; the Temperate Zones, by a comparatively mild climate; the Frigid, by an intensely cold climate.

Latitude is distance from the equator, north or south.

Latitude is reckoned from the equator.

North Latitude is distance north of the equator.

South Latitude is distance south of the equator.

Places situated on the equator have no latitude. Places situated at the poles have the highest latitude, ninety degrees.

The degrees of latitude are numbered on the right and left sides of a map.

Longitude is distance east or west from some selected meridian.

The selected meridian, from which longitude is reckoned is called the *prime meridian*.

Any meridian may be selected as a prime meridian. The meridian of Greenwich is the one most commonly selected as a prime meridian.

East Longitude is distance east of the prime meridian.

West Longitude is distance west of the prime meridian.

Places situated upon the prime meridian have no longitude.

As longitude is reckoned east and west, half round the globe, the highest longitude which any place may have, is one hundred and eighty degrees.

The degrees of longitude are numbered at the top and bottom of a map.

LAND DIVISIONS.

Continents.—The largest two of the natural divisions of the land are called Continents : one being distinguished as the Eastern Continent ; the other, as the Western Continent

The *grand divisions of the Eastern Continent* are Europe, Asia, and Africa.

The *grand divisions of the Western Continent* are North and South America.

The Continents are islands.

An **Island** is a portion of land surrounded by water.

Several islands, situated at no great distance from each other, are called a **Group**.

A **Peninsula** is a portion of land almost surrounded by water.

An **Isthmus** is a neck of land uniting a peninsula to the mainland.

A **Cape** is a point of land extending into the water.

A **Cape** is sometimes called a Headland, Point, Naze, etc.

A **Promontory** is a high or mountainous cape.

A **Mountain** is land raised to a great height above the surrounding country.

Mountains are generally disposed in ranges or chains.

Mountains considerably elevated above the rest of the same chain are called *peaks*.

A **Volcano** is a mountain that sends forth fire, smoke, ashes, lava, etc.

The term **Volcano** is applied to an opening, either on a mountain or plain, from which issue fire, smoke, ashes, lava, etc.

A **Hill** is a small elevation of land.

A **Plain** is a tract of land level, or nearly so.

Some plains are elevated several thousand feet above the level of the sea ; these are called Table-lands or Plateaus : others are comparatively low. In North America, the lowland plains are called Savannas or Prairies ; in South America, Llanos (*level fields*), Pampas (*Arks*), and Selvas (*forests*) ; in Russia, Steppes.

A **Valley** is the space between mountains or hills.

A **Desert** is a barren tract of country.

An **Oasis** is a fertile place in a desert.

A **Shore** or **Coast** is the edge or margin of the land next the sea, or other body of water.

WATER DIVISIONS.

The **Ocean** is the great body of salt water on the globe.

The *grand divisions of the Ocean* are five ; the Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Arctic, and Antarctic or Southern.

Seas, Gulfs, and Bays are bodies of water somewhat confined by land.

A **Strait** is a narrow passage of water connecting two larger bodies of water

A **Channel** is a wide passage of water.

A **Sound** is a comparatively shallow channel or bay

A **Harbor** is a bay or inlet in which ships may be sheltered from the fury of the winds and waves.

A **Lake** is a large body of water surrounded by land.

A **River** is a large stream of water flowing through the land.

A **Rill**, **Rivulet**, or **Brook** is a small stream of water flowing through the land.

A **Tributary** or **Affluent** is a river which flows into another river.

The *Source of a River* is the place where it rises.

The *Mouth of a River* is the place where it terminates or flows into the sea or other body of water.

The *Basin of a River* is the region of country from which the river derives its waters, and is so called, because its sides slope toward each other like the sides of a basin.

Banks of a River.—The shores of a river are often called banks. The shore on the right, in descending a river, is called the *right bank* ; and the shore on the left, the *left bank*.

When a river falls over a precipice, it forms a *Cataract* ; when it flows down a moderate declivity, it produces *Rapids* ; when, in a small stream, it falls from step to step in successive cataracts, it is often called a *Cascade*. All these descents of water are called *Falls*.

A **Frith**, **Firth**, or **Estuary** is the widening of a tidal river as it approaches its mouth.

The term *Estuary* is derived from *æstu*, to boil or foam, and was applied to the mouths of tidal rivers from the appearance of the water as the entering tide meets the opposing current of the stream.

A **Canal** is a large trench dug in the earth and filled with water, to float boats from one place to another.

POLITICAL DIVISIONS.

There are three forms of government ; Monarchical, Aristocratic, and Democratic.

A **Monarchy** is the form of government in which the supreme power is in the hands of one person.

There are two kinds of Monarchy ; Absolute and Limited.

An *Absolute Monarchy* is that form of government in which the will of the ruler is the highest law.

A *Limited Monarchy* is that form of government in which the power of the ruler is limited by fixed laws.

An **Aristocracy** is a form of government conducted by a few persons called nobles.

At present, there exists no purely aristocratic government : that of Great Britain is partly so ; the House of Lords being mostly composed of a class of persons called the Nobility.

A **Democracy** is that form of government in which the supreme power is in the hands of the people at large.

A **Republic** is a democratic state whose laws are made by representatives chosen by the people.

The term republic is generally applied to *confederacies of Republican states* ; and, sometimes, to *Aristocracies*.

WESTERN

HEMISPHERE



LESSON XVI.

EXERCISES ON THE MAP OF THE WORLD.

CONTINENTS.—1. What are the grand divisions of the Western Continent? 2. Of the Eastern Continent? 3. What large island, sometimes called a continent, in the Eastern Hemisphere? 4. Which is the larger, the Eastern Continent or the Western? 5. In what direction is the Western Continent the longest? 6. In what direction is the Eastern Continent the longest?

ISLANDS.—7. What island off the east coast of North America? 8. Between North and South America? 9. West of Europe? 10. Off the southeast coast of Africa? 11. North of Australia? 12. South of Australia?

PENINSULAS.—13. What large peninsula in the Western Hemisphere? 14. In the Eastern Hemisphere? 15. What peninsula project from the eastern part of North America? 16. What, from the western part? 17. What peninsula forms the northwest part of Europe? 18. What the southwest part? 19. What three, project from the southern part of Asia?

ISTHMUSES.—20. What isthmus connects North and South America? 21. What, Africa and Asia?

CAPES.—22. What cape at the eastern extremity of South America? 23. What, near the southern extremity? 24. At the southern extremity of Greenland? 25. At the southern extremity of the peninsula of California? 26. At the western extremity of Africa? 27. Near the southern extremity? 28. At the eastern extremity of Africa?

EASTERN

HEMISPHERE



OCEANS.—20. What ocean west of North and South America? 30. What east of North and South America? 31. What ocean north of America, Europe, and Asia? 32. What ocean surrounds the South Pole? 33. What ocean south of Asia?

SEAS.—34. What sea north of South America? 35. Between Europe and Africa? 36. Between Africa and Asia? 37. Between Arabia and Hindoostan? 38. South of China? 39. What seas between Europe and Asia?

GULFS AND BAYS.—40. What gulf south of the United States? 41. West of Africa? 42. Between Arabia and Persia? 43. What large bay in the northern part of North America? 44. West of Greenland?

STRAITS.—45. What strait between North America and Asia? 46. At the entrance of the Mediterranean Sea? 47. At the entrance of the Red Sea? 48. Between Australia and New Guinea? 49. What, separating Tierra del Fuego from South America?

NOTE.—Let the pupil first find the answers on the map, and then verify them by comparing them with the following initial and terminal letters: 1. N-h A-a, S-h A-a. 2. E-e, A-a, A-a. 3. A-a. 4. E-n. 5. From N-th to S-th. 6. From E-to W-l. 7. N-d. 8. C-a. 9. E-h. 10. M-r. 11. N. G-a. 12. V-u-d-s L-d. 13. S-h A-a. 14. A-a. 15. N-a-s-a, F-a. 16. C-a.

A-a. 17. N-y, S-n or the Scandinavian Peninsula. 18. S-n. 19. A-n, H-n, M-y. 20. P-a. 21. S-z. 22. R-e. 23. H-n. 24. F-l. 25. St. L-s. 26. V-a. 27. G-d H-e. 28. G-l. 29. P-c. 30. A-c. 31. A-c. 32. S-n. 33. I-n. 34. C-n. 35. M-n. 36. R-d. 37. A-n. 38. C-a. 39. B-h. C-n. 40. M-o. 41. G-a. 42. P-n. 43. H-a. 44. B-a. 45. B-a. 46. G-r. 47. B-b. 48. T-s. 49. M-n.

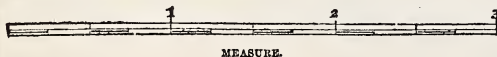
LESSON XVII. SCALE OF MAPS.

TO THE LEARNER.—In studying maps, you should endeavor to learn the size or dimensions of different countries, and how kingdoms and states differ from each other in their extent. For example, you should know whether Switzerland, in Europe, is larger or smaller than the state in which you live.

You should also learn from the maps the distances between places, the breadth of straits, channels, seas, etc. Thus, you should observe the distance between your town or city and the city of New York; the distance between New York and other large cities, etc. It would be well also to compare distances; as, whether the distance between New York and Philadelphia is greater or less than that between London and Paris, or that between Paris and Rome.

You will ask how you can learn these things from the maps. We will tell you. On each map in this book you will see it stated on what *scale* it is drawn. Some of the maps are drawn on the scale of 100 geographical miles to an inch. By this is meant that an inch on the map represents a distance of 100 miles on the earth's surface: and two cities which are an inch apart on the map are distant from each other 100 miles; if they are two inches apart, they are distant from each other 200 miles, etc. Other maps are on different scales. as 300 miles to an inch, 400 miles to an inch, 600 miles to an inch, etc.

Now, if you will take an inch measure, like the one here shown, and apply it to a map, you can easily tell the distances between places. You see it is *three inches long*, and is divided into half inches and quarter inches. You should make one like it of white paper.



Below is a map with the measure placed on it. We will ask a few questions, to familiarize you with the mode of finding *distances*.

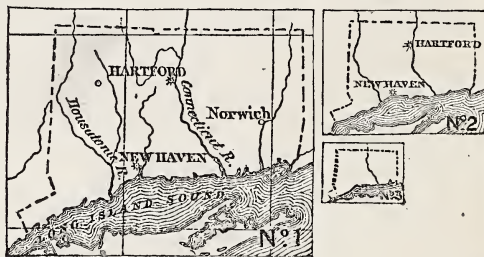


MEASURE APPLIED TO A MAP.

Suppose the map to be on the scale of 100 miles to an inch. What is the distance from the city to the hill? What, to the creek? What, to the canal? To the railroad crossing? To the head of the lake? To the outlet of the lake? How far is it from the head of the lake to its outlet? From the head of the lake to the brook?

Let the pupil answer the above questions, supposing the map to be on the scale of 50 miles to an inch: 25 miles to an inch; 200 miles, etc. In this way, better than any other, will he comprehend what is meant by the scales of maps.

We wish to show you next how to compare the *magnitude* of countries represented on maps of different scales.



MAPS OF CONNECTICUT.

You see here three maps of the State of Connecticut. The scales, on which they are drawn, are as follows:

No. 1 is 50 MILES TO AN INCH.

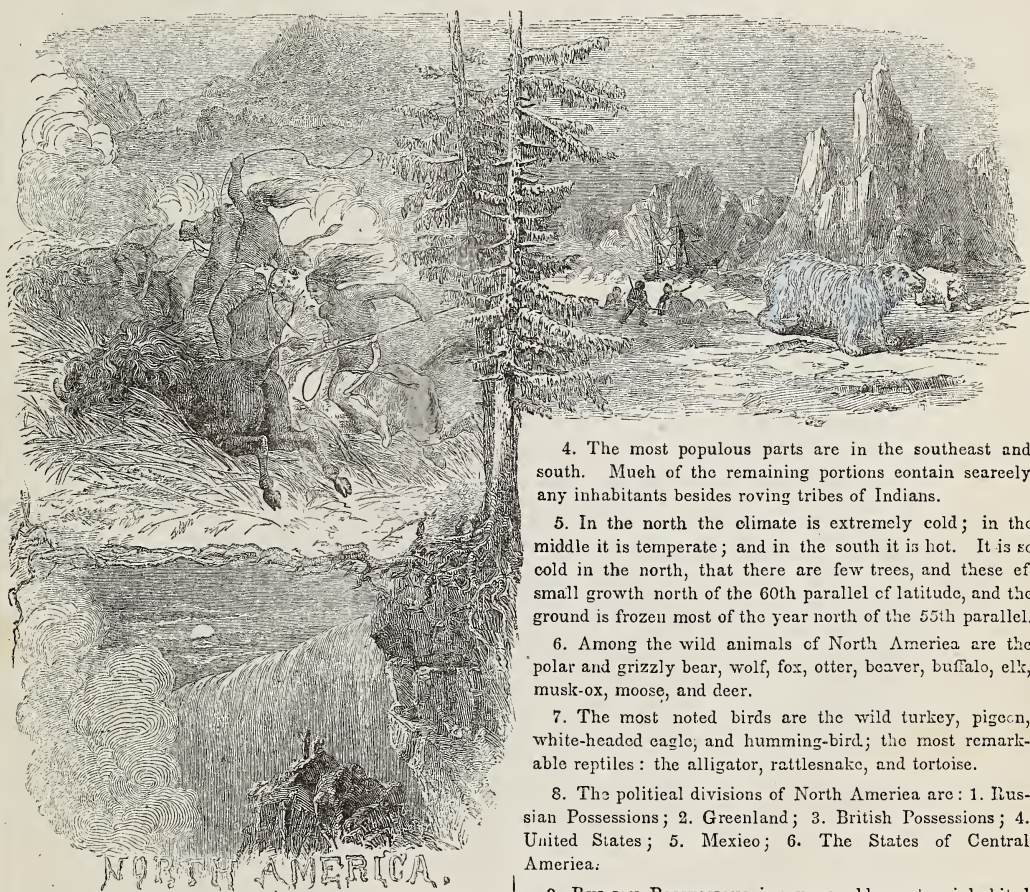
No. 2 is 100 MILES TO AN INCH.

No. 3 is 200 MILES TO AN INCH.

You should here observe two things: First, *The greater the number of miles to an inch, the smaller is the map*; thus, No. 3, on the scale of 200 miles to an inch, is the smallest of the three maps. Second, *The map on the scale of 50 miles to an inch is more than twice as large as the one of 100 miles; it is nearly four times as large.*

It is impossible to make all maps on the same scale; but in order that you may easily learn the dimensions of countries, and compare them with other countries, we have taken the pains to draw all the maps in this book on the scale of 50 miles to an inch, 100 miles, or some other easily compared number of geographical miles.

The author would suggest to teachers the utility of frequently exercising pupils on the maps in the manner above shown. It tends, specially, to render map studies more attractive, and, generally, to increase the pupil's interest in geography.



NORTH AMERICA.

LESSON XVIII.

NORTH AMERICA.

1. NORTH AMERICA extends from the Isthmus of Panama on the south to the Arctic Ocean on the north. It is washed by the Atlantic Ocean on the east, and the Pacific Ocean on the west.

2. The great region of mountains and highlands is in the west. The lowland region extends through the middle and along the Atlantic coast.

3. The rivers and lakes are on a magnificent scale. Lake Superior is the largest known body of fresh water on the globe.

4. The most populous parts are in the southeast and south. Much of the remaining portions contain scarcely any inhabitants besides roving tribes of Indians.

5. In the north the climate is extremely cold; in the middle it is temperate; and in the south it is hot. It is so cold in the north, that there are few trees, and these of small growth north of the 60th parallel of latitude, and the ground is frozen most of the year north of the 55th parallel.

6. Among the wild animals of North America are the polar and grizzly bear, wolf, fox, otter, beaver, buffalo, elk, musk-ox, moose, and deer.

7. The most noted birds are the wild turkey, pigeon, white-headed eagle, and humming-bird; the most remarkable reptiles: the alligator, rattlesnake, and tortoise.

8. The political divisions of North America are: 1. Russian Possessions; 2. Greenland; 3. British Possessions; 4. United States; 5. Mexico; 6. The States of Central America.

9. RUSSIAN POSSESSIONS is a very cold country, inhabited by people chiefly engaged in collecting furs and skins.

10. GREENLAND is known to be an island, though its northern coast has never been explored. The only valuable portions belong to Denmark. The inhabitants are of low stature, live in huts, and depend for their subsistence principally on the seals which abound along the coast.

Questions.—1. Extent of North America? 2. Where is the great region of mountains and highlands? The lowland region? 3. Rivers and lakes? Lake Superior? 4. Where are the most populous parts? 5. Describe the climate. 6. Wild animals? 7. Birds? Reptiles? 8. Political divisions? 9. Russian Possessions? 10. Greenland?



LESSON XIX.

Questions on the Map.

NOTE.—The Map of North America, on the opposite page, is on a scale of 600 geographical, or 690 statute, miles to an inch. Let the pupil apply his measure to it, and answer such questions as the teacher may ask relative to the distances from one point to another.

What is the scale of this Map?

BOUNDARIES.—1. What ocean on the north? 2. What, on the east? 3. What, on the south and west?

ISLANDS.—4. What island east of Greenland? 5. What, near the west coast of Greenland? 6. In the north part of Hudson's Bay? 7. West of Baffin's Bay? 8. What land, supposed to be an island, west of Cockburn Island? 9. What newly discovered island still farther to the west? 10. What island north of Banks' Land? 11. What island east of the Gulf of St. Lawrence? 12. What smaller islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence? 13. What islands in the Atlantic, east of Charleston? 14. What islands between the United States and South America? 15. Which is the largest of these islands? 16. Which are the three next in size? 17. What group of small islands, northeast from Cuba? 18. What islands on the Pacific coast of the British Possessions? 19. Of the Russian Possessions?

GULFS AND BAYS.—20. What bays on the north coast, west of Victoria Land? 21. What gulf between Victoria Land and Cockburn Island? 22. What bay west of Greenland? 23. What, in the interior of the British Possessions? 24. In the south part of Hudson's Bay? 25. East of Hudson's Bay? 26. What gulf west of Newfoundland (*mi'fund land*)? 27. What large gulf south of the United States? 28. What bay west of Yucatan? 29. East of Guatemala? 30. What gulf in the north-west part of Mexico?

PENINSULAS.—31. What peninsula south of the Gulf of St. Lawrence? 32. What, forms the southeast extremity of the United States? 33. What, the southeast part of Mexico? 34. What, the northwest part? 35. What, the southwest part of the Russian Possessions?

LESSON XX.

CAPES.—36. What cape at the southern extremity of Greenland? 37. West of Cape Farewell? 38. West of Davis' Strait? 39. On the northeast coast of Labrador? 40. At the southeast extremity of Newfoundland? 41. At the southern extremity of Nova Scotia? 42. On the east coast of the United States? 43. At the southern extremity of Florida? 44. On the eastern coast of Honduras? 45. On the west coast of Mexico? 46. At the southern extremity of Lower California? 47. On the western coast of the United States?

STRAITS, CHANNELS, SOUNDS, ETC.—48. What strait leads into Baffin's Bay? 49. Into Hudson's Bay? 50. What sound leads out of Baffin's Bay toward the north? 51. What, toward the west? 52. What channel opens north from Lancaster Sound? 53. What strait north of Banks' Land? 54. Between Labrador and Newfoundland? 55. South of Vancouver Island?

RIVERS.—56. What large river flows into the Arctic Ocean? 57. What river, the outlet of Winnipeg Lake, flows into Hudson's Bay? 58. What river flows into the Gulf of St. Lawrence? 59. What, into the north part of the Gulf of Mexico? 60. Into the west part? 61. Which are the four principal tributaries to the Mississippi? 62. What river falls into the head of the Gulf of California? 63. What, into the Pacific?

LAKES.—64. What three great lakes in British Possessions? 65. What lake southeast from Great Slave Lake? 66. What five great lakes connected with the ocean by the River St. Lawrence? 67. What noted salt-water lake west of the Rocky Mountains? 68. What lake in Central America? *Ans.* Nicaragua.

MOUNTAINS.—69. What mountains extend from the Arctic Ocean through the British Possessions and the United States? 70. What mountains in northern Mexico? 71. What mountains in the east part of the United States? 72. What, extend along the Pacific coast?

1. A-e. 2. A-c. 3. P-c. 4. I-d. 5. D-o. 6. S-n. 7. C-n. 8. V-a. 9. B-s. 10. M-e. 11. N-d. 12. A-i. Pr. E-d. C. B-n. 13. B-a. 14. W-t I-s. 15. C-a. 16. H-i, J-a, P-o R-o. 17. B-a. 18. V-r. Q-n C-e. 19. Pr. W-s. S-a, K-k. 20. H-a, L-i, F-n. 21. B-a. 22. B-s. 23. H-s. 24. J-s. 25. U-a. 26. St. L-e. 27. M-o. 28. C-e. 29. H-s. 30. C-a. 31. N-a S-a. 32. F-a. 33. Y-n. 34. C-a. 35. A-a. 36. F-l. 37. D-n. 38. W-m. 39. C-h.

40. R-e. 41. S-e. 42. H-s. 43. S-e. 44. G-a. 45. C-s. 46. St. L-s. 47. M-o. 48. D-a. 49. H-n. 50. S-h. 51. I-r. 52. W-n. 53. B-s. 54. B-e. 55. J-n de F-a. 56. M-e. 57. N-n. 58. St. L-e. 59. M-l. 60. G-e. 61. R-d. A-s. O-o. M-l. 62. C-o. 63. C-a. 64. G-t B-r. G-t S-e. W-g. 65. A-a. 66. S-r. M-n. H-n. E-e. O-o. 67. G-t S-t. 68. *Answered above.* 69. R-y. 70. S-a M-e. 71. A-y. 72. C-t R-e.

LESSON XXI.

EXERCISES ON THE MAP OF NORTH AMERICA.

The following arrangement of exercises will be found very convenient in preparing classes for examination.

COUNTRIES.

Questions.—What is its relative position? What are its boundaries on the north?—on the east?—south?—west?

EXAMPLE.—British Possessions?—Situated in the northern part of North America,—bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, on the east by Baffin's Bay and the Atlantic Ocean, south by the United States, and west by the Pacific Ocean and Russian Possessions.

Rus'sian Posses'sions?	Hondur'as (<i>hon-doo'ras</i>)?
British Posses'sions?	San Salvador?
Green'land?	Nicaragua (<i>nik-ar-ak'-gwah</i>)?
United States'?	Costa Ri'ca (<i>kos-ta ree'ka</i>)?
Mex'ico?	
Guatemala (<i>gau-te-mah'la</i>)?	

SEAS, GULFS, BAYS, ETC.

Questions.—What shores does it wash? To what larger waters is it tributary?

EXAMPLE.—Gulf of Mexico?—Washes the south shore of the United States and the east coast of Mexico, is nearly inclosed by the peninsulas of Florida and Yucatan, and is tributary to the Atlantic Ocean.

Bris'tol Bay?	St. Law'rence, Gulf?
Corona'tion Gulf?	Mex'ico, Gulf?
Boo'thia Gulf?	Campe'che, Bay?
Baffin's Bay?	Hondur'as, Bay?
Hud'son's Bay?	Caribbe'an Sea?
James Bay?	Californ'ia, Gulf?

STRAITS, CHANNELS, ETC.

Questions.—Between what shores is it situated? What waters does it connect?

Ex.—Belle Isle (*île*)?—Between Newfoundland and Labrador—connects the Gulf of St. Lawrence with the Atlantic Ocean.

Banks' Strait?	Wellington Channel?
Mel'ville Strait?	Lan'caster Sound?
Victo'ria Strait?	Smith's Sound?

Davis' Strait?
Hudson's Strait?
Fox Channel?

Juan de Fu'ca, Strait?
Nor'ton Sound?
Beh'rings (*bee'rings*) Strait?

LESSON XXII.

CAPES.

Questions.—Where is it situated? Into what waters does it project?

EXAMPLE.—Cape Farewell?—In the south part of Greenland, projects southerly into the Atlantic Ocean

Point Bar'row?	Hat'teras?
Wal'singham?	Sa'ble? (<i>Florida.</i>)
North?	Gra'cias (<i>grah'the-as</i>)?
Fare'well?	Corrien'tes?
Desola'tion?	St. Lu'cas?
Chud'leigh?	Point Laz'aro?
Race?	Mendoci'no (<i>men-do-see'no</i>)?
Sa'ble? (<i>Nova Scotia.</i>)	Prince of Wales?



FALLS OF ST. ANTHONY.

RIVERS.

Questions.—Where does it rise or have its source? In what direction and through what countries does it flow? Where does it empty?

EXAMPLE.—River St. Lawrence?—It has its source in the great lakes, flows in a northeasterly direction, and empties into the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Your'on ?	Tennessee' ?
Mackenz'ie ?	Missou'ri ?
Peace ?	Yellow Stone ?
Athabas'ka ?	Nebras'ka ?
Great Fish' ?	Arkan'sas ?
Nel'son ?	Red ?
Saskatch'awan ?	Bra'zos (<i>brah'zos</i>) ?*
Al'bany ?	Rio Gran'de (<i>reo gran'de</i>) ?
East Main ?	Gi'la (<i>hwe'lah</i>) ?
Great Whale' ?	Colora'do (<i>kol-o-rah'do</i>) ?
St. Law'rence ?	Colum'bia ?
Mississip'pi ?	Lew'is ?
Oh'i'o ?	Fra'zer ?

PENINSULAS.

Questions.—From what part of the country and in what direction does it project? What waters embrace it? In what cape does it terminate?

EXAMPLE.—California?—Projects from the west part of N. America, in a southeast direction—is embraced by the Gulf of California on the east, and the Pacific Ocean on the west, and terminates in Cape St. Lucas.

Lab'rador ?	Yucatan' (<i>yoo-kah-tahn'</i>) ?
Nova Scotia (<i>sko'she-ah</i>) ?	Califor'nia ?
Flor'ida ?	Alas'ka ?

LESSON XXIII.

ISLANDS.

Questions.—Where is it situated? What waters surround it?

EXAMPLE.—Cuba?—Situated south of Florida, with the Atlantic Ocean on the north, the Caribbean Sea on the south, and the Gulf of Mexico on the west.

Banks' Land ?	New'foundland ?
Victo'ria Land ?	Anticos'ti (<i>an-te-kos'tee</i>) ?
Mel'ville ?	Cape Bret'on (<i>brit'un</i>) ?
North Som'erset ?	Prince Ed'ward ?
Southamp'ton ?	Bermu'da Is. ?
Dis'co ?	San Sal'vador ?
Ice'land ?	An'dros ?

* In most words of Mexican or Spanish origin, *a* sounds like *ah*.

Cu'ba ?	Curaça'o (<i>ku-ra-so'a</i>) ?
Jamai'ca (<i>ja-ma'ka</i>) ?	Gua'dalupe' ?
Hay'ti (<i>e</i>) or St. Domin'go ?	Vancou'ver ?
Porto Ri'co (<i>e</i>) ?	Queen Char'lotte ?
Guadeloupe' ?	Sit'ka ?
Martinique' (<i>eke</i>) ?	Prince of Wales ?
Barba'does ?	Ko'diak (<i>e</i>) ?
Trinidad' (<i>e</i>) ?	

LAKES.

Questions.—Where is it situated? What is its outlet?

EXAMPLE.—Great Slave?—In the northwest part of the British Possessions; its outlet is Mackenzie River, which flows into the Arctic Ocean.

Great Bear ?	Mich'igan ?
Great Slave ?	Hu'ron ?
Athabas'ka ?	E'rie ?
Win'nepeg ?	Onta'rio ?
Supe'rior ?	Great Salt ?*

MOUNTAINS.

Questions.—In what direction and through what country does the range extend? Where are the principal peaks?

EXAMPLES.—Alleghany Mts.?—Extend in a northeasterly direction through the eastern part of the United States

Mt. St. Elias?—Is situated near the Pacific coast, a little north of the 50th parallel of latitude.

<i>Ranges.</i>	
Allegha'ny ?	Mt. Fairweath'er ?
Rock'y ?	Mt. Brown ?
Black Hills ?	Mt. Hook'er ?
Sier'ra Neva'da (<i>se-er'rah na-vah'da</i>) ?	Fremont's Peak ?
Coast Range ?	Pike's Peak ?
	Mt. St. Hel'ens ?
	Mt. Hood ?
	Span'ish Peaks ?
	Vol. Popocatapet'l (<i>po-po-cat-a-pet'el</i>) ?
<i>Peaks.</i>	
Mt. St. Eli'as ?	

* Great Salt Lake has no visible outlet, though it receives the waters of several streams.

LESSON XXIV.

Questions on the Map.

The scale of this map is the same as that of the several states of the Union—100 geographical miles to an inch. It is therefore easy for the learner to compare the extent of either of these provinces with that of any of the states.

What is the scale of this Map?

CANADA WEST.—1. What region on the northeast? 2. What states on the south? 3. What state on the west? 4. What river divides it from Canada East? 5. What lakes on the south and west? 6. What large bay in Canada West is connected with Lake Huron? 7. What lakes in this province? 8. What rivers, tributary to Ottawa River? 9. To Lake Ontario? 10. To Lake Erie? 11. To Lake

CANADA EAST.—15. What province and states on the south? 16. What large river flows through this province? 17. What are its two principal tributaries on the north, below the Ottawa? 18. What three on the south? 19. What river is the outlet of Lake Champlain? 20. What large island in the mouth of the River St. Lawrence? 21. What group of



islands, belonging to Canada, in the Gulf St. Lawrence? 22. What two islands at the mouth of the Ottawa?

NEW BRUNSWICK.—23. What province on the north? 24. What gulf on the east? 25. What bay on the south? 26. What state on the west? 27. What river and what bay on the northern boundary? 28. What river flows through the western part?

NOVA SCOTIA.—29. What natural division does it form? 30. What island on the northeast, which

St. Clair? 12. To Lake Huron? 13. To Georgian Bay? 14. What river and falls between lakes Erie and Ontario?

1. C-a-E-t. 2. N-Y-k, P-a, O-o. 3. M-n. 4. O-a. 5. O-u, E-e, St. C-r, H-n. 6. G-n. 7. S-e, S-n, E-u, N-g, T-g. 8. M-a, R-u. 9. T-t. 10. G-l. 11. T-s. 12. M-d. 13. F-h. 14. N-a. 15. N-B-k, M-e, N-H-e, V-t, N-Y-k. 16. St. L-e. 17. St. M-e, S-y. 18. S-e, St. F-s, C-e. 19. S-e. 20. A-l. 21. M-n. 22. M-l, J-s. 23. C-a-E-t. 24. St. L-e. 25. F-y. 26. M-e. 27. E-e, C-r. 28. St. J-n. 29. P. A peninsula. 30. C-e-B-n. 31. G-t of C-o. 32. B-s d'Or. 33. P-e-E-d.

de Longitude West from Greenwich de

Scale 100 Geographical or 115 Statute Miles to an inch.



What part of this province? 31. What narrow passage of water divides Cape Breton from Nova Scotia? 32. What strait penetrates nearly across Cape Breton Island? 33. What bay, forming a separate province, is in the southwest part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence? 34. What strait separates Prince Edward Island from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—35. What strait separates it from Canada? 36. What ocean on the east and south? 37. What gulf on the west? 38. What cape at the southern extremity?

39. What large bays on the east coast? 40. On the south? 41. On the west? 42. What three islands, near the south coast, which belong to France?

In which province, and where situated, is Toronto? Hamilton? London? Port Hope? Coburg? Kingston? Brockville? OTTAWA? Cornwall? Montreal? La Prairie? St. Hyacinthe? Sorelle (*so-rel'*)? Stanstead? Sherbrooke? Three Rivers? Quebec? St. John (N. B.)? St. Andrews? FREDERICTON? Liverpool? New Castle? HALIFAX? Liverpool (N. S.)? Yarmouth? Truro? Sydney? CHARLOTTE TOWN? George Town? ST. JOHNS (N.)?

N.-d. 35. B.-e I.-e. 36. A.-c. 37. St. L.-e. 38. R.-e. 39. W.-e, B.-a, T.-y. 40. a, F.-e. 41. St. G.-s, Bay of I.-s. 42. M.-n, L.-y, St. P.-e.

LESSON XXV.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND VANCOUVER ISLAND.

1. The BRITISH POSSESSIONS embrace more than one third of the territory of North America. The country is noted for the severity of its climate, its numerous fresh-water lakes, and its valuable fur-bearing animals.

2. The chiefly settled portion is in the southeast, within the basin of the St. Lawrence, or near the gulf of that name.

3. This part is divided into five provinces; namely, Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland.

4. The remainder, except British Columbia and Vancouver Island, is subject to the Hudson Bay Fur Company; and but thinly inhabited by Esquimaux, Indians, and a few whites.

5. BRITISH COLUMBIA is noted for its gold mines, found chiefly in the basin of Frazer River and in the neighboring mountains.

6. Before the discovery of these mines in 1858, the province formed a part of the Hudson Bay Company's Territory, and was inhabited almost solely by Indians.

7. The climate is remarkably mild for a region so far north, and many of the valleys are well suited for farming.

8. The capital of British Columbia is NEW WESTMINSTER, a thriving settlement near the mouth of Frazer River.

9. VANCOUVER ISLAND has become important mainly through its trade with British Columbia, and from being made the principal naval and military station of Great Britain on the Pacific coast of America.

10. It contains coal mines, which are worked to considerable extent, and afford valuable supplies for steamships in the north Pacific; also good copper mines.

11. The chief seat of its population is Victoria, a commodious sea-port at the southern extremity of the island.

Questions.—1. What do the British Possessions embrace? For what is the country noted? 2. Where is the chiefly settled portion? 3. How is it divided? 4. The remainder? How is it inhabited? 5. For what is British Columbia noted? 6. Discovery of these mines, and of what did the province before form a part? How was it inhabited? 7. What of the climate? 8. New Westminster? 9. Through what has Vancouver Island become important? 10. What mines has it which are considerably worked? What of their supplies? Other mines? 11. Victoria?

LESSON XXVI.

CANADA.

1. CANADA is the largest and most important of the British Provinces in North America. It is divided by the Ottawa River into two parts, called Canada East and Canada West. These divisions formerly constituted distinct provinces; but are now united under one general government, though still differing in laws, manners, and customs.

2. Canada West is remarkable for its rapid growth in population—the number of its inhabitants having more than trebled during the last twenty years.

3. The surface of the country is undulating, but not mountainous; the soil and climate are favorable to agriculture. Wheat and oats are the staple agricultural products.

4. Among the most common trees are the pine, fir, maple, cedar, birch, ash, oak, beech, elm, cherry, poplar, and willow.

5. TORONTO, formerly called York, is the chief place in Upper Canada; it is situated on a fine harbor, on the northern shore of Lake Ontario.

6. Ottawa, on Ottawa River, is a large town, having an extensive lumber-trade, and has lately been made the capital of the Province.

7. Kingston, at the outlet of Lake Ontario, has a well-sheltered and well-fortified harbor. Hamilton, at the southwest extremity of the same lake, is a rapidly increasing place.

8. The other principal places are London, Belleville, St. Catharine's, Brantford, Guelph, Coburg, Chatham, Brockville, Port Hope, Peterboro', etc.

Questions.—1. What is Canada? How divided? What of the government? In what respects do they still differ? 2. For what is Canada West remarkable? 3. Surface? Soil? Productions? 4. Trees? 5. Toronto? 6. Ottawa? 7. Kingston? Hamilton? 8. Other principal places?

LESSON XXVII.

CANADA.

[CONTINUED.]

1. CANADA EAST is more mountainous, less fertile, and has a colder climate than Canada West.

2. The most fertile and thickly settled portions lie along the River St. Lawrence, between Montreal and Quebec.

3. More than half of the inhabitants are of French descent. They speak their native language, are a kind and warm-hearted people, but rather averse to improvement.

4. Canada is overspread with forests, affording timber for ship-building and other purposes. Large rafts are floated down the Ottawa and St. Lawrence to Montreal and Quebec.

5. Montreal, the largest town in Canada, is on an island, of the same name, in the St. Lawrence. It contains many fine public edifices, among which is a magnificent Roman Catholic cathedral.



WINTER IN QUEBEC.

6. Quebec, distinguished for its fortifications, is situated on the north bank of the River St. Lawrence. It is divided into an upper and a lower town. The citadel is built on a high promontory, 350 feet above the river.

7. The other principal places are, Three Rivers, Sorelle, St. Hyacinthe, St. John, and Sherbrooke.

Questions.—1. What is said of the surface, soil, and climate of Canada East? 2. Where do the most fertile and thickly-settled portions lie? 3. What proportion of the inhabitants are of French descent? What is said of them? 4. With what is Canada overspread? 5. Describe Montreal. 6. Quebec. 7. What are the other principal places?

LESSON XXVIII.

NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA.

1. NEW BRUNSWICK is noted for its timber forests and its grindstone quarries.

2. The surface is varied; in the north it is rugged and mountainous. The climate is much like that of Canada: in summer, the heat is often intense; in winter, the cold is severe.

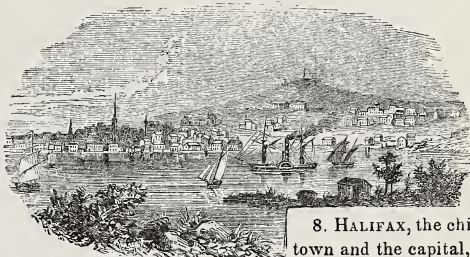
3. The chief exports are timber, dried fish, gypsum, coals, and grindstones.

4. St. John is the largest town in the province, and the center of its trade. FREDERICTON, the capital, is on the River St. John, 85 miles above its mouth.

5. NOVA SCOTIA and the Island of Cape Breton form together but one province. Nova Scotia possesses great mineral wealth, including iron, lead, copper, coal, marble, and gypsum.

6. The fisheries of Nova Scotia and Breton Island are exceedingly valuable. The coasts literally swarm with cod, mackerel, herring, and many other varieties of fish.

7. The exports are similar to those of New Brunswick.



HALIFAX.

8. HALIFAX, the chief town and the capital, is situated on a magnificent harbor on the southeast

coast. It possesses an extensive dockyard, and is the principal naval station of Great Britain in America.

Questions.—1. For what is New Brunswick noted? 2. Its surface? Climate? 3. Exports? 4. St. John? Fredericton? 5. Nova Scotia and Cape Breton? What does Nova Scotia possess? 6. Fisheries? 7. Exports of Nova Scotia? 8. Halifax?

LESSON XXIX.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

1. PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, in the southwestern part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, has a generally level surface, and a very fertile soil. Agriculture is the chief business of the inhabitants.

2. NEWFOUNDLAND (*nu'fund-land*) is a large island east of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, about 300 miles long and 200 wide.

3. The fisheries of Newfoundland comprise cod, salmon, herring, and mackerel. The cod-fishery is the most important, more of this species of fish being taken on the banks of Newfoundland than in any other part of the globe. St. Johns, the capital and chief town, stands upon the southeast coast.

Questions.—1. Describe Prince Edward Island. 2. Newfoundland. 3. What do the fisheries of Newfoundland comprise? Extent of the cod-fishery business? St. Johns?

LESSON XXX.

Questions on the Map.

What is the scale of this Map?

1. Which are the Eastern States?

Ans.—MAINE, NEW HAMPSHIRE, VERMONT, MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, CONNECTICUT.—6.

2. Which are the Middle States?

Ans.—NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, DELAWARE.—4.

3. Which are the Southern States?

Ans.—MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, WEST VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, FLORIDA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, TEXAS.—11.

4. Which are the Western States?

Ans.—OHIO, INDIANA, ILLINOIS, KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, MINNESOTA, IOWA, MISSOURI, KANSAS, ARKANSAS, CALIFORNIA, OREGON.—14.

5. Which are the Territories?

Ans.—DAKOTA, NEBRASKA, COLORADO, NEW MEXICO, ARIZONA, UTAH, NEVADA, IDAHO, WASHINGTON, INDIAN.—10.

6. Which of the Eastern States border on the Atlantic? 7. Which of the Middle States? 8. Which of the Southern States border on the Gulf of Mexico? 9. Which of the Southern States border on the Great lakes? 10. What states border on the Ohio River? 11. What states border on the Mississippi? 12. What states lie, wholly or in part, on the east side of the Mississippi? 13. What, on the west side? 14. In what state does the Mississippi rise? 15. Through what state does its lower course flow? 16. What states border on the Pacific?

17. Which is the most eastern state? 13. Which, the most southern? 19. The most western? 20. The most northern? 21. What territories wholly east of the Rocky Mountains? 22. What, wholly west? 23. What territories traversed by this range? 24. What territories border on the British Possessions? 25. What territory borders on the Pacific? 26. What states and territories border on Mexico?

1. 2, 3, 4, 5. *Answered above.* 6. M-c, N. H-c, M-s, R-c I-d, C-t. 7. N. Y-k, N. J-y, P-a, D-c. 8. M-d, V-a, N. C-a, S. C-a, G-a, F-a. 9. P-a, A-a, M-i, L-a T-s. 10. N. Y-k, P-a, O-o, M-n, I-a, I-s, W-n, M-a. 11. O-o, I-a, I-s, W. V-a K-y. 12. M-a, W-n, I-s, K-y, T-c, M-i, L-a. 13. M-a, I-a, M-i, K-s, A-s, S-a. 14. M-a. 15. L-a. 16. C-a, O-n. 17. M-c. 18. F-a. 19. O-n. 20. M-a. 21. D-a, N-a, I-n. 22. W-n, U-h, N-a, A-a. 23. I-o, C-o, N. M-o. 24. D-a, I-o W-n. 25. W-n. 26. C-a, A-a, N. M-o, T-s.



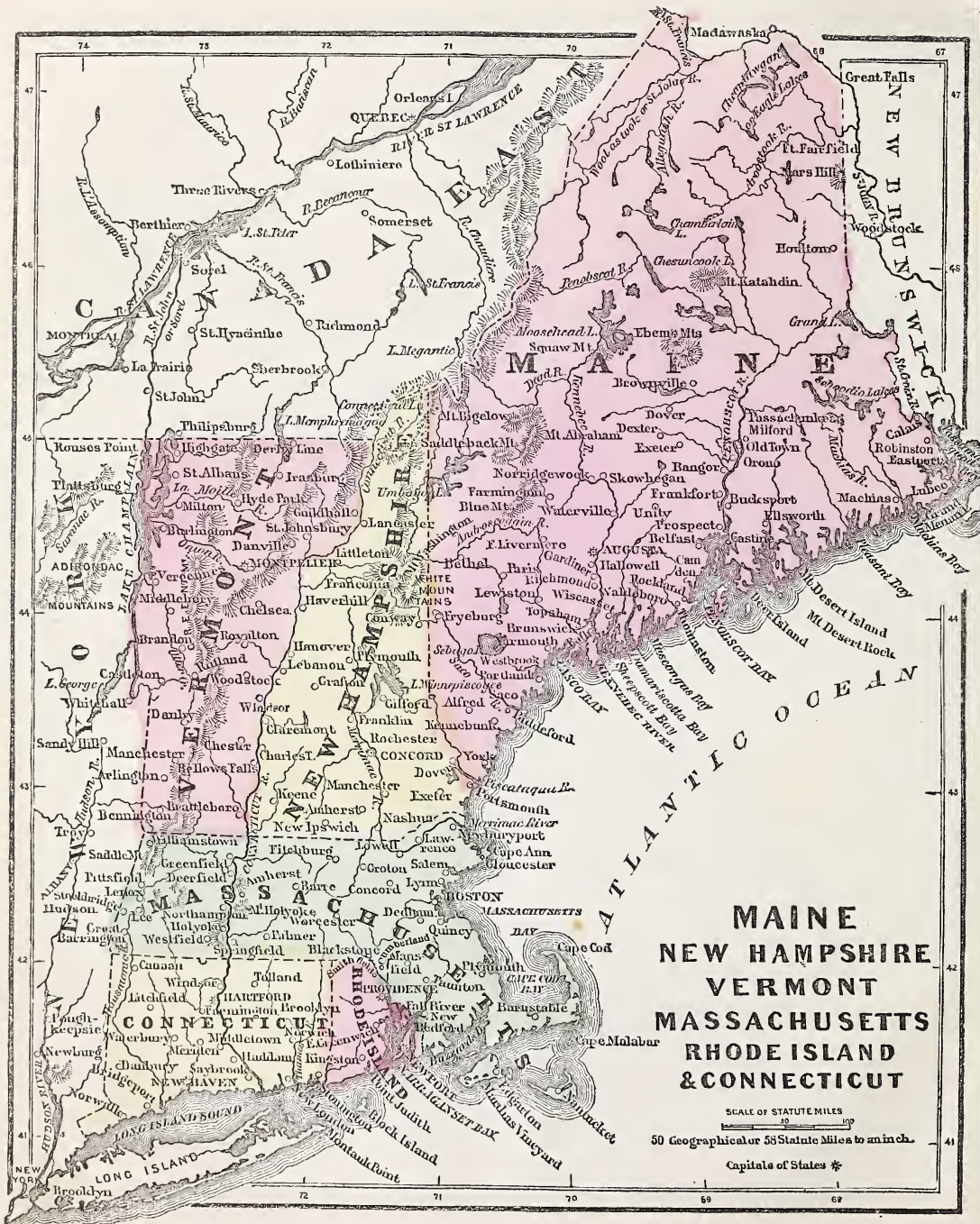
27. What is the United States? *Ans.* It is a Federal Republic. 28. Of how many divisions is it composed? *Ans.* Thirty states, ten territories, and one Federal district. 29. What Federal District called? *Ans.* The DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. On what river does it border? *Ans.* The Potomac. 31. What is the government of the United States sometimes called? The General Government. 32. Why is it called the General Government? *Ans.* Because it relates to the general affairs of the nation, as the establishment of post-offices, the coining of money, the regulation of commerce, etc. 33. What is the law-making assembly of the United States called? *Ans.* Congress.

(The questions from 27 to 33 inclusive, are answered above.)



Where does Congress meet, and when? *Ans.* At Washington, the capital of the United States, on the first Monday in December of each year. 25. Of what two branches is Congress composed? *Ans.* A Senate and House of Representatives. What are the members of the Senate styled? *Ans.* Senators. What is the term of office of a Senator? *Ans.*

Six years. What are the members of the House of Representatives styled? *Ans.* Representatives. What is a Representative's term of office? *Ans.* Two years. 26. What is the chief executive officer of the United States styled? *Ans.* The President. 27. For how long a time is he elected? *Ans.* Four years.



LESSON XXXI.

Questions on the Map.

What is the scale of this Map?

MAINE.—1. What province on the north of Maine? 2. What, on the east? 3. What ocean on the south? 4. What state on the west? 5. What river forms a part of the northern boundary? 6. What, a part of the eastern? 7. Which are the three largest rivers? 8. Of what lake is the Kennebec the outlet? 9. The Androscoggin? 10. Into what bay does the Penobscot flow? 11. What other bays on the coast? 12. What mountain near the source of the Penobscot? 13. What town, the largest in the state, on Casco Bay? 14. What town, noted for its lumber trade, on the Penobscot, about 60 miles from its mouth? 15. What town, the capital, on the Kennebec? 16. What town on the same river, near its mouth, noted for ship-building?

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—17. What province on the north? 18. What state on the east? 19. What, on the south? 20. What, on the west? 21. What river separates New Hampshire from Vermont? 22. What is the largest river in the state? 23. What mountains in the north? 24. What lake near the middle of the state? 25. What is the capital, and on what river is it situated? 26. What two flourishing manufacturing towns on the Merrimac, below Concord? 27. What town, near the mouth of the Piscataqua?

VERMONT.—28. What province on the north? 29. What state on the east? 30. What, on the south? 31. What, on the west? 32. What lake between Vermont and New York? 33. What mountains extend through this state? 34. Which are the three principal rivers that flow into Lake Champlain? 35. What river is the outlet of Lake Champlain? 36. What town, the largest in the state, on this lake? 37. What town, the capital, on Onion River? 38. What towns on Otter Creek? 39. What towns on Connecticut River?

MASSACHUSETTS.—40. What two states on the north?

41. What ocean on the east? 42. What ocean and what two states on the south? 43. What state on the west? 44. What river flows from north to south across the state? 45. What river flows through the northeast corner? 46. What bays indent the coast? 47. What capes project into the ocean? 48. What town, the capital, at the head of Massachusetts Bay? 49. What large towns on the coast, north of Boston? 50. On the Merrimac? 51. In the south? 52. In the middle? 53. On the Connecticut? 54. In the west? 55. What two islands belong to Massachusetts?

RHODE ISLAND.—56. What state on the north and east? 57. What ocean on the south? 58. What state on the west? 59. What bay extends into Rhode Island? 60. What are the capitals? 61. On what island is Newport?

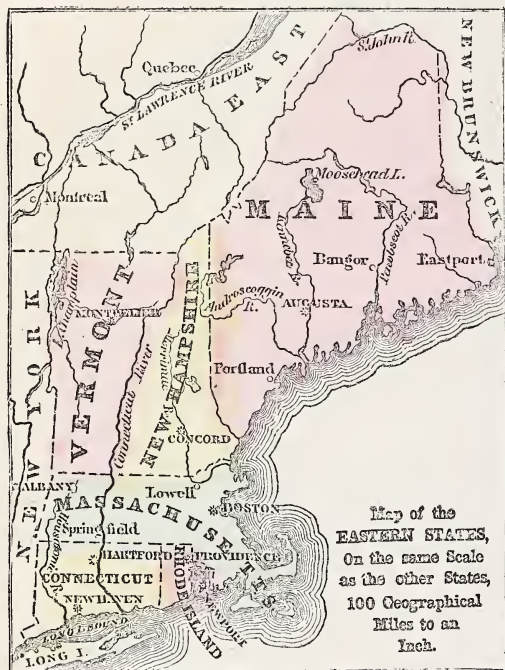
CONNECTICUT.—62. What state on the north? 63. What, on the east? 64. What sound on the south? 65. What state on the west? 66. What rivers cross this state? 67. What are the capitals? 68. What towns on Long Island Sound? 69. What, on Connecticut River? 70. On the Thames?

LESSON XXXII.

In what state, and where situated, is Eastport? Bangor? Belfast? AUGUSTA? Hallowell? Gardiner? Bath? Portland? Saco? Biddeford?—Hannover? CONCORD? Dover? Portsmouth? Exeter? Nashua? Manchester? Keene?—MONTPELIER? Rutland? Woodstock? Bellows Falls? Bennington? Middlebury? Vergennes? Burlington? St. Albans.—Fitchburg? Lowell? Lawrence? Newburyport? Gloucester? Salem? Lynn? Boston? Plymouth? Taunton? Fall River? New Bedford? Nantucket? Worcester? Springfield? Pittsfield?—HARTFORD? Norwich? Stonington? New London? NEW HAVEN? Bridgeport? Norwalk?—PROVIDENCE? NEWPORT? North Providence? Smithfield? Cumberland? Warwick?

1. C-a E-t. 2. N. B-k. 3. A-c. 4. N. H-e. 5. St. J-n. 6. St. C-x. 7. P-t, K-c, A-n. 8. M-d. 9. U-g. 10. P-t. 11. C-o, S-t, M-s, P-y. 12. K-n. 13. P-d. 14. B-r. 15. A-a. 16. D-h. 17. C-a E-t. 18. M-c. 19. M-s. 20. V-t. 21. C-t. 22. M-c. 23. W-c. 24. W-c. 25. C-d on M-c. 26. M-r. N-a. 27. P-h. 28. C-a E-t. 29. N. H-e. 30. M-s. 31. N. Y-k. 32. C-n. 33. C-h. 34. La M-c, O-n, O-r C-r. 35. St. J-n. 36. D-n. 37. M-r. 38. V-s, M-y, B-n, R-d. 39. B-s F-s, B-o. 40. V-t, N. H-e. 41. A-c. 42. A-c.

R. I-d, C-t. 43. N. Y-k. 44. C-t. 45. M-c. 46. M-s, C. C-d, B-s. 47. A-n, C-d, M-r. 48. B-n. 49. L-n, S-m, G-r, N-t. 50. L-l, L-e. 51. F-l B-r, N. B-d. 52. W-r, F-g. 53. S-d, N-n. 54. P-d, L-x, G-t B-n. 55. N-t, M-s V-d. 56. M-s. 57. A-c. 58. C-t. 59. N-t. 60. P-c, N-t. 61. Rhode Island. 62. M-s. 63. R. I-d. 64. L-g I-d. 65. N. Y-k. 66. H-c, C-t, T-s. 67. H-d, N. H-n. 68. N-k, B-t, N. H-n, S-n. 69. H-d, M-n. 70. N. L-n, N-h.



LESSON XXXIII. MAINE.

1. MAINE is the most easterly state in the Union, and noted for its commercial facilities, its ship-building, and the lumber trade.

2. The coast of Maine is partly sandy, and nowhere remarkably bold. The interior is hilly. Mt. Katahdin, in Penobscot County, its chief elevation, is 5,385 feet high.

3. The climate is usually severe in winter and warm in summer, 40° below zero and 90° above being the extremes of temperature. Easterly winds prevail upon the sea-coast, and fogs are common in the vicinity of the Bay of Fundy.

4. The agricultural staples are hay, potatoes, oats, and Indian corn.

5. Ship-building, the second industrial interest, is extensively carried on in the coast counties, except York. Bath, Damariscotta, Rockland, Richmond, Thomaston, and Robinston are noted ship-building places.

6. The northern portion of the state is covered with forests of hemlock, spruce, and pine. In winter a large num-

ber of men are employed in felling the trees and hauling the logs into the tributaries of the Penobscot and other rivers; on the breaking of the ice these go down to the place of manufacture. Lumbering is the third interest in value, and the places most engaged in this business are Old Town, Orono, Milford, Bradley, Machias, Calais, Brunswick, Topsham, Waterville, Saco, and Gardiner.

7. Lime is principally manufactured at Rockland; plaster is prepared at Calais. Ice is an article of export.

8. The fisheries of Maine, for cod, mackerel, etc., are extensive and valuable.

9. AUGUSTA, the capital, is at the head of ship navigation on the Kennebec; and is a place of much importance.

10. Portland, on Casco Bay, has a fine harbor. Its trade with the West Indies is flourishing, and being connected with Liverpool by ocean steamers, and the St. Lawrence by railroad, it has become the winter port of the Canadas.

11. Bangor, on Penobscot River, 60 miles from the sea, is one of the great lumber marts of the world, employing 2,000 vessels in the lumber-carrying trade. Biddeford, Saco, Bath, Lewiston, Belfast, Eastport, and Hallowell are important places. Thomaston contains the state prison, and Westbrook the reform school. Brunswick is the seat of Bowdoin College; Waterville, of Waterville College.

Questions.—1. What is said of Maine? 2. Surface? 3. Climate? 4. Agricultural staples? 5. Ship-building? Ship-building places? 6. Describe the lumbering. Lumbering places? 7. Lime, plaster, and ice? 8. Fisheries? 9, 10, 11. Augusta, etc.

LESSON XXXIV. NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1. NEW HAMPSHIRE is distinguished for the bold aspect of its mountains, and the picturesque beauty of its lake scenes. For this reason it is often called the "Switzerland of America."

2. Mount Washington, one of the White Mountains, is, with the exception of several peaks in North Carolina, the highest land east of the Mississippi.

3. The climate of New Hampshire is much like that of Maine. The soil generally is not very fertile, and is better adapted to grazing than to agriculture.



A VIEW IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

4. New Hampshire is largely engaged in manufactures, great water-power being furnished by the Connecticut, Merrimac, Cochecho, and other rivers. The direct foreign commerce of this state is not extensive.

5. Manchester, the largest town in the state, and the seat of extensive cotton manufactures, is situated near the Amoskeag Falls, on the Merrimac River, 50 miles northwest from Boston.

6. Portsmouth, the commercial metropolis and only seaport of the state, is on the south bank of the Piscataqua River, about 3 miles from the ocean. A United States navy yard is situated at Kittery, on the opposite shore.

7. Concord, on the right bank of the Merrimac, is the capital, and the seat of the state prison, and the state lunatic asylum.

8. Dover, the oldest town in the state (having been settled in 1623), and an important manufacturing place, is on the Cochecho River, 63 miles north from Boston.

9. Nashua, another important manufacturing town, is situated at the confluence of the Nashua River with the Merrimac, 40 miles from Boston. About 18 million yards of cotton fabrics are annually produced here.

Questions.—1. For what is New Hampshire distinguished? 2. Mount Washington? 3. Climate? 4. Manufactures? 5. Foreign commerce? 6. Where is Manchester situated, and for what is it noted? 7. Portsmouth? 8. Concord? 9. Dover? 10. Nashua?

LESSON XXXV.

VERMONT.

1. VERMONT is traversed from north to south by the Green Mountains, which divide the state into nearly equal portions. The greatest elevation in this range is Mount Mansfield (4,430 feet).

2. The Connecticut River receives the streams from the eastern, and Lake Champlain and the Hudson River those of the western slope, after short and, for the most part, rapid courses.

3. The climate of Vermont is severe, and the winters long; yet it is one of the healthiest states in the Union.

4. The soil is generally fertile. The rough and mountainous portions afford excellent pasture for cattle and sheep. Vermont produced more wool, live-stock, maple-sugar, butter, cheese, and hay, in 1850 and 1860 (in proportion to population), than any other state.

5. Burlington, the most populous town in the state, and the seat of the University of Vermont, is pleasantly situated on the east side of Lake Champlain.



WASHING SHEEP.

6. Middlebury, one of the most important manufacturing towns, and the seat of Middlebury College. Rutland, farther south, on a branch of Otter Creek, is noted for its great water-power and extensive marble-quarries.

7. MONTPELIER, the capital, is on Onion River, near the center of the state. The state-house is a magnificent granite structure, which cost upward of \$130,000. Among the other principal places are St. Albans, Bennington, Brattleboro, Castleton, St. Johnsbury, and Vergennes.

Questions.—1. By what mountains is Vermont traversed? 2. Greatest elevation? 3. Describe the drainage. 4. What is the climate? 5. Soil? 6. Pasture? 7. Produce? 8. Burlington? 9. Middlebury? 10. Rutland? 11. Montpelier? 12. Other places?



HAYING.

LESSON XXXVI. MASSACHUSETTS.



1. MASSACHUSETTS is noted for the extent of her manufactures and commerce.

2. The soil is generally poor; the surface is, for the most part, uneven; in the west it is rugged and mountainous, in the southeast level and sandy.

3. Massachusetts is largely engaged in the fisheries, including the cod and mackerel, on the coast, and the whale in

distant seas. More than 20,000 men are employed in this branch of industry.

4. BOSTON, the capital and metropolis of the state, is situated on an excellent harbor, at the western extremity of Massachusetts Bay.

5. It has an extensive foreign and coastwise commerce, and numerous lines of railroad give it communication with every part of New England, Canada, and the West.

6. Charlestown is on a peninsula, immediately north of Boston. It contains the celebrated Bunker Hill Monument. Cambridge, the seat of Harvard College, is two miles northwest of Boston. Roxbury adjoins Boston, on the southwest.

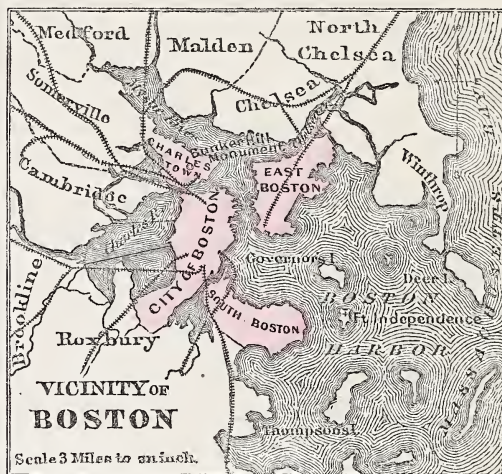
7. Lowell, celebrated for its cotton mills, and appropriately styled the "Manchester of America," and Lawrence, also noted for its manufactures, are flourishing cities on the Merrimac River. Salem, 14 miles northeast of Boston, is chiefly distinguished for its commerce and the great wealth of its merchants.

8. Worcester is delightfully situated in a productive agricultural region, near the center of the state, and contains the State Lunatic Asylum. Springfield, containing a United States' Armory, is on the east bank of the Connecticut River.

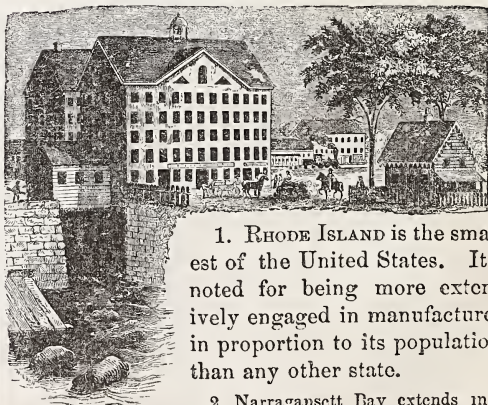
9. New Bedford is on a harbor in Buzzard's Bay, 50 miles south of Boston. It carries on the whale fishery more extensively than any other port in the world.

10. Lynn, noted for the manufacture of women's shoes, is on the coast, 9 miles northeast from Boston. Other chief places are Fall River, Taunton, Newburyport, Gloucester. Plymouth is the oldest town in New England.

Questions.—1. For what is Massachusetts noted? 2. The soil? Surface? 3. Fisheries? Number of men employed in the fisheries? 4. Where is Boston situated? 5. Its commerce, etc.? 6. Charlestown? Cambridge? Roxbury? 7. Lowell? Salem? 8. Worcester? Springfield? 9. New Bedford? 10. Lynn? Other chief places?



LESSON XXXVII. RHODE ISLAND.



1. RHODE ISLAND is the smallest of the United States. It is noted for being more extensively engaged in manufactures, in proportion to its population, than any other state.

2. Narragansett Bay extends in a northeasterly direction into this state to a distance of 30 miles.

It contains several islands noted for their fertility. From Rhode Island, the largest, the state derives its name.

3. The face of the country is generally uneven; the soil is moderately fertile. Tillage and grazing receive the principal attention of the farmers of this state.

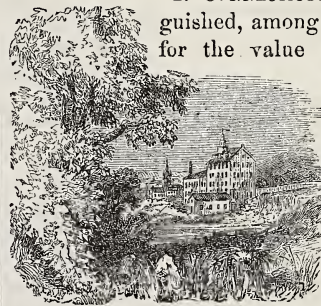
4. Rhode Island has two capitals, Providence and Newport.

5. PROVIDENCE, the largest town in the state, is situated at the head of Narragansett Bay, 35 miles from the sea. The manufactures of this place and its vicinity are very extensive; they consist chiefly of cotton and woolen goods, and machinery. North Providence and Smithfield are also noted for their manufactures.

6. NEWPORT is situated on the west shore of the beautiful island of Rhode Island. Its fine sea-air and varied scenery render it the most celebrated watering-place in New England.

7. The other principal towns in Rhode Island are Warwick, Cumberland, Cranston, Bristol, etc.

Questions.—1. What is Rhode Island? For what noted? 2. What is said of Narragansett Bay? Its islands? From which island does the state derive its name? 3. What of the face of the country? The soil? Tillage, etc.? 4. What two capitals has this state? 5. Providence? What is said of its manufactures? North Providence and Smithfield? 6. Newport? 7. Other principal towns?



establishments. The wares of Connecticut are sent to all parts of the United States and to foreign countries.

3. Among the articles manufactured in this state, are wooden, iron, tin, copper, and brass ware, hats, boots, shoes, carriages, combs, axes, buttons, pins, clocks, paper, and farming implements.

4. The climate is less severe than that of the other Eastern States. The soil in the valleys of the Connecticut, Housatonic, and other streams, is generally very fertile. Grazing receives considerable attention.

5. Connecticut has two capitals, New Haven and Hartford.

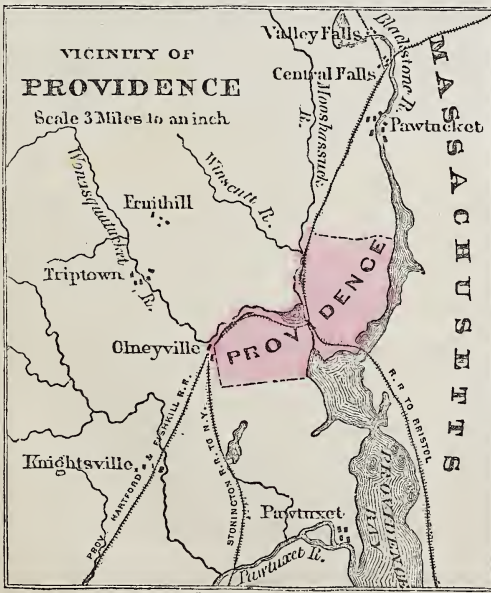
6. NEW HAVEN, the largest town in the state, is at the head of New Haven Bay, 4 miles from Long Island Sound. It is the seat of Yale College, which has more students than any other similar institution in the United States.

7. HARTFORD is on the Connecticut, at the head of sloop navigation. It contains Trinity College, an Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, and a Retreat for the Insane. Bridgeport, a place of some shipping, and Waterbury are noted for their manufactures; the latter chiefly for its small wares.

8. Norwich, a flourishing manufacturing town, stands at the head of navigation on the Thames. New London, on the same river, 3 miles from its mouth, has a fine harbor; the inhabitants are extensively engaged in the whale fishery.

9. The other principal places are Norwalk, Danbury, Stamford, Saybrook, and Stonington.

Questions.—1. For what is Connecticut noted? 2. What is said of the wealth of this state? What abound? 3. What are among the articles manufactured? 4. The climate? The soil? What receives considerable attention? 5. What two capitals has Connecticut? 6. Where is New Haven, and for what is it noted? 7. Hartford? Bridgeport and Waterbury? 8. Norwich? New London? 9. Other places?





Champlain? 10. What large river in the east? 11. What river from the center of the state flows into the Hudson? 12. What rivers flow into Lake Ontario? 13. Which is the largest of the five small lakes near the center of the state? 14. What small lake connected with Lake Champlain? 15. What mountains in the northern part of the state? 16. What, west of Hudson River? 17. What islands belong to New York? 18. What large city at the mouth of Hudson River? 19. What, on Long Island, opposite New York? 20. What is the capital, and where situated? 21. What flourishing city at the eastern extremity of Lake Erie?

NEW JERSEY.—22. What state on the north? 23. What ocean on the east? 24. What bay on the south? 25. What two states on the west? 26. What river separates New Jersey from Pennsylvania? 27. What cape is the southern extremity of New Jersey? 28. What is the capital, and where situated? 29. What city in this state opposite New York?

LESSON XXXIX.

Questions on the Map.

What is the scale of this Map?

NEW YORK.—1. What province on the north? 2. What three states on the east? 3. What two, on the south? 4. What lakes on the west? 5. What lake between New York and Vermont? 6. What river boundaries has New York? 7. What river is the outlet of Lake Erie? 8. What, of Lake Ontario? 9. What, of Lake

PENNSYLVANIA.—30. What lake and state on the north? 31. What two states on the east? 32. What three, on the south? 33. What two, on the west? 34. What mountains cross this state? 35. What large river flows across this state, and enters into Chesapeake Bay? 36. What two rivers unite at Pittsburgh, and form the Ohio? 37. What large city on Delaware River below Trenton? 38. What is the capital, and where situated?

DELAWARE.—39. What state on the north? 40. What

bay on the east? 41. What state on the south and west? 42. What cape opposite Cape May? 43. Capital?

In what state, and where situated, are the following places: Buffalo? Lockport? Rochester? Oswego? Watertown? Cape Vincent? Ogdensburg? Plattsburg? Troy? ALBANY? Hudson? Poughkeepsie (*po-kip'se*)? New York? Brooklyn? Hempstead?

1. C-a. 2. V-t, M-s, C-t. 3. N. J-y, P-a. 4. E-c, O-o. 5. C-n. 6. H-n, D-c, N-a, St. L-c. 7. N-a. 8. St. L-c. 9. St. J-n. 10. H-n. 11. M-k. 12. G-c, O-o. 13. O-a. 14. G-c. 15. A-c. 16. C-l. 17. L-g, S-n. 18. N. Y-k. 19. D-n. 20. A-y, on H-n. 21. D-o. 22. N. Y-k. 23. A-c. 24. D-c.

Newburgh? Kingston? Binghamton? Owego? Elmira? Ithaca? Geneva? Auburn? Syracuse? Rome? Utica? Schenectady?—Paterson? Jersey City? Newark? New Brunswick? Camden? TRENTON?—Erie? Wilkesbarre? Easton? Pottsville? Reading? Philadelphia? Lancaster? York? HARRISBURG? Carlisle? Chambersburg? Sunbury? Pittsburg? Beaver?—Wilmington? New Castle? DOVER?

25. D-c, P-a. 26. D-c. 27. M-y. 28. T-n, on D-c. 29. J-y C-y. 30. E-c, N. Y-k. 31. N. Y-k, N. J-y. 32. D-c, M-d, V-a. 33. V-a, O-o. 34. A-y. 35. S-a. 36. A-y, M-a. 37. P-a. 38. H-g, on S-a. 39. P-a. 40. D-c. 41. M-d. 42. H-n. 43. D-r.

LESSON XL. NEW YORK.



VIEW IN WALL STREET.

1. New York is the most populous state in the Union; it is celebrated for its wealth and prosperity, and is often called the "*Empire State*."

2. The surface is mountainous in the east, and level or undulating in the west. The highest point of land in the state is Mount Marcy (5,379 feet), in the Adirondac group.

3. The soil is not generally fertile in the eastern portion. The central and western parts contain some very fine land.

4. The agriculture of this state is well conducted. Hay, oats, corn, and potatoes are the chief staples. It excels every other state in the value of its live-stock and dairy products.

5. Iron abounds in the mountains west of Lake Champlain, and salt is extensively manufactured from the water of salt springs near Syracuse. No coal is found in this state.

6. In the amount of its foreign and domestic commerce, New York holds the first rank among the states of the Union.

In the total value of its manufactures, also, it is unsurpassed.

7. New York City is the largest in America. It contains nearly a third more inhabitants than the whole state of Maine. Many of the public and private buildings are very splendid. Multitudes of vessels come here and go hence, to carry on trade with all parts of the world.



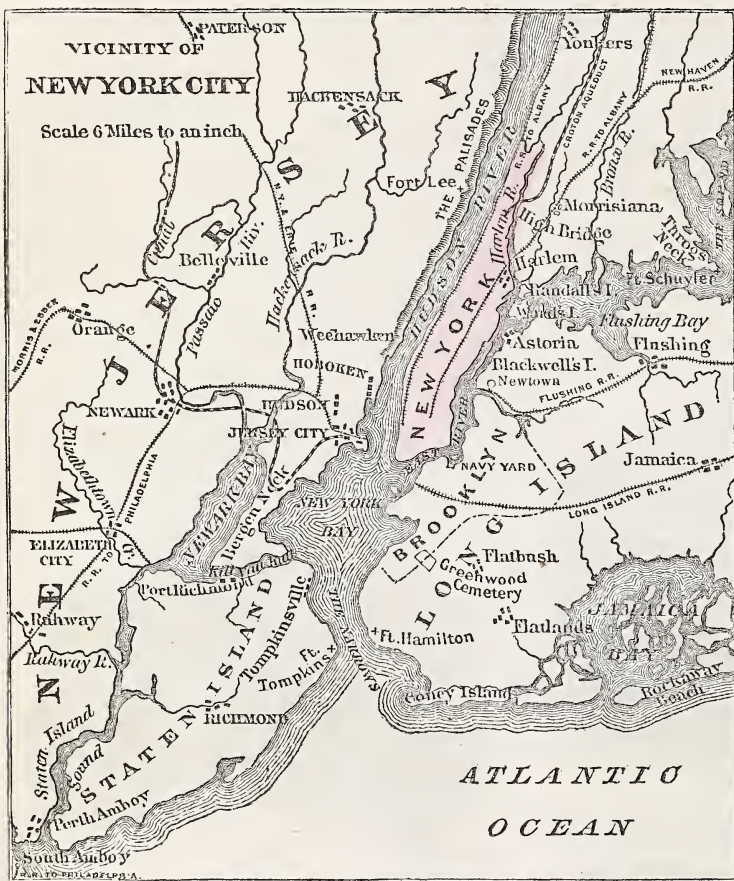
VESSEL LADING.

8. Brooklyn, including Williamsburg, which has recently been united to it, is a large and rapidly growing city on Long Island, opposite New York.

9. ALBANY, the capital, and Troy, on the Hudson, are large and flourishing cities; Buffalo has extensive trade on Lake Erie. Rochester is noted for its flouring mills.

10. Among the other principal towns are Syracuse, Utica, Poughkeepsie, Lockport, Oswego, Newburgh, and Kingston.

Questions.—1. What is New York? 2. Describe the surface. 3. The soil? 4. Agriculture? Chief staple? 5. Iron? Salt? 6. Coal? 6. Commerce? Manufactures? 7. New York? 8. Brooklyn? 9. Albany and Troy? Buffalo? Rochester? 10. Other principal towns?



Questions on the Map.

What is the scale of this Map?

1. What rivers bound the city of New York?
2. Into what bay do these rivers flow?
3. What channel leads out of New York bay?
4. What island west of the Narrows?
5. What city opposite New York, on Long Island?
6. What large town north of Brooklyn?
7. At the head of Flushing Bay?
8. What three cities in New Jersey, opposite New York?
9. What rivers flow into the head of Newark Bay?
10. What city on the Passaic?
11. What one southwest of this?
12. What neck of land west of New York Bay?
13. What cemetery south of Brooklyn?
14. What forts at the Narrows?
15. What small, narrow island in the East River, on which stand the City Penitentiary and Lunatic Asylum?
16. What large town north of New York?

1. H-n, E-t, H-m. 2. H, Y-k. 3. H-s.
4. S-n. 5. B-n. 6. H-n. 7. P-g. 8.
J-y, C-y, H-n, H-m. 9. P-c, H-k. 10.
N-k. 11. E-h. 12. D-n. 13. C-d. 14.
H-n, T-s. 15. E-Pa. 16. Y-a.

LESSON XLI.

NEW JERSEY.

1. NEW JERSEY is celebrated for its fine fruit, and the excellent quality of its garden vegetables.

2. The southern portion of the state is flat and sandy. The middle section is diversified with hills, which, in the extreme north, attain the altitude of mountains.

3. The soil in the central and southern portions is naturally light and sandy, but capable of improvement by the use

of marl which is very abundant there. The northern portion is of moderate fertility, but well adapted to tillage and pasturage.

4. The staple agricultural productions are wheat, rye, Indian corn, oats, potatoes, and butter. The garden products of New Jersey are relatively greater than those of any other state, and find an ample market in the cities of New York and Philadelphia.

5. Valuable zinc mines are found in Sussex County, in the northern part of the state; also iron mines in various localities.

6. The manufactures of New Jersey are important, and include cotton and woolen goods, castings, machinery, carriages, jewelry, paper, hats, etc. The manufacturing towns are chiefly in the northeast part of the state.

7. NEWARK, the largest place in the state, and noted for its manufactures, is situated on the right bank of the Passaic, 9 miles from New York. Jersey City, opposite New York, is the second town in the state; the terminus of several great railroads, and a place of important manufactures.

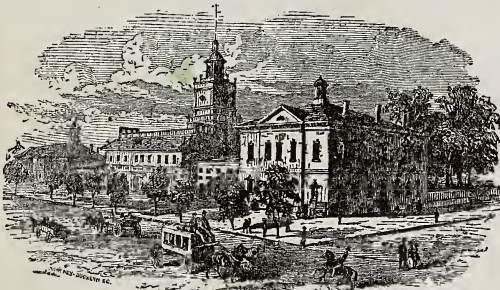
8. Paterson, Elizabeth, New Brunswick, and Camden are also noted for their manufactures.

9. TRENTON, the capital, at the head of steamboat navigation on the Delaware, is a seat of active trade and manufactures, and is extensively engaged in transportation.

10. There are several sea-bathing places on the shores of New Jersey. The most important of these is at Cape May.

Questions.—1. For what is New Jersey celebrated? 2. Surface? 3. Soil? 4. Staple productions? 5. Mines? 6. Manufactures? 7, 8, 9. Newark, etc? 10. Sea-bathing places?

LESSON XLII. PENNSYLVANIA.

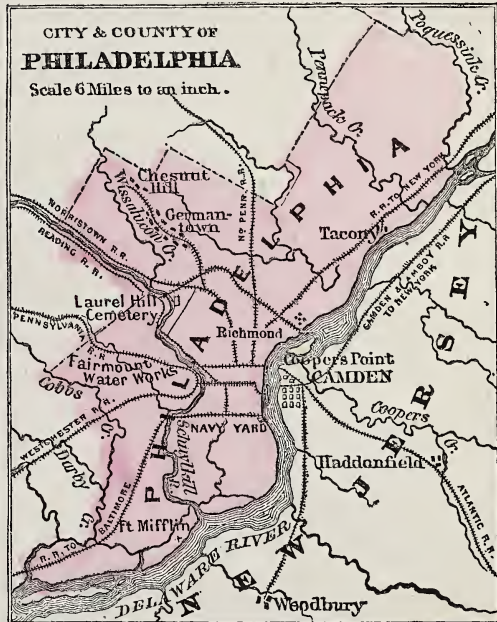


INDEPENDENCE HALL.

1. PENNSYLVANIA is distinguished for the abundance of her iron, coal, and rock-oil deposits. From her mines are obtained over three-fifths of the iron and coal procured in the United States.

2. The surface is generally hilly or undulating in the west, and mountainous in the central and northwestern parts.

3. The soil is fertile, except in the mountainous regions. Agriculture is well conducted; hay, Indian corn, wheat, and oats are the staple agricultural productions. The manufactures of iron, cotton, and woolen goods are important.



4. Philadelphia, the largest city in the state, and the second in the Union in population, is situated mainly between the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers. It is regularly laid out and neatly built, and is noted for its manufactures and the excellence of its benevolent and literary institutions.

5. HARRISBURG, the capital, is pleasantly situated on the east bank of the Susquehanna River, 100 miles west from Philadelphia.

6. Pittsburg, at the confluence of the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers, is the second city in the state in population, and the first in the extent of its iron manufactures. The commerce of Pittsburg is very extensive, and, in steam tonnage, this is the third city in the Union, being surpassed only by New York and New Orleans.

7. Alleghany City, Manchester, and Birmingham, in the vicinity of Pittsburg, are flourishing towns.

8. Other chief places are Reading, Lancaster, Pottsville, Easton, Carlisle, and York. Erie is the principal lake port.

Questions.—1. For what is Pennsylvania distinguished? 2. The surface? 3. Soil? Agriculture? Manufactures? 4. Philadelphia? 5. Harrisburg? 6. Pittsburg? 7, 8. Alleghany City? etc.



head of Chesapeake Bay? 7. What is the capital? 8. What large city on a branch of Chesapeake Bay, nearly north from Annapolis? 9. What district on the Potomac River? 10. What city, the capital of the United States, in the district of Columbia?

VIRGINIA.—11. What two states on the north? 12. What ocean on the east? 13. What two states on the south? 14. What two, on the west? 15. What mountains separate this state from Kentucky? 16. What three rivers south of the Potomac flow into Chesapeake Bay? 17. What two capes at the mouth of Chesapeake Bay? 18. What is the capital, and on what river? 19. What place on a bay near the mouth of James River? 20. What city on the Potomac, nearly south from Washington?

LESSON XLIII.

Questions on the Map.

What is the scale of this Map?

MARYLAND.—1. What state on the north? 2. What state and ocean on the east? 3. What state on the south and west? 4. What river separates Maryland from Virginia? 5. What large bay divides the state nearly in two? 6. What river from Pennsylvania enters the

WEST VIRGINIA.—21. What states on the north? 22. What on the west? 23. What state on the east and south? 24. What river from North Carolina crosses West Virginia? 25. What is the capital?

NORTH CAROLINA.—26. What state on the north? 27. What ocean on the east? 28. What two states on the south? 29. What state on the west? 30. What mount-

ains separate this state from Tennessee? 31. What two sounds on the Atlantic coast? 32. What three capes? 33. What river enters the head of Albemarle Sound? 34. What two rivers flow into Pamlico Sound? 35. What river enters the Atlantic near Cape Fear? 36. What is the capital? 37. What town, the largest in the state, on Cape Fear River?

SOUTH CAROLINA.—38. What state on the north? 39. What ocean on the southeast? 40. What state on the southwest? 41. What river between South Carolina and Georgia? 42. What rivers flow into the Atlantic

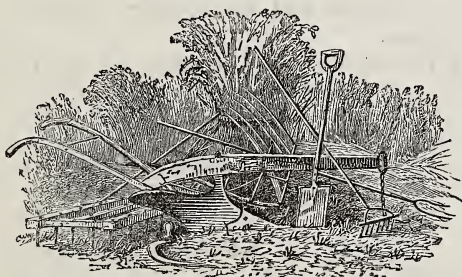
Ocean? 43. What two rivers unite to form the Santee? 44. What two, to form the Congaree? 45. What is the capital? 46. What large city on the coast between the Santee and Edisto rivers?

In what state, and where situated, is Cumberland? Frederick City? Baltimore? ANNAPOLIS?—Wheeling? Harper's Ferry? Alexandria? Fredericksburg? RICHMOND? Petersburg? Norfolk? Lynchburg?—RALEIGH (*raw'lee*)? Edenton? Tarboro? Newbern? Beaufort (*bu'furt*)? Wilmington? Fayetteville? Charlotte?—COLUMBIA? Charleston? Georgetown?

1. P-a. 2. D-c. A-c. 3. V-a. 4. P-c. 5. C-e. 6. S-a. 7. A-s. 8. B-e. 9. C-a. 10. W-n. 11. W. V-a, M-d. 12. A-c. 13. N. C-a, T-e. 14. K-y. W. V-a. 15. C-d Mts. 16. R-k, Y-k, J-s. 17. C-s, H-y. 18. R-d on J-s. 19. N-k. 20. A-a. 21. O-o, P-a, M-d. 22. K-y, O-o. 23. V-a. 24. K-a,

25. W-g. 26. V-a. 27. A-c. 28. S. C-a, G-a. 29. T-e. 30. A-y. 31. A-c. P-o. 32. H-s, L-t, F-r. 33. R-c. 34. T-r, N-c. 35. C. F-r. 36. R-h. 37. W-n. 38. N. C-a. 39. A-c. 40. G-a. 41. S-h. 42. G-t P-c, S-c, E-o. 43. C-c, W-e. 44. S-a, B-d. 45. C-a. 46. C-n.

LESSON XLIV. DELAWARE.



1. **DELAWARE**, excepting Rhode Island, is the smallest state in the Union. Its surface is generally low, level, and sandy.

2. Wheat, Indian corn, and butter are the staple productions. The peaches of Delaware are very celebrated.

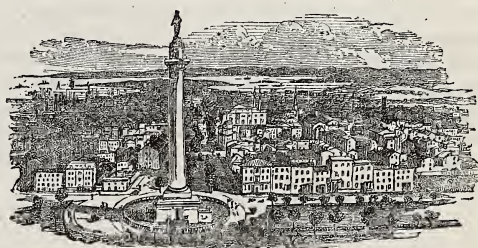
3. The Delaware Breakwater, near Cape Henlopen, is an important structure. It is about two thirds of a mile long, and is designed to protect vessels from storms and floating ice.

4. Wilmington, the largest place in the state, has extensive manufactures. It is chiefly noted for its powder and flour mills, machine shops, and car factories.

5. **DOVER**, a handsome and flourishing town on Jones' Creek, is the capital. New Castle is a small town on the Delaware River, five miles below Wilmington.

Questions.—1. What is Delaware? Its surface? 2. Staple productions? 3. The Delaware Breakwater? 4. Wilmington? 5. Dover? New Castle?

LESSON XLV. MARYLAND.



VIEW OF BALTIMORE FROM WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

1. **MARYLAND** is divided by Chesapeake Bay into two portions, called the Eastern Shore and the Western Shore.

2. The surface is hilly or mountainous, except on the shores of the Chesapeake Bay, where it is low and level. The soil is generally fertile, but in some parts of the state it is sandy.

3. The staple products are tobacco, wheat, and Indian corn. This is the third state of the Union in the culture of tobacco.

4. Baltimore, the largest city in the state, and the fourth



in the Union in population, is on a branch of the Patapsco River, 14 miles from Chesapeake Bay, and 200 from the sea. It has an extensive commerce, and exports large quantities of flour which is manufactured in the vicinity.

5. ANNAPOLIS, the capital, is on the Severn River, 2 miles from its entrance into Chesapeake Bay. The United States naval academy is established here. Cumberland, the center of a vast coal and iron region, and Frederick City, are flourishing towns.

Questions.—1. How is Maryland divided? 2. Its surface? Soil? 3. Productions? 4. Baltimore? 5. Annapolis? Cumberland? etc

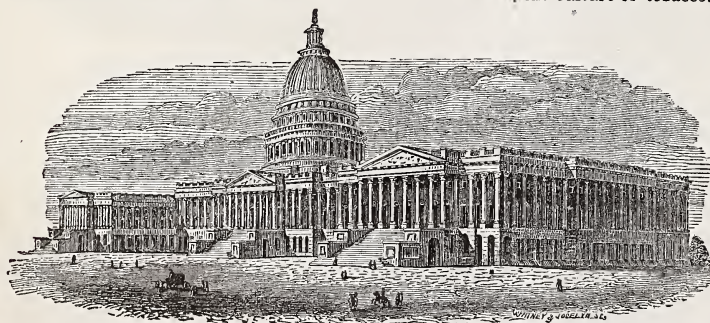
LESSON XLVI.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

1. The DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA is a small tract of territory set apart as the capital of the United States. It is under the direct control of the Federal Congress.

2. WASHINGTON is the seat of the general government. It contains a great number of splendid public buildings, among which are the Capitol, President's House, Treasury Buildings, Patent Office, Post Office, and Smithsonian Institution.

3. The Capitol contains the chambers where the two houses of Congress meet annually, the supreme Court-room, and the library of Congress. It is adorned with numerous historical paintings and other works of art.



THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON.

4. Georgetown, on the Potomac, 2 miles north from Washington, is the residence of several of the foreign ministers, and is distinguished for its literary advantages, and for its polite society.

Questions.—1. What is the District of Columbia? Under what government is it? 2. Washington? Public buildings? 3. The Capitol? 4. Georgetown?

LESSON XLVII. VIRGINIA.



RICHMOND.

1. VIRGINIA is nearly as large as all the Eastern States together. It is noted as the birth-place of Washington and many other distinguished statesmen.

2. The surface is low and level along the coast, mountainous in the interior, and hilly or broken in the west.

3. Mount Vernon, once the home, and now the tomb, of Washington, is 15 miles south of Washington, on the Potomac.

4. Virginia surpasses all the other states in the Union in the culture of tobacco. Its staple products are Indian corn, wheat, tobacco, and live stock.

5. Gold and copper are found in the region east of the mountains. Vast coal fields abound near Richmond, on the north Potomac, and west of the Alleghany Mountains. Salt is obtained from salt springs on the Great Kanawha River.

6. RICHMOND, the capital, is pleasantly situated on the James River, at the head of tide-water. The other principal towns are Norfolk, Portsmouth, Petersburg, Wheeling, Alexandria, and Lynchburg.

7. Norfolk has a fine harbor, and is the chief commercial port in Virginia. It is distinguished as formerly the chief naval station in the United States, having a fine navy yard, dry dock, and naval hospital.

Questions.—1. How large is Virginia? For what noted? 2. Surface? 3. Mount Vernon? 4. Staple products? 5. Minerals? 6. Richmond? Other places? 7. Norfolk?

LESSON XLVIII. NORTH CAROLINA.



PINE FOREST IN NORTH CAROLINA.

1. NORTH CAROLINA is noted for its pine forests, and for its production of tar, turpentine, and rosin.

2. The surface is low and level in the east, and hilly or mountainous in the west. Black Dome or Mitchell's High Peak (6,707 feet) is the highest elevation of land in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains.

3. North Carolina is an agricultural state. Indian corn, tobacco, and sweet potatoes are the chief cultivated productions. Pea-nuts are also largely produced.

4. Mines of gold and copper abound in a tract of country which stretches across the state east of the mountains. At Charlotte, is a mint for the purpose of coining the gold.

5. RALEIGH (*raw'lee*), the capital, a few miles from the Neuse River, contains an elegant state-house. Wilmington, on Cape Fear River, 34 miles from the sea, is the largest and most commercial place in the state.

6. Fayetteville, Beaufort (*bu'furt*), and Newbern are the other chief towns.

Questions.—1. For what is North Carolina noted? 2. The surface? 3. Agricultural products? 4. Mines? 5. Raleigh? Wilmington? 6. Other chief towns?

LESSON XLIX. SOUTH CAROLINA.

1. SOUTH CAROLINA is noted for the culture of rice, in the production of which it surpasses all other states of the Union together.

2. The surface is much like that of North Carolina. The chief products are cotton, Indian corn, rice, and lumber.

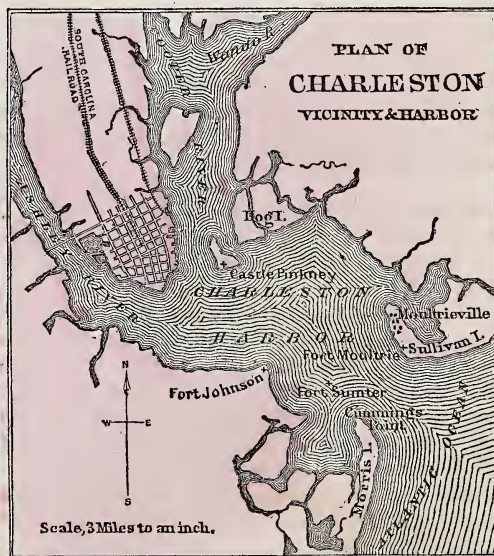


VIEW OF CHARLESTON.

3. Charleston, situated at the junction of the Ashley and Cooper rivers, is the largest city, and is the commercial emporium of the state. It has an extensive trade coast-wise, and also with foreign countries.

4. The other principal towns are COLUMBIA, the capital, Georgetown, Camden, Hamburg, Beaufort, and Greenville.

Questions.—1. For what is South Carolina noted? 2. The surface? Products? 3. Charleston? 4. The other principal towns?



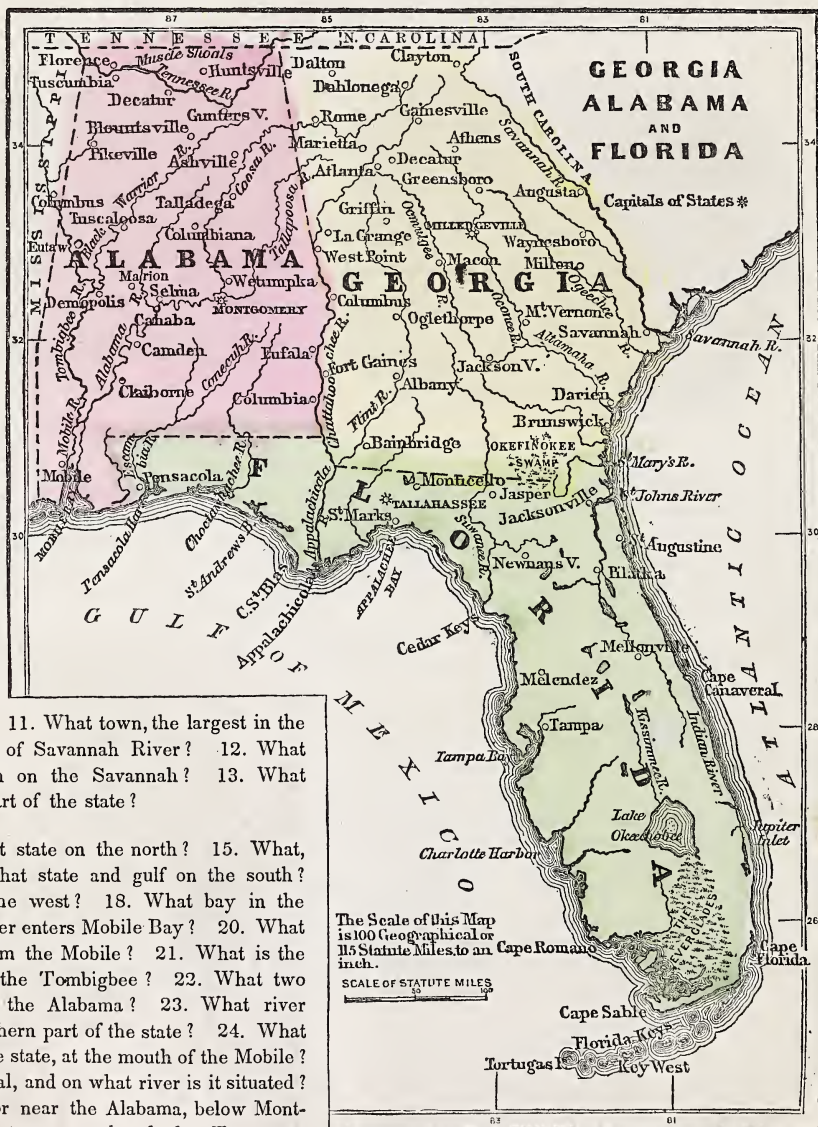
LESSON L.

Questions on the Map.

What is the scale of this Map?

GEORGIA.—1. What state on the north? 2. What state and ocean on the east? 3. What state on the south? 4. What, on the west? 5. What river separates Georgia and South Carolina? 6. What, forms part of the boundary between Georgia and Florida? 7. What, between Georgia and Alabama? 8. What river unites with the Chattahoochee to form the Apalachicola? 9. What rivers in this state flow into the Atlantic Ocean? 10. What is the capital? 11. What town, the largest in the state, near the mouth of Savannah River? 12. What other flourishing town on the Savannah? 13. What swamp in the south part of the state?

ALABAMA.—14. What state on the north? 15. What, on the east? 16. What state and gulf on the south? 17. What state on the west? 18. What bay in the south? 19. What river enters Mobile Bay? 20. What two rivers unite to form the Mobile? 21. What is the principal tributary to the Tombigbee? 22. What two rivers unite to form the Alabama? 23. What river flows through the northern part of the state? 24. What town, the largest in the state, at the mouth of the Mobile? 25. What is the capital, and on what river is it situated? 26. What towns on or near the Alabama, below Montgomery? 27. What towns north of the Tennessee River? 28. What town on the Coosa, at the head of steamboat navigation?



FLORIDA.—29. What two states on the north? 30. What ocean on the east? 31. What gulf and state on

the west? 32. What rivers cross the western part of the state? 33. What river flows northwardly through the eastern part, and enters the Atlantic Ocean near the northeast corner of the state? 34. What lake in the south? 35. What three capes project from near the

southern extremity? 36. What keys, or small islands, south of Florida? 37. What bays indent the west coast? 38. What is the capital? 39. What town is the farthest west? 40. What town, the oldest in the United States, on the coast, south of the St. John's?

1. T-e. 2. S. C-a, A-c. 3. F-a. 4. A-a. 5. S-a. 6. St. M-s. 7. C-e. 8. F-t. 9. O-e, A-a. 10. M-e. 11. S-h. 12. A-a. 13. O-e. 14. T-e. 15. G-a. 16. F-a, Gulf of M-o. 17. M-i. 18. M-e. 19. M-e. 20. A-a, T-e. 21. B-k W-r. 22. C-a, T-a. 23. T-e. 24. M-e. 25. M-y on the A-a.

26. S-a, C-a, C-n, C-e. 27. H-e, F-e. 28. W-a. 29. G-a, A-a. 30. A-c. 31. Gulf of M-o, A-a. 32. A-a, C-e, E-a. 33. St. J-s. 34. O-e. 35. F-a, S-e, R-o. 36. F-a. 37. T-a, A-e. 38. T-e. 39. P-a. 40. St. A-e.

LESSON LI. GEORGIA.

1. GEORGIA is one of the most flourishing of the Southern States. Many of its cities and villages are growing rapidly in population.

2. Cotton, sweet potatoes, rice, and corn are the chief agricultural products. Oranges and some other tropical fruits grow in the southern part.

3. Savannah, on the Savannah River, 18 miles from its mouth, is a pleasant and flourishing city, and the seat of an extensive cotton trade. A splendid monument has been erected here to the memory of Gen. Pulaski, an officer in the American Revolution.

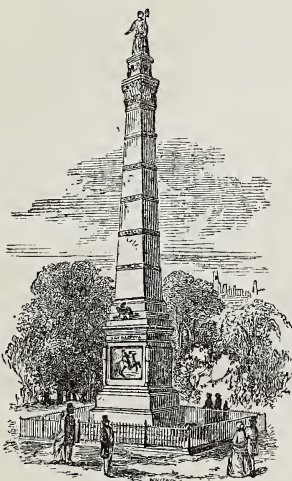
4. The other principal places are MILLEDGEVILLE, the capital; Augusta; Columbus; Atlanta; and Macon.

Questions.—1. What is Georgia? 2. Agricultural products? 3. Savannah? Pulaski Monument? 4. Principal places?

LESSON LII. ALABAMA.

1. ALABAMA is noted for its immense yield of cotton.

2. The climate of Alabama, like that of the other Southern States, is generally mild, and ice and snow are seldom seen.



PULASKI MONUMENT

3. The Alabama and Tombigbee rivers are navigable—the former to Wetumpka, on the Coosa branch, and the latter to Columbus, in Mississippi.

4. The principal towns are Mobile; MONTGOMERY, the capital; Selma; Tuscaloosa; and Huntsville. Mobile, at the mouth of Mobile River, is, next to New Orleans, the greatest cotton market in the United States.

Questions.—1. For what is Alabama noted? 2. Its climate? 3. Navigable rivers? 4. Principal towns? Mobile?

LESSON LIII. FLORIDA.



FLORIDA INDIANS.

1. FLORIDA is the most southerly state in the Union. It has a mild and agreeable climate. The population is chiefly in the northern part.

2. The chief products are corn, sweet potatoes, peas and beans, sugar-cane, and cotton. Various tropical fruits abound. Pensacola is the principal town in the state, and is noted for its naval station. St. Augustine is a very old place.

Questions.—1. What is Florida? Climate? Where is its population? 2. Chief products? Other facts?



rivers from this state flow into the Gulf of Mexico? 7. What, into the Mississippi? 8. What is the capital, and on what river is it situated?

LOUISIANA.—9. What state on the north? 10. What, on the east? 11. What river boundaries on the east? 12. What gulf on the south? 13. What state on the west? 14. What river boundary on the west? 15. What river crosses this state and flows into the Mississippi? 16. What river from Arkansas unites with the Red just above its mouth? 17. What lakes in the southeast part of this state? 18. What is the capital, and on what river is it situated? 19. What large commercial city on the Mississippi south of Lake Pontchartrain?

ARKANSAS.—20. What state on the north? 21. What two states on the east? 22. What two river boundaries on the east? 23. What state on the south? 24. What, on the southwest? 25. What territory on the west? 26. What river from the Indian Territory crosses this state and divides it into two nearly equal portions? 27. What river south of the Arkansas flows into Louisiana? 28. What river from the north unites with the Arkansas near its mouth? 29. What is the capital, and where situated?

LESSON LIV.

Questions on the Map.

What is the scale of this Map?

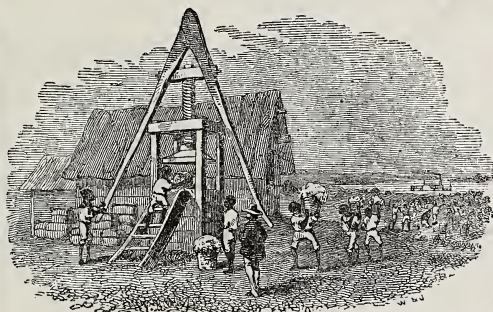
MISSISSIPPI.—1. What state on the north? 2. What state on the east? 3. What gulf and state on the south? 4. What two states on the west? 5. What river separates this state from Arkansas and Louisiana? 6. What

In what state, and where situated, is Shreveport? BATON ROUGE (*bat'un roozh*)? Donaldson V. (*vill*)? New Orleans? Thibodeaux? Franklinton? Opelousas?—Holly Springs? Aberdeen? Columbus? Brandon? Vicksburg? JACKSON? Natchez? Woodville?—Van Buren? Fort Smith? LITTLE ROCK? Helena? Camden? Napoleon? Hot Springs? Arkadelphia?

1. T-e. 2. A-a. 3. M-o, L-a. 4. L-a, A-s. 5. M-i. 6. P-a, P-l. 7. B-g B-k, Y-o. 8. J-n on P-l. 9. A-s. 10. M-l. 11. P-l M-l. 12. M-o. 13. T-s. 14. S-c. 15. R-d. 16. W-a. 17. M-s, P-n, B-c. 18. B-n R-o on

M-i. 19. N. O-s. 20. M-l. 21. T-e, M-l. 22. M-l, St. F-a. 23. L-a. 24. T-s. 25. I-n. 26. A-s. 27. W-a. 28. W-c. 29. L-c R-k.

LESSON LV. MISSISSIPPI.



COTTON PRESSING

1. MISSISSIPPI is famous for its cotton crops, in the amount of which it ranks first among the states of the Union.

2. The climate, as in the other states bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, is such that the orange and fig ripen in the southern part, while the apple flourishes in the north. Corn, peas, beans, and sweet potatoes are among the chief productions.

3. Natchez and Vicksburg are the largest places; the former stands on a bluff 200 feet above the Mississippi River.

4. Jackson, the capital; Columbus; Aberdeen; Holly Springs; and Port Gibson are flourishing towns.

Questions.—1. What is Mississippi? 2. What is the climate? What plants ripen in the southern part? What are among the chief productions? 3. Which are the largest places? 4. Other flourishing towns?

LESSON LVI. LOUISIANA.

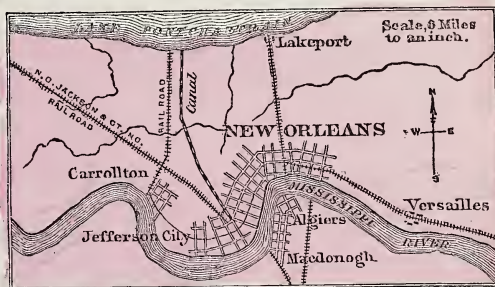
1. LOUISIANA is noted for the culture of the sugar-cane. Most of the sugar manufactured in the Union comes from this state.

2. The sugar-cane requires a very warm climate. It does not flourish above the latitude of 31° .

3. The surface is generally low and level; banks of earth, called *levees*, have been raised along the Mississippi River, to prevent its overflowing the land.

4. New Orleans, the largest city in the Southern States, is situated on the Mississippi, about 100 miles from its mouth.

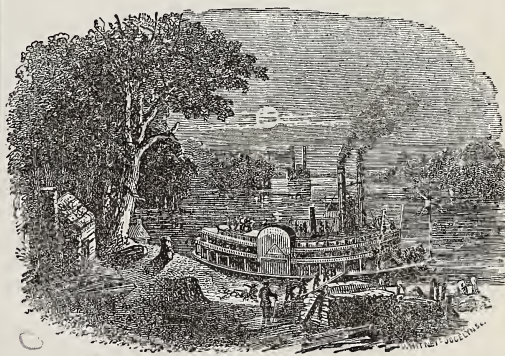
It is built around a bend in the river, from which circumstance it is often called the "Crescent City."



5. Among the other principal towns are BATON ROUGE (*bat'un roozh*), the capital; Donaldsonville; Iberville; Alexandria; and Shreveport.

Questions.—1. For what is Louisiana noted? 2. The sugar-cane? 3. Surface? Levees? 4. New Orleans? 5. Other principal towns?

LESSON LVII. ARKANSAS.



STEAMBOAT WOODING.

1. ARKANSAS is a thinly populated state. The soil is very fertile along the rivers. Cotton and corn are the principal productions.

2. The chief places are LITTLE ROCK, the capital; Van Buren; Fort Smith; Camden; and Batesville.

Questions.—1. What is Arkansas? Soil? Principal productions? 2. Chief places?



LESSON LVIII.

Questions on the Map.

What is the scale of this Map?

TEXAS.—1. What territory on the north? 2. What two states on the east? 3. What gulf on the southeast? 4. What country on the southwest? 5. What territory on the northwest? 6. What boundary river on the north? 7. What, on the east? 8. What, on the southwest? 9. What are the principal rivers in this state which flow into the Gulf of Mexico? 10. What is the general direction of these rivers? 11. What river from New Mexico crosses the western part of the

state, and flows into the Rio Grande? 12. What two rivers cross the northern part of the state? 13. What bays on the coast? 14. What town, the capital, on Colorado River? 15. What town, the largest in the state, on an island south of Galveston Bay? 16. What flourishing town on the Rio Grande, 40 miles from its mouth?

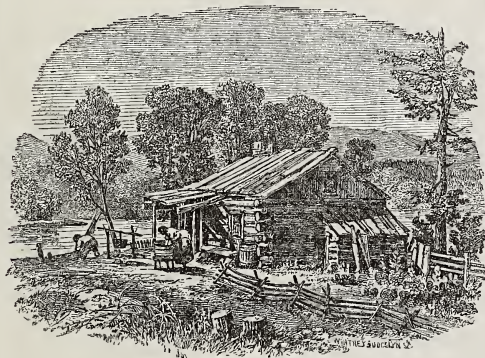
INDIAN TERRITORY.—17. What territory on the north? 18. What two states on the east? 19. What state on the south? 20. What territory on the west? 21. What river crosses the northern part of this territory, and enters Arkansas? 22. What large streams unite with the Arkansas in this territory?

1. I-n. 2. L-a, A-s. 3. M-o. 4. M-o. 5. N. M-o. 6. R-d. 7. S-o. 8. R. G-o. 9. N-s, T-y, B-s, C-o, G-o, S. A-o, N-a. 10. S-th E-st. 11. P-s. 12. C-n, N-a. 13. G-n, M-a, E-o S-o, C-s C-l. 14. A-n. 15. G-n. 16. B-e.

17. K-s. 18. M-l, A-s. 19. T-s. 20. N. M-o. 21. A-s. 22. N-o, V-s, S-t F-k, R-d F-k, C-n.

LESSON LIX.

TEXAS.



SCENE IN TEXAS.

1. TEXAS, excepting Florida, is the most southerly state in the Union; it is also the largest, containing an amount of territory five times that of the state of Pennsylvania.

2. The populated portions are in the south and east. The northwest part is still almost uninhabited.

3. The surface is level along the coast, undulating farther inland, and mountainous in the center. In the west is a wide barren tract, called "El Llano Estacado, or Staked Plain."

4. The climate is warm, but the heats of summer are mitigated by refreshing breezes from the Gulf. Strong northerly winds prevail during December and January.

5. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. Wheat and other grains flourish; oranges, lemons, and other fruits abound, and shrubs and flowers of great variety and beauty are in profusion.

6. The most noted forest trees are the live-oak, pine, ash, cedar, walnut, hickory, mulberry, cypress, elm, and sycamore.

7. "Cross Timbers" is the name of a wooded section stretching north from near the sources of the Trinity, across the Red, into the Indian Territory.

8. Galveston, the most populous and commercial city, is situated on an island at the mouth of a bay of its own name.

9. The other principal towns are AUSTIN, the capital; Houston (*Hews'ton*); San Antonio; Washington; San Augustine; and Brownsville.

Questions.—1. What is Texas? 2. Where are the populated portions? 3. The surface? 4. Climate? 5. Staple products? 6. Forest trees? 7. Cross Timbers? 8. Galveston? 9. The other principal towns?

LESSON LX.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

1. The INDIAN TERRITORY is so called, because the land within its limit has been ceded to Indian tribes by the government of the United States.

2. The country is yet, for the most part, a wilderness. Missions have been established at different places, and efforts to introduce the arts and customs of civilized life among the Indians have been partially successful.

Questions.—1. Why is the Indian Territory so called? 2. State of the country? Missions? etc.



LESSON LXI.

Questions on the Map.

What is the scale of this Map?

OHIO.—1. What lake and state on the north? 2. What two states on the east? 3. What two, on the south? 4. What state on the west? 5. What river separates Ohio from Virginia and Kentucky? 6. What are the three principal tributaries to the Ohio from this state? 7. What river flows through the northwest part into Lake Erie? 8. What is the capital, and on what river is it situated? 9. What town at the mouth of the Scioto? 10. What two other towns on the Scioto? 11.

What three flourishing towns nearly west from Columbus? 12. What large city on the Ohio, near the southwest corner of the state? 13. What town on the Ohio, at the mouth of the Muskingum? 14. What town near the mouth of the Maumee? 15. What town on a bay south of Lake Erie? 16. What flourishing town on Lake Erie farther to the east?

INDIANA.—17. What lake and state on the north? 18. What state on the east? 19. What, on the south? 20. What, on the west? 21. What river separates Indiana from Kentucky? 22. What, in part, from Illinois? 23. What is the principal tribu-

tary to the Wabash? 24. What river in the northwest flows into Illinois? 25. What is the capital, and on what river is it situated? 26. What three flourishing towns on the Ohio? 27. What place of considerable trade on the Wabash, southwest from Indianapolis? 28. What port on the southern shore of Lake Michigan?

KENTUCKY.—29. What states on the north? 30. What state on the east? 31. What, on the south? 32. What states on the west? 33. What river forms the entire northern and western boundary? 34. What river and mountains between Kentucky and Virginia? 35. What rivers from this state flow into the Ohio? 36. What

two from Tennessee cross the western part of the state? 37. Which of these rivers rises in Kentucky? 38. What is the general direction of the rivers in Kentucky? *Ans.* Northwest. 39. What town, the largest in the state, on the Ohio, a short distance above New Albany? 40. What town, the largest in the interior, about 80 miles south from Cincinnati? 41. What two growing towns on the Ohio, opposite Cincinnati? 42. What town, of considerable importance, at the mouth of the Tennessee?

TENNESSEE.—43. What two states on the north? 44. What state on the east? 45. What three states on the south? 46. What two states on the west? 47. What mountains on the eastern boundary? 48. What river on the western? 49. What are the two largest rivers

of this state? 50. What rivers unite and form the Tennessee? 51. What low range of mountains extends through Tennessee? 52. What is the capital, and on what river?

In what state, and where situated, is Toledo? Maumee City? Sandusky? Cleveland? Steubenville? Zanesville? Marietta? Portsmouth? Cincinnati? Dayton? Xenia? Springfield? COLUMBUS?—Michigan City? Fort Wayne? Madison? New Albany? Evansville? INDIANAPOLIS? Logansport?—Paducah? Louisville? FRANKFORT? Carrollton? Covington? Maysville? Lexington?—Jackson? Clarksville? NASHVILLE? Murfreesboro'? Knoxville? Chattanooga? Columbia? Memphis?

1. E-e, M-n. 2. P-a, V-a. 3. V-a, K-y. 4. I-e. 5. O-o. 6. M-m, S-o, M-i. 7. M-e. 8. C-e on S-o. 9. P-h. 10. C-e, C-a. 11. S-d, X-a, D-n. 12. C-i. 13. M-a. 14. T-o. 15. S-y. 16. C-d. 17. M-n, M-n. 18. O-o. 19. K-y. 20. I-s. 21. O-o. 22. W-h. 23. W-a. 24. K-e. 25. I-s, on the W-a. 26. M-n, N. A-y, E-e. 27. T-e H-e. 28. M-n C-y. 29. I-a,

O-o. 30. V-a. 31. T-e. 32. M-i, I-s. 33. O-o. 34. B-g S-y, C-d. 35. I-e, K-y, G-n. 36. C-d, T-e. 37. C-d. 38. *Answered above.* 39. L-e. 40. I-n. 41. C-n, N-t. 42. P-h. 43. K-y, V-a. 44. N. C-a. 45. G-a, A-a, M-i. 46. A-s, M-i. 47. A-y. 48. M-i. 49. C-d, T-e. 50. H-n, C-h. 51. C-d. 52. N-e, on the C-d.



VIEW OF CINCINNATI.

LESSON LXII.

OHIO.

1. OHIO is an agricultural state, and noted for its rapid growth in wealth and population.

2. It ranks first among the states in the quantity of wool produced; among the first in that of Indian corn and wheat, and is only second in the value of its live-stock.

3. The face of the country is generally level. A ridge of highlands extends through the state, separating the rivers flowing north from those flowing south into the Ohio.

4. The Ohio River, which forms the entire southern boundary, is navigable for steamboats to Pittsburgh, in Pennsylvania, a distance of nearly 1,000 miles.

5. At some seasons, the water in the Ohio becomes so low that it can not be navigated. The average range between high and low water is generally about 50 feet.

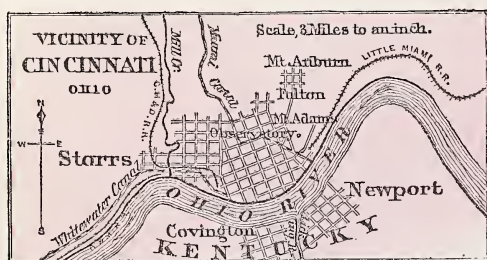
6. Coal and iron abound. The coal region extends from the Scioto River through the

southeastern part of the state to the Pennsylvania line.

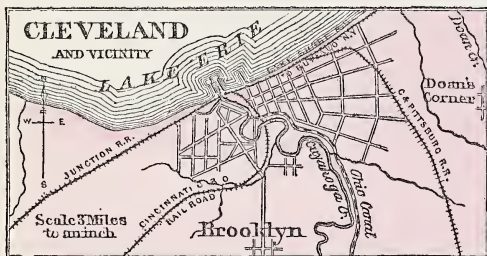
7. Ohio surpasses all the other states of the Mississippi Valley in the number of its flourishing cities and villages.

8. Cincinnati, called the Queen of the West, is, with the exception of New Orleans, the largest town west of the Alleghany Mountains. Its commerce and manufactures are important. It is noted for being the largest pork market in the world.

9. Cincinnati is distinguished for its literary and benevolent institutions. The Cincinnati Observatory stands on the top of Mount Adams, an eminence near the city.



10. Cleveland, the second city in the state in population and trade, is pleasantly situated on the south shore of Lake Erie, at the mouth of Cuyahoga River.



11. COLUMBUS, the capital, is situated on the east bank of the Scioto. A Lunatic Asylum, the Institution for the Blind, the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Ohio Penitentiary, are situated here.

12. Other principal towns are Dayton; Zanesville; Chillicothe; Steubenville; Springfield; Sandusky; and Toledo.

Questions.—1. For what is Ohio noted? 2. In what does it rank first among the states? In what, second? 3. The face of the country? Highlands? 4. The Ohio River? 5. High and low water? 6. Minerals? The coal region? 7. Large towns? 8. Cincinnati? Its commerce, etc.? 9. For what distinguished? 10. Cleveland? 11. Columbus? 12. Other principal towns?

LESSON LXIII. INDIANA.

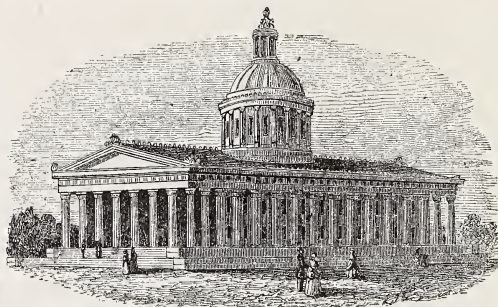
1. INDIANA, like Ohio, is distinguished as an agricultural state.

2. It has no mountains or great elevations, but portions south of the White River are rather hilly and rugged.

3. The climate of Indiana, like that of most of the other Western States, is somewhat milder than in the same latitudes on the Atlantic coast.

4. The soil is generally fertile; it is particularly so along the margins of the rivers. The chief agricultural products are corn, wheat, hay, oats, potatoes, fruit, butter, and live-stock.

5. The most noted forest trees are the oak, poplar, ash, walnut, elm, cherry, sugar-maple, buckeye, locust, sycamore, cotton-wood, hackberry, and mulberry.



STATE-HOUSE, INDIANAPOLIS.

6. INDIANAPOLIS, the capital, is situated in a fertile and extensive plain, very nearly in the center of the state. The state-house is an elegant building.

7. New Albany, on the Ohio, is the largest town in the southern portion of the state. Many steamboats are built here. Madison, Lawrenceburg, and Evansville, on the same river, are flourishing towns.

8. Other principal places are Fort Wayne; Crawfordsville; La Fayette; Terre Haute (*ter-reh hôte*); and Vincennes.

Questions.—1. For what is Indiana distinguished? 2. Face of the country? 3. Climate? 4. Soil? Chief agricultural products? 5. Forest trees? 6. Indianapolis? 7. New Albany? Madison, Lawrenceburg, and Evansville? 8. Other principal towns?

LESSON LXIV. KENTUCKY.

1. KENTUCKY is noted for its salt springs and numerous caves. Mammoth Cave, the largest, has been explored to a distance of ten miles.

2. The surface is generally uneven. A range of hills runs nearly parallel with the Ohio River, with intervals of bottom-land between it and the river, sometimes having a breadth of 10 or even 20 miles.

3. The soil is exceedingly fertile. The staple products are Indian corn, tobacco, wheat, and hemp. Kentucky raises more of the latter article than any other state.

4 The salt-licks are names applied to the vicinity of salt springs, where wild animals have *licked* the ground, and almost eaten it, so as to present a bare space for some distance around.



DROVE OF CATTLE.

5. Louisville (*loo'is-vil*) is the largest town in the state; it stands at the head of the falls of the Ohio, on a plane elevated 70 feet above low water, and is regularly laid out. Its commerce on the Ohio is extensive.

6. Lexington, the most populous town in the interior, is situated in the midst of a remarkably fertile region. It is noted for its trade and manufactures, and for the excellence of its literary and scientific establishments.

7. Covington and Newport are flourishing towns on the Ohio, opposite Cincinnati. The other more important places are Maysville; FRANKFORT, the capital; and Paducah.

Questions.—1. For what is Kentucky noted? 2. Describe its surface. 3. The soil? Staple products? 4. The salt-licks? 5. Louisville? 6. Lexington? 7. Covington and Newport? Other places?

LESSON LXV.

T E N N E S S E E .

1. TENNESSEE is noted for the variety of its farm products and the abundance of its live-stock.

2. It is commonly divided into three sections: the part, east of the Cumberland Mountains, is called East Tennessee; between the Cumberland Mountains and the Tennessee River, it takes the name of Middle Tennessee; and west of the river just named, that of West Tennessee.

3. The surface is hilly in the east, and level, or gently undulating, in the west. That part of the Cumberland

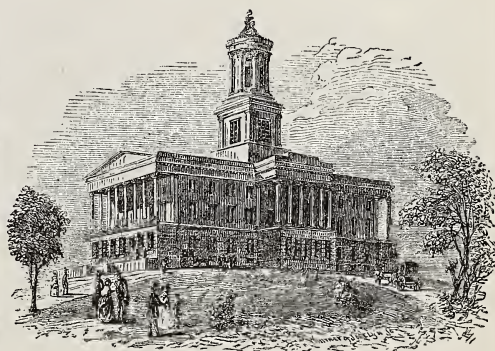
Mountains which extends through this state nowhere attains a greater elevation than 2,000 feet.

4. Much of the soil is good. East Tennessee is favorable to grazing, and exports great numbers of live-stock. More mules are raised in Tennessee than in any other state.

5. Indian corn, cotton, wheat, and tobacco are the great staples. Iron and coal are found in abundance in the region of the Cumberland Mountains, and copper in the southeast.

6. Numerous caves are found in this state; one has been descended for about 400 feet below the surface, where was found a stream of sufficient force to turn a mill. In some places, hard limestone rocks are found, having the impressions of the feet of men and animals.

7. Tennessee possesses great facilities of river navigation. The Tennessee River is navigable for steamboats (with the exception of that part, in Alabama, called the Muscle Shoals) to its junction with the Holston.



STATE HOUSE, NASHVILLE.

8. NASHVILLE, the capital, is a handsome and flourishing city. The state-house, erected at a cost of about two million dollars, is one of the most noble and magnificent structures in America.

9. Memphis, on the Mississippi, is the most populous and important town on the river between St. Louis and New Orleans. Knoxville, in East Tennessee, is a flourishing town.

10. The other principal places are Chattanooga; Columbia; Murfreesboro'; Jackson; Clarksville; and Bolivar.

Questions.—1. What is Tennessee? 2. How is it divided? 3. The surface? 4. The soil? Grazing? Mules? 5. Staple products? Minerals? 6. Caves? etc. 7. River navigation? How far is the Tennessee navigable? 8. Nashville? State-house? 9. Memphis? Knoxville? 10 Other places?



LESSON LXVI.

Questions on the Map.

What is the scale of this Map?

ILLINOIS.—1. What state on the north? 2. What lake and state on the east? 3. What state on the south? 4. What two states on the west? 5. What river on the eastern boundary? 6. What, on the southern? 7. What river forms the entire western boundary? 8. What rivers from this state flow into the Mississippi? 9. What, into

1. W-n. 2. M-n, I-a. 3. K-y. 4. M-i, I-a. 5. W-h. 6. O-o. 7. M-i.
8. P-k, I-s, K-a. 9. E-s, L-o W-h. 10. K-e, Des P-s. 11. C-o. 12. S-d,
near S-r. 13. P-o. 14. C-o. 15. L-a. 16. L-a. K-T. 17. A-a. 18. K-a.

the Wabash ? 10. What two rivers unite to form the Illinois ? 11. What town, the largest in the state, on Lake Michigan ? 12. What is the capital, and near what river is it situated ? 13. What town, the second in population, on the Illinois, north from Springfield ? 14. What town, noted for its lead-mines, in the northwest ?

MISSOURI. — 15. What state on the north? 16. What three states on the east? 17. What state on the south? 18. What state and territories on the west? 19. What river flows across this state? 20. What are its tributaries from the north? 21. What, from the south? 22. What town, the largest in the state, below the mouth of the Missouri? 23. What is the capital?

IOWA.—24. How is Iowa bounded on the north? 25. On the south? 27. On the west? 28. Principal rivers in Iowa?

In what state, and where situated, is Galena ? Chicago (*she-kau'go*) ? Joliet ? Bloomington ? Cairo ? Alton ? Quincy ? Jacksonville ? SPRINGFIELD ? Peoria ? Rock Island ?—Hannibal ? St. Charles ? St. Louis ? JEFFERSON CITY ? Lexington ? Independence ? St. Joseph ?—Dubuque (*du book'*) ? Davenport ? Muscatine ? Burlington ? Keokuk ? Iowa City ? DES MOINES (*de moin*) ?

I-n, N-a. 19. M-i. 20. C-n, G-d. 21. G-e, O-e. 22. St. L-s. 23. J-n C-y.
24. M-a. 25. W-n, I-s. 26. M-i. 27. N-a, D-a. 28. D-s M-s, S-k, I-a,
R-d C-r. 29. Des M-s.

LESSON LXVII.

ILLINOIS.

ILLINOIS (*il-lin-oi'*) is noted as the chief agricultural state in the Union. Its surface is remarkably level, and contains numerous prairies.

2. The agricultural staples are corn, wheat, hay, oats, butter and cheese, and live-stock. Lead is found in the northwest part of the state, and coal in almost every county.

3. Chicago (*she-kaw'go*), on Lake Michigan, is the largest and most commercial city in the state. It is distinguished for its immense trade in grain.

4. SPRINGFIELD, the capital, is a flourishing town, situated three miles south from Sangamon River. Quincy, on the Mississippi, is the chief city in the western part of the state; it is finely situated on a bluff, 125 feet above the river.

5. Galena is noted for its rich mines of lead. Among the other principal towns in this state are Peoria; Alton; Peru; La Salle; Rock Island; Waukegan; Bloomington; and Cairo.

Questions.—1. For what is Illinois noted? Its surface? 2. Agricultural staples? Minerals? 3. Chicago? 4. Springfield? Quincy? 5. Galena? Other principal towns?

LESSON LXVIII.

MISSOURI.

1. MISSOURI is noted for its mineral wealth, and extraordinary facilities for inland navigation.

2. The soil is, in many parts, remarkable for its fertility. Indian corn, wheat, oats, tobacco, hemp, and wool are among the staple products.



VIEW OF ST. LOUIS

3. St. Louis is the largest town on the Mississippi above New Orleans. It carries on an extensive commerce by way of the Mississippi and its branches; there are about 3,000 arrivals of steamboats at this place annually.

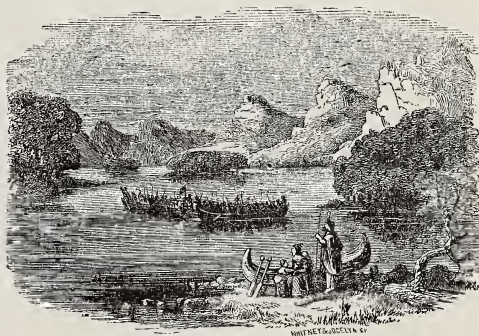
4. Potosi, southwest from St. Louis, is noted for the rich lead mines in its vicinity. Hannibal is a flourishing town on the Mississippi. Lexington, Independence, and St. Joseph, on the Missouri, carry on considerable trade with caravans for Colorado, Utah, and New Mexico.

5. JEFFERSON CITY, the capital, is pleasantly situated on the right bank of the Missouri, near the center of the state. It contains the state penitentiary.

Questions.—1. For what is Missouri noted? 2. Its soil? Staple products? 3. St. Louis? 4. Potosi? Hannibal? Lexington? etc. 5. Jefferson City?

LESSON LXIX.

IOWA.



AN INDIAN DEPUTATION, UPPER MISSISSIPPI.

1. IOWA is distinguished for its rapid growth, and its extraordinary yield of grain.

2. The surface consists, for the most part, of rolling prairies. There are no eminences of importance in this state.

3. The soil is generally excellent. The products are those common to the West. Sorghum is largely raised here.

4. The timbered portions lie chiefly along the rivers; the prairies are almost destitute of trees.

5. Dubuque, on the Mississippi, is a place of active trade; large quantities of lead are taken from the mines in its vicinity. Burlington, on the same river, is another thriving town.

6. Among the other important towns are Keokuk; Muscatine; Davenport; and Iowa City, formerly the capital.

7. DES MOINES, on the Des Moines River, was made the capital in 1855.

Questions.—1. What is Iowa? 2. Of what does the surface consist? 3. Soil? Products? 4. Where do the timbered portions chiefly lie? 5. Dubuque? Burlington? 6. Other important towns? 7. Des Moines?



LESSON LXX.

Questions on the Map.

What is the scale of this Map?

MICHIGAN.—1. What lake on the north? 2. What lakes on the east? 3. What two states on the south? 4. What lake and state on the west? 5. What lake and strait divide Michigan into two parts? 6. What river is the outlet of Lake Superior? *Ans.* River St. Mary. 7. What, of Lake Huron? *Ans.* St. Clair. 8. What, of Lake St. Clair? *Ans.* Detroit. 9. What bay extends into this state from Lake Huron? 10. What, from Lake Michigan? 11. What, from Lake Superior? 12. What mineral abounds along the southern shore of Lake

Superior, from Ke-weenaw Point to Montreal River? 13. What island belonging to Michigan near the north shore of Lake Superior, also distinguished for its copper? 14. What rivers in this state flow into Lake Michigan? 15. What rivers on the boundary between Michigan and Wisconsin? 16. What town, the largest in the state, on Detroit River? 17. What is the capital, and on what river is it situated?

WISCONSIN.—18.

What lake and state on the north? 19. What lake on the east? 20. What state on the south? 21. What two states on the west? 22. What rivers on the western boundary? 23. Which are the

principal tributaries to the Mississippi from this state? 24. What river, the outlet of Winnebago Lake, flows into the head of Green Bay? 25. What rivers rise in this state and flow south into Illinois? 26. What mineral abounds in the southwest part of the state? 27. What is the capital? 28. What town, the largest in the state on Lake Michigan, east from Madison?

In what state, and where situated, is Mackinaw? *Ans.* On the island of Mackinaw, in the northwest part of Lake Huron. Flint? Detroit? *Ans.* In the southeast part of M-n on Detroit River. Monroe? Adrian? Niles? Coldwater? Kalamazoo? Grand Rapids? LANSING? Marshall? Jackson?—Green Bay? Ap-

pleton? Oshkosh? Fond du Lac ("End of the Lake")? nosha? Janesville? MADISON? Mineral Point?
 Sheboygan? Milwaukee? Racine (*ras-seen'*)? Ke- Prairie du Chien (*pra're du she-an'*) Portage City?

1 S-r. 2 H-n, St. C-r, E-a. 3. O-o, I-a. 4. M-n, W-n. 5. Lake M-n, Strait of M-w. 6. Answered above. 7. Answered above. 8. Answered above. 9. S-w. 10. G-d T-e. 11. K-w. 12. Copper. 13. R-e. 14. Saint J-h,

K-o, G-d, M-n, M-e, E-a. 15. M-l, M-e. 16. D-t. 17. L-g, on G-d River. 18. S-r, M-n. 19. M-n. 20. I-a. 21. I-a, M-a. 22. St. C-x, M-i. 23. W-n, E-k, C-a. 24. F-x. 25. R-k, F-x. 26. Lead. 27. M-n. 28. M-e.

LESSON LXXI. MICHIGAN.



VIEW OF LAKE SUPERIOR FROM EAGLE HARBOR.

1. MICHIGAN consists, for the most part, of two large peninsulas—one lying between Lake Michigan and Lake Huron, and the other between Lake Michigan and Lake Superior.

2. The surface of the southern peninsula is mostly level; that of the northern is generally rugged, and, in some parts, mountainous.

3. The soil of southern Michigan is extremely fertile. The staple products are wheat, Indian corn, oats, potatoes, butter, hay, and wool.

4. The copper mines of this state are said to be the richest in the world; they extend along the southern shore of Lake Superior from Keweenaw Point to Montreal River.

5. A ship canal has recently been constructed around the Falls of St. Mary, through which vessels of large magnitude may pass between Lake Superior and the lower lakes.

6. Detroit, the largest town in the state, is beautifully situated on the west bank of Detroit River, 18 miles above the head of Lake Erie. Its commerce is extensive.

7. Among the other principal towns are Grand Rapids, Adrian, Kalamazoo, Jackson, and Ann Arbor. LANSING, the capital, is a thriving town on Grand River.

Questions.—1. Of what does Michigan consist? 2. Describe the surface. 3. The soil. What are the staple products of southern Michigan? 4. What is said of the copper mines? Where do they extend? 5. Ship canal? 6. Describe Detroit. 7. Which are among the other principal towns? Lansing?

LESSON LXXII. WISCONSIN.

1. WISCONSIN is chiefly settled in the south, and is noted for its immense wheat crops.

2. The surface is, for the most part, an elevated rolling prairie, from 600 to 1,500 feet above the level of the sea.

3. The soil of Wisconsin is favorable to agriculture. Wheat, hay, oats, corn, buckwheat, barley, rye, potatoes, wool, and maple-sugar are the agricultural products.

4. The salubrity of the climate; the purity of the atmosphere and of the water, the latter of which is usually obtained from copious living springs; the coolness and short duration of summer; and the dryness of the air during winter, all conspire to render this one of the most healthy portions of the United States.

5. In the southwest part of the state lies an extensive lead region, which extends into the states of Illinois and Iowa.



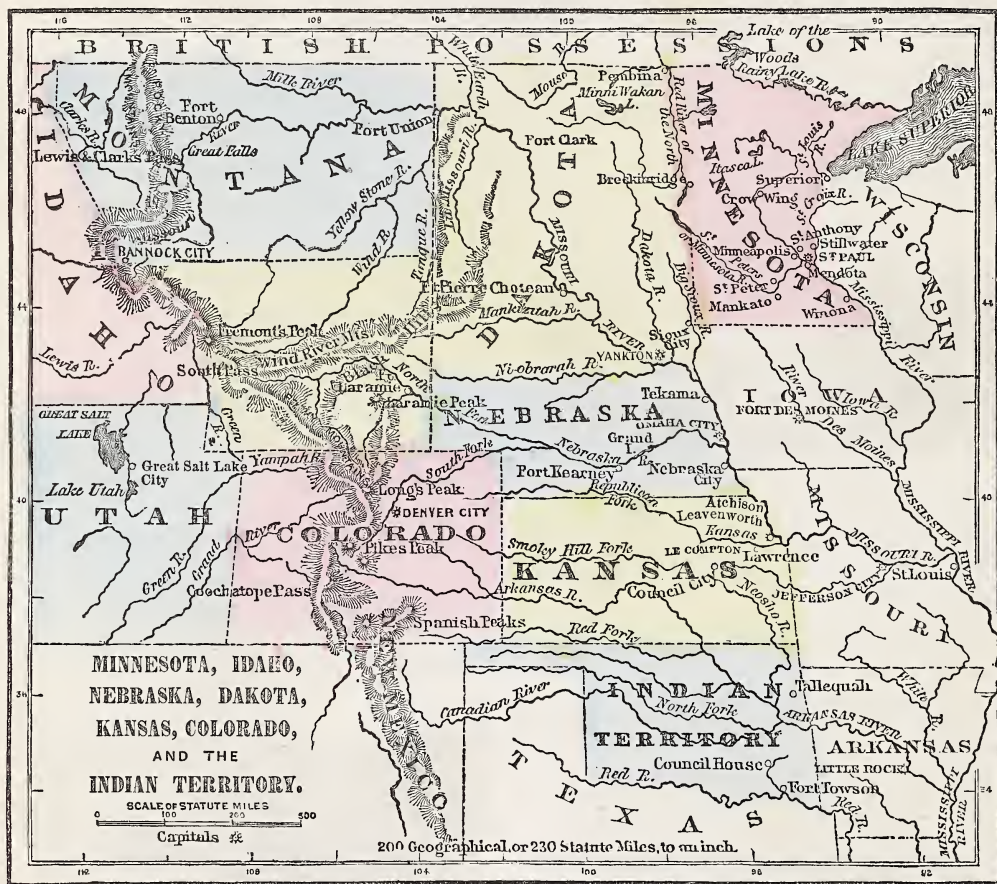
RED ROCK PRAIRIE—A VIEW ON THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI.

6. Milwaukee, on Lake Michigan, is the commercial metropolis of the state. Racine, Kenosha, Ozaukee, and Sheboygan, are also noted lake ports.

7. MADISON, the capital, between Third and Fourth lakes, is surrounded by beautiful scenery.

8. Oskosh, Watertown, Janesville, and Mineral Point are among the chief interior towns.

Questions.—1. What is said of Wisconsin? 2. The surface? 3. Soil? Agricultural products? 4. What causes conspire to render this a healthy state? 5. Lead region? 6. Milwaukee, etc.? 7. Madison? 8. Watertown, etc.?



LESSON LXXIII.

Questions on the Map.

What is the scale of this Map?

MINNESOTA.—1. What possessions on the north? 2. What lake, river, and state on the east? 3. What state on the south? 4. What river and territory on the west? 5. What river on the northeast? 6. What lake is the source of the Mississippi? 7. What large tributary of the Mississippi in this state? 8. Name the capital.

DAKOTA.—9. What possessions on the north? 10. What states and river on the east? 11. State on the

south? 12. Territories on the west? 13. What large river traverses this territory? 14. Name the chief settlements.

MONTANA.—15. What possessions on the north? What territory on the east and southeast? On the southwest? 16. What mountains traverse Montana? What great river rises here?

NEBRASKA.—17. What territory on the north? 18. What states and river on the east? 19. State and territory on the south? 20. Territories on the west? 21. Name the chief river. 22. What fort on the Nebraska? 23. What town, the capital, on the Missouri?

KANSAS.—24 What state on the north? 25. What river and state on the east? 26. What territory on the south? On the west? 27. What river gives name to the state? 28. What other large river flows through the state? 29. What town on the Missouri? 30. What towns on the Kansas?

COLORADO.—31. What territories on the north? 32. What state and territory on the east? 33. What two territories on the south? 34. What territory on the

west? 35. What mountains traverse this territory? 36. What rivers have their sources within this territory? 37. Name the capital of the territory.

INDIAN TERRITORY.—38. What state on the north? East? South and west? 39. What large river bounds it on the south? 40. What river and its branches drain nearly all of this territory? 41. Which are the principal branches of the Arkansas? 42. What is the capital?

1. B-h. 2. S-r, M-l, W-n. 3. I-a. 4. R-d, D-a. 5. R-y L-e. 6. I-a. 7. M-a or St. P-r. 8. St. P-l. 9. B-h. 10. M-a, I-a, R-d. 11. N-a. 12. D-a. 13. M-l. 14. S-x C-y, Y-n, P-a. 15. B-h, D-a, I-o. 16. R-y, M-o. 17. D-a. 18. I-a, M-l, M-i. 19. K-s, C-o, U-h. 20. C-o, I-o. 21. N-a.

22. K-y. 23. O-a C-y. 24. N-a. 25. M-l. 26. I-n, C-o. 27. K-s. 28. A-s. 29. L-h. 30. L-e C-u, L-e. 31. N-a. 32. K-s, N-a. 33. I-n, N. M-o. 34. U-h. 35. R-y. 36. C-o, R-o G-e, N-a, A-s. 37. D-r C-y. 38. K-s, A-s, T-s. 39. R-d. 40. A-s. 41. C-u, N-h, F-k, N-o. 42. T-h.

LESSON LXXIV.

MINNESOTA, DAKOTA, AND MONTANA.

1. MINNESOTA occupies the most elevated region between the Gulf of Mexico and the northern sea; and contains the sources of the Mississippi, the St. Lawrence, and the Red River of the North. It was admitted into the Union in 1858.

2. The surface is generally rolling, and dotted with lakes and ponds. Prairies, surrounded by oak groves, abound.

3. The soil of the river valleys is excellent. The climate is usually moderate, but the cold is sometimes intense.

4. St. Paul, the capital, is situated on the Mississippi, at the head of steam navigation, and is a place of active business. St. Anthony and Minneapolis are thriving towns on opposite sides of the Falls of St. Anthony.

5. DAKOTA is a large territory which was erected into a separate government in 1861.

6. Half of its surface is a gently inclined plane. The Black Hills in the west are covered with dense woods.

7. As yet settlements have not been formed far from its eastern boundary. The oldest is Pembina, on the Red River. Yankton is the capital.

8. MONTANA is a new territory admitted in 1864, and takes its name from its mountainous surface.

9. It has rich gold mines. Bannock City is the chief place.

Questions.—1. What is Minnesota? When admitted into the Union? 2. Describe its surface. 3. Soil and climate? 4. St. Paul? St. Anthony? etc. 5. What of Dakota? 6. Its surface? 7. Settlements? Yankton? 8. What of Montana? 9. Its mines? Chief place?

LESSON LXXV.

KANSAS, NEBRASKA, AND COLORADO.

1. KANSAS has an undulating surface, and is chiefly prairie interspersed with groves of timber. It was admitted into the Union in 1861.

2. The principal rivers are the Kansas and Arkansas. The soil in the east is generally fertile and the climate mild. In the west, however, there is a deficiency of rain.

3. Leecompton, on the Kansas, is the capital. Leavenworth, on the Missouri, is the largest town.

4. NEBRASKA was erected into a territory in 1854.

5. The best lands are found near its eastern boundary. Farther west the soil is poor and sandy.

6. Omaha City, on the Missouri, is the territorial capital.

7. COLORADO is a new territory erected in 1861, and occupies a large area on both sides of the Rocky Mountains.

8. It contains the sources of the Colorado, Rio Grande, Nebraska, and Arkansas rivers.

9. The territory is chiefly noted for its rich gold deposits, which have attracted to it a large mining population.

10. Denver City is the temporary capital.

11. INDIAN TERRITORY is a tract of country set apart by the government of the United States as a permanent home for the Indians removed from the east of the Mississippi R.

12. The territory consists of undulating plains of great extent, over which vast herds of buffaloes and wild horses roam. Talleguah is the capital for the Cherokee Indians.

Questions.—1. Describe surface. 2. Rivers? Soil? 3. Towns? 4. Nebraska? 5. Lands? 6. Omaha City? 7. Colorado? 8. Rivers? 9. Gold deposits? 10. Denver City? 11. Indian Territory? 12. Plains? Talleguah?



LESSON LXXVI. Questions on the Map.

What is the scale of this Map?

CALIFORNIA.—1. What state on the north? 2. What two territories on the east? 3. What country on the south? 4. What ocean on the west? 5. What mountains and river on the eastern boundary? 6. What range

of mountains extends through California, nearly parallel with the Pacific coast? 7. What are the two principal rivers which drain the region between the Sierra Nevada and the Coast Range? 8. What are the principal tributaries to the Sacramento? 9. What river, draining a rich gold district, joins the Feather River at Marysville? 10. What lake is drained by a stream tributary to the San Joaquin (*ho-ah-keen'*)? 11. What rivers in the northwest part of the state? 12. What bays on the coast? 13. What cape and what points? 14. What mountain, the highest in California, near the source of the Sacramento? 15. What other high summits in the Coast Range? 16. What mountain in the south which rises above the line of perpetual snow? 17. What large commercial city on San Francisco Bay? 18. What is the entrance to the Bay of San Francisco called? *Ans.* The

Golden Gate. 19. What town, the capital, on the Sacramento, a little below the mouth of the American River? 20. What town, the former capital, on a strait northeast from San Francisco? 21. What town on Feather River, at the head of steamboat navigation? 22. What place southeast from San Francisco, noted for its valuable quicksilver mines?

In what part of California, and where situated, is San Francisco? Benecia (*be-nisk'e-a'*)? SACRAMENTO CITY? Fremont? Marysville? Nevada

City (*na-vah'dah'*)? Stockton? Sono'ra? San José (*sahn ho-say'*)? Monterey (*mon-ta-ray'*)? Los Angeles? San Diego (*sahn de-a'go'*)? Crescent City? Trinidad?

1. O-n. 2. N-a, A-a. 3. M-o. 4. P-c. 5. S-a N-a Mtn. C-o Riv. 6. C-t. 7. S-o, San J-n. 8. P-t, F-r, A-n. 9. Y-a. 10. T-a. 11. K-h, T-y, T-l. 12. H-l, San F-o, M-y. 13. Cape M-o; Points, St. G-e, A-a, P-s, P-s, C-n. 14. S-a. 15. L-n, St. H-s, D-o. 16. San B-o. 17. San F-o. 18. *Answered above.* 19. S-o. 20. D-a. 21. M-c. 22. N. A-u.

LESSON LXXVII.
CALIFORNIA.

1. CALIFORNIA is one of the most important mineral regions in the world, particularly in its deposits of gold. It was formerly a part of Mexico; but in 1848 it became a part of the United States, and in 1850 was admitted into the Union.

2. The surface is generally uneven, and in many parts mountainous. Mount Shasta, the highest land in the state, has an elevation of 14,390 feet.

3. The great valley of the Sacramento and San Joaquin lies between the Coast Range and the Sierra Nevada; it is about 500 miles long, with an average breadth of 60 miles.

4. The climate is much milder than in the same latitudes on the Atlantic border, and the winters are short and seldom severe. A rainy season begins in November, and lasts until February.

5. The soil is in many parts exceedingly fertile, and yields most of the food plants cultivated in the Atlantic states. In the south, figs, dates, sugar-canes, and bananas flourish.

6. The principal forest-trees are the pine, the red-wood, the "palo-colorado," a tree of huge dimensions, the maple, oak, cedar, sycamore, and a species of cotton-wood.

7. Among the wild animals are elks, deer, grizzly bears, antelopes, and wild horses. Great abundance of salmon are found in the rivers.



GOLD DIGGING.

8. The great gold district of California lies in the western slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, principally between 37° and 40° north latitude; but this precious mineral has been found in other quarters, particularly in the northwest.

9. Large quantities of gold are obtained by turning aside streams from their channels, and washing the sands. In the

dry diggings, it is obtained in lumps and coarse particles, by washing, mining, etc.

10. Among the other minerals found in California are quicksilver, iron, lead, platina, coal, plaster, etc.



STREET IN SAN FRANCISCO.

11. San Francisco, the commercial metropolis of California, is situated on the shore of the bay bearing its own name. It is regularly laid out into streets, crossing each other at right angles.

12. This city has grown with great rapidity since the discovery of gold in California, and its harbor is thronged with shipping from every part of the world.

13. SACRAMENTO CITY, the capital, is situated in the midst of a level and fertile country, and is the principal entrepôt of trade for furnishing provisions to the northern mines.

14. Marysville, on Yuba River, just above its junction with Feather River, and at the head of steamboat navigation, is an important trading-post.

15. Stockton, the third city in California, is situated on Stockton Slough, three miles from the San Joaquin; vessels of 400 tons may ascend to this place.

16. Sonora is situated in a rich mining region. San José is beautifully situated in Santa Clara valley.

17. Benicia is the seat of the arsenal and other government works. Nevada City is an important mining town.

Questions.—1. What is California? 2. Describe the surface. Height of Mount Shasta? 3. Describe the great valley of the Sacramento and San Joaquin. 4. What is said of the climate? 5. The soil? Products? 6. Forest trees? 7. Wild animals? 8. Where do the gold diggings lie? 9. How is the gold obtained? 10. Other minerals? 11. Describe San Francisco, etc.



LESSON LXXVIII.

Questions on the Map.

What is the scale of this Map?

WASHINGTON.—1. What possessions on the north? 2. What territory on the east? 3. What state on the south? 4. What ocean on the west? 5. What river

in Washington? 6. Name mountain peaks. 7. What strait separates Washington from Vancouver Island? 8. What capes on the coast? 9. What is the capital of Washington, and where situated?

IDAHO.—10. What territories east? South? 11. What state and territory west? 12. What noted river rises

in Idaho? 13. What noted mountains extend through Idaho? 14. What noted peak and pass of these mountains in Idaho?

OREGON.—15. What territory on the north? 16. What state and territory on the south? 17. What ocean on the west? 18. What two tributaries to the Columbia in the north? 19. What town near the mouth of the Willamette? 20. Other towns on the Willamette? 21. Which is the capital of Oregon?

1. B-h. 2. I-o. 3. O-n. 4. P-c. 5. C-a. 6. B-r, St. H-s. 7. J-n de F-a. 8. F-y, D-t. 9. O-a. 10. D-a, N-a, C-o, U-h. 11. O-m, W-n. 12. M-i. 13. R-y. 14. F-t P-k, S-h P-s. 15. W-n. 16. C-a, N-a. 17. P-c. 18. W-e, F-l. 19. P-d. 20. O-n C-y, S-m. 21. S-m. 22. I-o. 23. I-o,

NEW MEXICO, ARIZONA, UTAH, AND NEVADA.—22. What territory on the north of Utah? 23. On the east? 24. South? 25. West? 26. What on the east of Arizona? 27. South? 28. West? 29. What four rivers unite and form the Colorado? 30. Into what gulf does the Colorado flow? 31. Into what gulf does the Rio Grande flow? 32. What noted lake in Utah? 33. What city south of it? 34. What is the capital of Utah? 35. Of New Mexico? 36. Arizona? 37. Nevada?

C-o. 24. A-a. 25. N-a. 26. N. M-o. 27. M-o. 28. C-a. 29. G-n, G-d, San J-n, L-e C-o. 30. C-a. 31. M-o. 32. G-t S-t. 33. G-t S-t L-e. 34. F-e C-y. 35. S-a Fé. 36. T-n. 37. O-n C-y.

LESSON LXXIX.

OREGON, WASHINGTON, AND IDAHO.

1. OREGON was admitted into the Union in 1859. WASHINGTON, originally a part of Oregon, was erected into a separate territory in 1853.

2. Both these countries are elevated, and traversed by ranges of lofty mountains. The climate is much milder than in the same latitudes east of the Rocky Mountains.

3. The Columbia is the largest American river flowing into the Pacific Ocean. It is navigable for ocean vessels to the Cascades, 135 miles from its mouth. All the rivers abound with salmon.

4. The soil of the valleys is favorable to agriculture. The staples are wheat, oats, hay, potatoes, fruit, live-stock, etc.

5. The forests, which cover a large part of the surface, produce the largest and most valuable descriptions of timber; and abound in game and wild animals.

6. Gold is found in many of the streams, and coal of excellent quality on the northwest coast.

7. Settlement has not extended much beyond the coast region. Numerous tribes of savage Indians occupy the interior.

8. Portland, the largest town, and SALEM, the capital of Oregon, are situated in the valley of the Willamette. OLYMPIA, at the head of Puget's Sound, is the capital of Washington.

9. IDAHO is a new territory erected in 1863. It extends on both sides of the Rocky Mountains from Dakota to Oregon and Washington, and is noted for its rich gold mines. Forts Laramie, Hall, Union, and Benton are important military posts.

Questions.—1. What is said of Oregon? What of Washington? 2. Describe the surface. Climate? 3. The Colum-

bia? 4. Soil of the valleys? Staples? 5. Forests and game? 6. Minerals? 7. Settlement? Indians? 8. Portland? Salem? Olympia? 9. Idaho? Military posts?

LESSON LXXX.

NEW MEXICO, ARIZONA, UTAH, AND NEVADA.

1. The whole of the country embraced in these territories was acquired by purchase from Mexico.

2. NEW MEXICO is an arid table-land, traversed by mountains, and unsuited to tillage except along the rivers.

3. Gold and silver are abundant. Vast herds of cattle find pasturage among the hills.

4. The inhabitants are chiefly civilized Indians, with a few creoles. Many Americans have lately settled in the country.

5. The capital is Santa Fé. Taos, Albuquerque, Mesilla, and Valentia are large villages.

6. UTAH lies north of New Mexico; the greater part of the territory is desert. Great Salt Lake, like the Dead Sea of Palestine, is so salt that no living thing is found in its waters.

7. Fillmore City is the territorial capital. Great Salt Lake City is the principal town.

8. Nevada was formerly a part of Utah; and Arizona, of New Mexico; the former became a separate territory in 1861, and the latter in 1863.

9. Both are rich in minerals, especially gold and silver, and have recently become the scene of extensive mining operations.

Questions.—1. How acquired? 2. Describe New Mexico. 3. Minerals? Cattle? 4. Inhabitants? 5. Santa Fé? etc. 6. Utah. G. Salt Lake? 7. Fillmore City? G. Salt Lake City? 8. Nevada and Arizona? 9. Minerals?



In what country, and where situated, is El Pa'so? Chihuahua (*che-wah'wah*)? Monterey? Matamo'ras? Zacate'cas? Tampi'co (*e*)? San Luis Potosi' (*e*)? Guanajuato (*gwah-nah-hwah'to*)? Queretaro (*ka-ra-tah'ro*)? Mexico? Puebla (*pweh'lah*)? Vera Cruz (*ver-ah krooz'*)? Alvara'do? Tobas'co? Campe'che? Mer'ida (*e*)? Oaxaca (*wah-hah'kah*)? Acapulco (*ah-kah-pool'ko*)? Colima (*e*)? Guadalupe (*gwah-dah-lah-hah'rah*)? Mazatlan (*mahz-at-lahn'*)? Duran'go? Guaymas (*gwi'mahs*)? Belize (*be-leez'*)? Guatemala (*gau-te-mah'-la*)? San Salvador? Comayagua (*ko-mi-ah'gwah*)? Truxillo (*troo-heel'yo*)? Leon (*la-ōne'*)? San José?

Remember that *a* in Mexican names has generally the sound of *ah*, and that *g* has scarcely any sound: hence Guadalupe is pronounced almost *gwa-dah-lah-hah'rah*.

1. U. S. 2. M-o. 3. P-c. 4. G-e. 5. L. C-a, Y-n. 6. T-c. 7. C-a. 8. C-e, H-s. 9. C-a. 10. St. L-s. 11. C-e. 12. S-a M-c. 13. P-l, C-a. 14. M-o. 15. C-n. 16. P-c. 17. G-a, H-s, San S-r, N-a, C-a R-a. 18. G-a. 19. C-a R-a. 20. H-s. 21. G-a. 22. N-a. 23. M-a. 24. G-a, C-a, S. S-r, L-n, S. J-e.

LESSON LXXXII. MEXICO.



A SCENE IN MEXICO.

1. A great part of MEXICO consists of table-lands, or plateaus, from 4,000 to 9,000 feet above the level of the sea. The plateau of Chihuahua lies to the north, and that of Anahuac to the south, of the 24th parallel.

2. The summit of the Mexican table-land is traversed by a mountain range called the Sierra Madre (mother range). In the south are several volcanoes, including Popocatepetl, 17,884 feet high.

3. The climate of the interior plateaus differs much from that of the low plains which stretch along the coast. In the former region the heat is moderate, and the temperature varies but little throughout the year; in the latter it is hot and often unhealthy.

4. The productions of Mexico are silver, quicksilver, cochineal, hides, Indian corn, and a great variety of tropical and other fruits.

5. About one half the inhabitants of Mexico are Indians; the remainder are divided between the creoles, or people descended from European parents (almost wholly Spanish), and the mestizcos, or mixed races.

6. Yucatan, once an independent republic, is now a province of Mexico.

7. MEXICO, the capital, is a well-built and handsome city, with numerous churches and convents; it is at an elevation of 7,570 feet above the sea.

8. Puebla, the second city in population, and Guadalajara are also noted for their religious edifices. Guanajuato is the center of the richest mining district.

9. Vera Cruz and Tampico, on the Gulf of Mexico, and Acapulco, on the Pacific side, are the principal seats of the

foreign trade. Guaymas, on the Gulf of California, has an excellent harbor and increasing commerce.

Questions.—1. Of what does a large part of Mexico consist? Plateaus? 2. What mountain range traverses this table-land? Volcanoes? 3. Climate? 4. Productions? 5. Population? 6. Yucatan? 7, 8, 9. Describe Mexico, etc.

LESSON LXXXIII.

STATES OF CENTRAL AMERICA.

1. CENTRAL AMERICA includes five distinct states; the republics of Guatemala, San Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, besides the territory of Belize, claimed by Great Britain.

2. The country is generally mountainous, and earthquakes and volcanic eruptions are of frequent occurrence. The climate and productions are similar to those of Mexico.

3. The indigo of Salvador and the cochineal of Guatemala are the most important articles of export. The other productions include coffee, sugar, cotton, tobacco, cocoa, mahogany, with numberless dye-woods, and tropical fruits.



MAHOGANY CUTTING.

4. GUATEMALA, a well-built city, is situated on a plain, 4,370 feet above the sea, and at a distance of 45 miles from the coast of the Pacific.

5. SAN SALVADOR lies at a distance of 22 miles from the coast; it was, for a time, the seat of government for the Federal Union. Other principal cities are Leon, Quezaltenango, and San Jose.

Questions.—1. What does Central America include? 2. Surface of the country? Climate, etc.? 3. Articles of export? 4. Guatemala? 5. San Salvador? Other cities?

to France? *Ans.* Martinique (*cke*) and Guadeloupe.
 22. To whom does Santa Cruz belong? *Ans.* Denmark.
 23. St. Bartholomew? *Ans.* Sweden. 24. Curaçoa?

Ans. Holland. 25. What strait between Cuba and Florida? 26. What passage between Cuba and Hayti? 27. What between Hayti and Porto Rico?

1. C-a, H-i, J-a. P-o R-o. 2. *Answered above.* 3. B-a. 4. V-n. 5. C-e.
 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. *Answered above.* 11. H-a. 12. M-s, C-s. 13. C-s, P-d, S-o or

San Jago. 14. P-o P-e. 15. S-n J-n. 16. J-a, K-n. 17. H-i, D-a. 18. P-t
 au P-e. 19. St. D-o. 20 to 24. *Answered above.* 25. F-a. 26. W-d. 27. M-a.

LESSON LXXXV.

WEST INDIES.

1. The WEST INDIES are a group of islands extending from the mouth of the Gulf of Mexico to the coast of South America.

2. They vary greatly in size; there are a few large islands, many of moderate dimensions, and an immense number of islets called keys, rocks, sandbanks, and reefs.

3. The Bahamas and part of the Lesser Antilles are low and level; the rest, somewhat mountainous. In Cuba and Hayti the highest elevations exceed 8,000 feet above the sea.

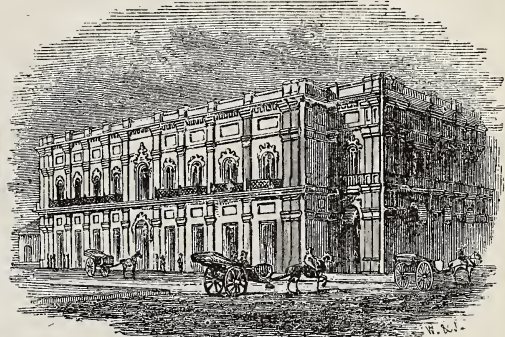
4. The climate is warm, though greatly modified by the sea-breezes, which blow most strongly in the afternoon, when their cooling influence is most needed.

5. The only change of seasons known in the West Indies, is that from drouth to moisture. During the wet seasons, the rain often falls in violent torrents.

6. The staple productions are sugar, rum, molasses, and coffee; besides cocoa, tobacco, cotton, spices, oranges, lemons, bananas, and many other tropical plants and fruits.

7. The population is composed of three classes; pure negroes, still in a state of slavery in the Spanish colonies, the most numerous body; whites of different European nations; and a mixed race called mulattoes.

islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, with a few small dependencies of the former; and (doubtfully) Dominica.



CAPTAIN-GENERAL'S PALACE, HAVANA.

9. Cuba is the largest island in the West Indies. It is under the government of a Captain-General, appointed by the Spanish crown.

10. HAVANA, the capital of Cuba, and the largest city in the West Indies, is situated on the north coast of the island; it has a safe and excellent harbor.

11. Matanzas, farther to the eastward, is, next to Havana, the most commercial town in Cuba; Porto Principe is a large inland town in the eastern half of the island.

12. Hayti or St. Domingo embraces the Republic of HAYTI and the territory of DOMINICA.

13. The BRITISH possessions embrace the large Island of Jamaica, the greater number of the Caribbee Islands, and the entire archipelago of the Bahamas.

14. The other principal islands are Martinique and Guadeloupe, belonging to FRANCE; Santa Cruz, to DENMARK; St. Bartholomew, to SWEDEN; and Curaçoa, to HOLLAND.

Questions.—1. What are the West Indies and their extent? 2. What of their diversity in size? 3. Of the surface? 4. Climate? How is the heat moderated? 5. Change of seasons? 6. Staple productions? 7. Of what three classes is the population composed? 8. The Spanish possessions? 9. Cuba? 10. Havana? 11. Matanzas? Porto Principe? 12. Hayti or St. Domingo? 13. The British possessions? 14. The other principal islands?



HAVANA.

8. The SPANISH possessions in the West Indies are the



LESSON LXXXVI.

Questions on the Map.

What is the scale of this Map?

BOUNDARIES.—1. What sea on the north? 2. What ocean on the northeast? 3. What, on the southeast? 4. What ocean on the west? 5. What isthmus connects North and South America? 6. What is the general direction of the coast on the northeast? 7. Of the coast on the southeast? 8. Of the western coast?

COUNTRIES.—9. What countries border on the Caribbean Sea? 10. Which of these borders on the Pacific? 11. What country south of New Granada (*gra-na'da*)? 12. What other countries border on the Pacific? 13. What country east of Chi'lé (*e*)? 14. What large country in the eastern part of South America? 15. What two countries between Brazil' (*ee*) and the Argentine (*ee*) Republic? 16. What European possessions north of Brazil'?

MOUNTAINS.—17. What mountains extend along the whole western coast? 18. What peak in this range, a little south of the equator, which is upward of 21,000 feet high? 19. What lofty peak in Bolívia? 20. What, in Chi'lé, the highest volcano on the globe (22,301 feet)? 21. What range south of Venezuela (*ven-ez-wee'la*)? 22. South of Guiana (*ghe-a'na*)? 23. In Brazil'?

RIVERS.—24. What large river, rising in the Andes, flows across the continent, and empties into the Atlantic, under the equator? 25. What are the chief tributaries to the Amazon on the north? 26. What, on the south? 27. What river flows north through New Grana'da, and empties into the Caribbean Sea? 28. What river flows through Venezue'la, and empties by several mouths into the Atlantic? 29. What broad estuary is formed by the

junction of the Uruguay' and Parana'? 30. What river from Brazil' flows into the Parana'? 31. What principal tributary has the Paraguay' from the west?

LESSON LXXXVII.

CITIES.—32. What is the capital of Venezue'la? 33. What towns on the coast east of Carac'as? 34. What town on the Orino'co exports cattle and other produce? 35. What fine town on the channel leading out of Lake Maracay'bo? 36. What is the capital of New Grana'da, noted for its elevation (8,650 feet) and delightful climate? 37. What town on the shores of the Caribbean Sea is the principal sea-port? 38. What two towns on opposite sides of the Isthmus of Panama', connected by a railroad? 39. What city lying nearly under the equator, at an elevation of 9,540 feet, is the capital of Ecua'dor? 40. What town, at the head of the Gulf of Guayaquil (*gwi-a-keel'*), is its sea-port? 41. What large inland town to the south of Quito (*kee'to*)? 42. What city about six miles from the sea, noted for the frequency of its earthquakes, is the capital of Peru'? 43. What town is the port of Li'ma (*e*)? 44. What port farther north? 45. What town on the Andes, southeast of Li'ma, noted for its quicksilver mines? 46. What populous town in the Andes was the capital of the ancient Peru'vian monarchy? *Ans.* Cus'co. 47. What is the capital of Bolívia? 48. What town to the southwest, formerly noted for its silver mines? 49. What town to the northwest of the capital, situated in a fine agricultural district? 50. What large town to the southeast of Lake Titica'ca? 51. What is the capital of Chi'lé? 52. What is its sea-port, and the most flourishing seat of trade on the west coast of America? 53. What is the capital of the Argentine Republic, and the chief emporium of its trade? 54. Capital of Uruguay'? 55. Of Paraguay'? 56. What is the capital of Brazil', and the chief seat of its foreign trade? 57. What other considerable places of trade on the coast of Brazil'? *Ans.* Bahia (*bah-ee'ah*), Pernambu'co (*oo*), Maranha'o, and Par'a. 58. Capitals of French, Dutch, and British Guia'na?

* Remember that many of the names in South America are of Spanish origin, and that the Spanish *a* sounds as in the English word *far*; *e* like *a* in *ale*; *i* like *e* in *meto*; *o* as in English; *u* like *oo*; and *y* like Spanish *i*. The pupil will be more likely to give the true sound of Spanish *a* by sounding it like *ah*, as *grah-nah'dah*.

1. C-n. 2. N-th A-c. 3. S-th A-c. 4. P-c. 5. P-a. 6. N-th W-st. 7. S-th W-t. 8. N-th. 9. V-a, N. G-a. 10. N. G-a. 11. E-r. 12. P-u, B-a, C-e. 13. A-e R-c. 14. B-l. 15. U-y, P-y. 16. G-a. 17. A-s. 18. C-o. 19. S-o. 20. A-a. 21. P-a. 22. A-y. 23. G-l, V-a. 24. A-n. 25. N-o, J-a, P-o. 26. C-a, T-z, M-a, P-s, J-y, U-i. 27. M-a. 28. O-o. 29. Rio de la P-a.

30. Paraguay. 31. P-o. 32. C-s. 33. B-a, C-a. 34. A-a. 35. M-o. 36. B-a. 37. C-a. 38. A-l, P-a. 39. Q-o. 40. G-l. 41. R-a. 42. L-a. 43. C-o. 44. T-o. 45. H-a. 46. *Answered above.* 47. S-o. 48. P-l. 49. C-a. 50. La P-z. 51. S-o. 52. V-o. 53. B-s A-s. 54. M-o. 55. A-n. 56. R-o de J-o. 57. *Answered above.* 58. C-e, P-o, G-n.

LESSON LXXXVIII.

EXERCISES ON THE MAP OF SOUTH AMERICA.

COUNTRIES.

Questions.—What is its relative position? What are its boundaries on the north?—on the east?—south?—west?

EXAMPLE.—Venezuela?—Situated in the northern part of South America,—bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea, on the east by British Guiana, on the south by Brazil, and on the west by New Granada.

New Grana'da ?	Uruguay' ?
Venezue'la ?	Ar'gentine Repub'lic ?
British Guia'na ?	Patago'nia ?
Dutch Guia'na ?	Chil'e ?
French Guia'na ?	Boliv'ia ?
Brazil' ?	Peru' ?
Paraguay' ?	Ecuador' ?

GULFS AND BAYS.

Questions.—What shores does it wash? To what larger water is it tributary?

EXAMPLE.—Gulf of Venezuela?—Washes the northwest corner of Venezuela, and is tributary to the Caribbean Sea.

Da'rien, Gulf ?	St. George, Gulf ?
Venezue'la, Gulf ?	Guayaquil', Gulf ?
All Saints, Bay ?	Panama', Gulf ?

ISLANDS.

Questions.—Where is it situated?

Trinidad' ?	Hoste (os'ta) ?
Joan'nes ?	Well'ington ?
St. Cath'arine ?	Chiloe (cheel-o-ā) ?
Falk'land Is. ?	Juan Fernan'dez Is. ?
Tierra del Fuego (te-er'- ra del fwā'go) ?	St. Fe'lix Is. ?
Stat'en ?	Lobos (lo'boce) ?
	Galapa'gos Is. ?

LESSON LXXXIX.

RIVERS.

Questions.—Where does it rise? In what di-

rection and through what country does it flow? Where does it empty?

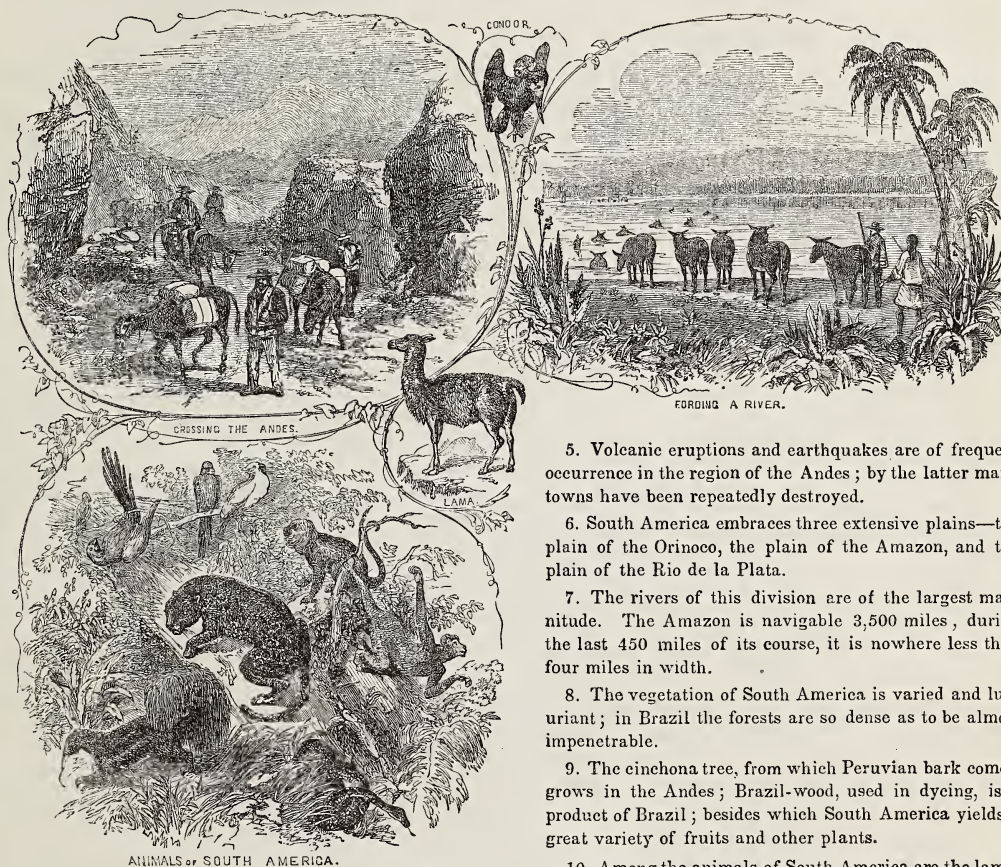
EXAMPLE.—Amazon?—It rises in the Andes, in Peru, flows first north through Peru, then east between Ecuador and Peru and through the northern part of Brazil, and empties into the Atlantic Ocean under the line of the equator.

Magdale'na ?	Chingua (shin-goo'a) ?
Orino'co ?	Para (pah-rah) ?
Esseque'bo (k) ?	Tocantins (to-kahn-teens) ?
Am'azon ?	San Francis'co ?
Ne'gro ?	Rio de la Pla'ta
Japura (ha-poo'ra) ?	Uruguay' ?
Putumayo (poo-too-mi'o) ?	Parana' ?
Ucayali (oo-ki-ah'le) ?	Paraguay' ?
Jutay (hoo-ti') ?	Pilcomayo (pil-ko-mi'o) ?
Pu'rus (oo) ?	Sala'do ?
Madeira (mah-da'rah) ?	Colora'do ?
Tapajos (tah-pah'zhoce) ?	Ne'gro ?

CITIES.

Questions.—In what country, and where is it situated?

As'pinwall ?	SANTIA'GO (e) ?
Cartage'na ?	Valpara'i'so (i) ?
Maracay'bo (ki) ?	Coquimbo (ko-keem'bo) ?
CARAC'AS ?	Cobija (ko-bee'-hah) ?
Cuma'na ?	Tarija (tah-ree'hah) ?
Barcelo'na ?	Potosi (po-to'see) ?
Angostu'ra (oo) ?	SUCRE (soo'ker) ?
George'town ?	Cochabam'ba ?
PARAMAR'IBO ?	La Paz' ?
CAYENNE (ki-enn') ?	Arequipa (ah-ra-kee'pah) ?
Para' ?	Cusco (koo's'ko) ?
Bar'ra ?	Ayacucho (i-ah-koo'cho) ?
Maranha'o ?	Huancavelica (hwan-kah-va- le'-kah) ?
Pernambu'co ?	LIMA (ee) ?
Bahia (ba-ee'a) ?	Callao (kal-la'o) ?
Rio JANEIRO (re-o zhah- na'ro) ?	Truxillo (troo-heel'yo) ?
Concepcion' ?	Guayaquil (gui-a-keel') ?
ASUNCION' ?	Riobam'ba (ee) ?
BUENOS AYRES (bwa'nos i'res) ?	QUITO (kee'to) ?
MONTIVID'EO ?	Popayan (po-pah-yahn') ?
Valdi'via (ee) ?	BOGO'TA ?
	Panama' ?



LESSON XC.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1. SOUTH AMERICA is a vast peninsula, connected with North America by the Isthmus of Panama.
2. The Andes which extend close along the western coast, embrace the loftiest mountains in the New World.
3. The summits of the Andes are covered with perpetual snow; even under the equator, it is always found at the height of 16,000 feet above the sea.
4. The highest mountain in this range is said to be *Tungato*, which attains an elevation of 22,430 feet.

5. Volcanic eruptions and earthquakes are of frequent occurrence in the region of the Andes; by the latter many towns have been repeatedly destroyed.

6. South America embraces three extensive plains—the plain of the Orinoco, the plain of the Amazon, and the plain of the Rio de la Plata.

7. The rivers of this division are of the largest magnitude. The Amazon is navigable 3,500 miles, during the last 450 miles of its course, it is nowhere less than four miles in width.

8. The vegetation of South America is varied and luxuriant; in Brazil the forests are so dense as to be almost impenetrable.

9. The cinchona tree, from which Peruvian bark comes, grows in the Andes; Brazil-wood, used in dyeing, is a product of Brazil; besides which South America yields a great variety of fruits and other plants.

10. Among the animals of South America are the lama, tapir, peccary, jaguar, sloth, ant-eater, and armadillo, and a great variety of monkeys. The condor, the largest of flying birds, is an inhabitant of the highest peaks of the Andes.

11. The countries of South America are Venezuela, New Granada, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, Argentine Republic, Uruguay, Paraguay, and Brazil; together with Patagonia, and the colonies of British, French, and Dutch Guiana.

Questions.—1. What is South America? 2. The Andes? 3. With what covered? 4. The highest mountain? 5. Volcanic eruptions and earthquakes? 6. Plains? 7. Rivers? 8. Vegetation? 9. The cinchona tree, etc.? 10. Animals? 11. Countries?

LESSON XCI.

VENEZUELA, NEW GRANADA, AND ECUADOR.

1. VENEZUE'LA, NEW GRANA'DA, and ECUADOR' formerly constituted the Republic of Colom'bia. They became separate republics in 1831. New Granada has lately assumed the name of "United States of Colombia."

2. Venezue'la is for the most part low and level; New Grana'da and Ecuador' are mountainous.

3. The climate is tropical in the plains, and cool and salubrious on the Andes.

4. The agricultural produce includes coffee, cocoa, cotton, tobacco, indigo, and sugar. There are large herds of cattle in all the states, and their hides supply an important export.

5. CARAC'AS, the capital of Venezue'la, is not far from the shores of the Caribbean Sea. BOGO'TA, the capital of New Grana'da, is 8,650 feet above the sea-level. QUI'TO, a fine and well-built city, the capital of Ecuador', stands on a high plateau of the Andes, at an altitude of 9,600 feet.

Questions.—1. What of Venezue'la, etc.? 2. Surface? 3. Climate? 4. Agricultural produce? Cattle? 5. Carac'as, etc.?

LESSON XCII.

PERU.

1. PERU' embraces three distinct regions—the mountains, the hilly plane between the Andes and the ocean, and the great plains which extend from the eastern slope of the Andes into the interior of the continent.

2. The climate of the mountain region is cold, owing to its great elevation. Both here, and in the eastern plain, rains are abundant; but along the whole line of the coast no rain ever falls. Earthquakes are frequent.

3. Peru' is chiefly noted for its mineral wealth. Excepting Mexico, it has produced more silver than any other country in the world. At Huancavelica, are valuable quicksilver mines.

4. LI'MA, is a well-built city, and contains the cathedral founded by Pizarro. Calla'o, its port, is strongly fortified. Arequip'a is a large town, on the western declivity of the Andes. Cus'co is elevated 11,300 feet above the sea.

Questions.—1. What three regions does Peru' embrace? 2. Climate? Where does it rain, and where does rain never fall? 3. Minerals? 4. Li'ma, etc.?

LESSON XCIII.

BOLIVIA.

1. BOLIV'IA is noted for its great variety of soil, climate, and productions.

2. The agricultural products include the European grains, coffee, cocoa, tobacco, indigo, cotton, sugar, mandioc, batatas, guavas, and many other fruits.

3. Among the mineral productions are gold, silver, mercury, tin, and copper; but many of the mines have long since been exhausted, and few of them are at present worked to any advantage.

4. Nearly three fourths of the population are indians or mixed races. The manufactures are principally coarse cotton and woolen cloths, leather, etc.

5. SU'CRE, formerly called Chuquisaca (*gold place*), lies in a fine valley, at an elevation of 9,300 feet above the sea. Potosi was formerly celebrated for its rich mines of silver; it stands at a height of 13,000 feet above the sea.

Questions.—1. For what is Bolivia noted? 2. Agricultural productions? 3. Minerals? 4. Population? Manufactures? 5. Su'cre? Potosi?

LESSON XCIV.

CHILE.

1. CHIL'E is a long and narrow country on the western side of South America. The Chil'ean Andes embrace several of the highest summits on the western continent.

2. The surface is hilly, and the soil is rich, especially in the southern half of the country. The climate is temperate and healthy; rains fall in the winter months from June to September.

3. Agriculture and mining are extensively carried on in Chil'e. Oxen are reared in immense numbers. Indian corn is cultivated in the northern districts, and wheat and barley in the more southern tracts. Copper is the chief mineral, and large quantities of it are exported.

4. SANTIA'GO is the capital. Valparai'so is the principal sea-port of the country, and one of the most flourishing seats of trade on the west coast of America.

5. Coquim'bo is a place of considerable trade, and exports a great deal of the mineral produce. Concepcion' has been repeatedly destroyed by earthquakes. Valdivia is a small port.

Questions.—1. What is Chil'e? 2. Surface? Soil? Climate? 3. Pursuits? Products? 4. Santia'go? Valparai'so? 5. Coquim'bo? Concepcion'? Valdivia?

LESSON XCV.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

1. The ARGENTINE REPUBLIC includes thirteen independent states, occupying a large tract in the interior and eastern portion of South America.

2. The greater portion of the country is an immense plain. The climate is hot in the north, and cool and salubrious in the south.

3. The wealth of this region consists principally in its immense herds of horses and oxen, which are reared upon the vast plains, or, as they are here called, pampas.

4. Hides, tallow, jerked beef, horns, etc., form the staple articles of the trade with foreign countries. Nearly three millions of cow hides are annually exported.

5. BUENOS AYRES, the capital, lies on the western shore of the great estuary called the Rio de la Plata, which is here 36 miles broad. It carries on a very extensive foreign commerce.

6. PATAGONIA occupies the southern extremity of the continent. The inhabitants are savages, and subsist chiefly by hunting and fishing.

Questions.—1. What does the Argentine Republic include? 2. Surface? Climate? 3. Wealth of this region? 4. Articles of trade? 5. Buenos Ayres? 6. Patagonia?

LESSON XCVI.

PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY.

1. The republic of PARAGUAY embraces the peninsular territory which lies between the two great rivers, Parana' and Paraguay'. The soil and climate are very favorable for agriculture.

2. ASUNCION', the capital, is a small town, and carries on some trade, chiefly in the export of maté, or Paraguay' tea, which grows abundantly in this region.

3. URUGUAY', or BANDA ORIENTALE, is a small republic lying to the eastward of the River Uruguay'.

4. MONTEVID'EO, the capital, is a fortified town, with a citadel, and is regularly built.

Questions.—1. What does the republic of Paraguay embrace? Soil and climate? 2. Asuncion'? 3. Uruguay'? 4. Montevideo'?

LESSON XCVII.

BRAZIL.

1. BRAZIL' is a very large country, and includes nearly the whole of the immense plains watered by the Am'azon and its tributaries.

2. The climate is warm and the soil fertile. A great deal of moisture prevails in the atmosphere, and, during certain portions of the year, the ground is drenched with rain.

3. The vegetation of Brazil' is exceedingly varied and luxuriant. Rosewood, mahogany, fustic, and a great number of dye-woods abound in the forests.

4. Brazil' is rich in minerals, including gold, silver, and iron; with the diamond, topaz, and other precious stones.

5. Agriculture is the chief pursuit of the people. Sugar, coffee, and cotton are the staple productions. There are few manufactures in Brazil',—most of the manufactured goods being obtained from the United States and England.

6. The commerce is important. The principal exports are sugar, coffee, cotton, hides, cabinet and dye-woods, gums, drugs, gold, and diamonds.

7. The government of Brazil' is an hereditary and constitutional monarchy.

8. RIO JANEIRO is the capital, and the principal seat of the foreign trade. Bahia, Pernambuco, Maranhão, and Pará are also places of great trade.

Questions.—1. What is said of Brazil'? 2. Climate and soil? 3. Vegetation? Valuable woods? 4. Minerals? 5. Agriculture? Staple productions? Manufactures? 6. Commerce? Exports? 7. Government? 8. Rio Janeiro?

LESSON XCVIII.

GUIANA.

1. GUIANA embraces the colonial possessions of France, Holland, and Great Britain, known as French, Dutch, and British Guiana.

2. The surface is for the most part low and level, the soil fertile, and the climate hot. A great quantity of rain falls during the rainy season, which lasts from April till August.

3. The staple productions are sugar, coffee, and cotton; and besides these, in French Guiana, pepper, cloves, cinnamon, and nutmegs.

Questions.—1. What does Guiana embrace? 2. Surface, soil, etc.? 3. Staple productions?



LESSON XCIX.

Questions on the Map.

What is the scale of this Map?

BOUNDARIES.—1. What ocean on the north? 2. What country on the east and southeast? 3. What sea on the south separates Europe from Africa? 4. What ocean

on the west? 5. What mountains, river, and seas separate Europe from Asia?

COUNTRIES.—6. What large country occupies the eastern part of Europe? 7. What two countries in the northwest? 8. What do Sweden and Norway together form? *Ans.* The Scandinavian Peninsula. 9. What

three countries border on Rus'sia, on the southwest? 10. What country occupying a peninsula to the south of Turkey? 11. What country, projecting in a peninsular form into the Mediterranean, has the shape of a boot? 12. What country to the north of Italy? 13. What three countries of continental Europe border on the North Sea? 14. What country extends from the Mediterranean Sea to the English Channel? 15. What countries form a peninsula in the southwest? 16. What islands separated from continental Europe by the North Sea and Strait of Dover?

PENINSULAS.—17. What large peninsula in the north-western part of Europe? *Ans.* The Scandinavian peninsula, embracing Sweden and Norway. 18. What peninsula to the east of the North Sea? 19. What peninsulas in the southern part of Europe? 20. What peninsula in the northern part of the Black Sea?

SEAS, GULFS, AND BAYS.—21. What sea in the northern part of Rus'sia, connected with the Arctic Ocean? 22. What sea between Rus'sia and Sweden? 23. What gulfs lead out of the Baltic toward the north? 24. What sea washes the eastern coast of England and Scotland? 25. What sea between England and Ireland? 26. What bay washes the northern coast of Spain and the western coast of France? 27. What gulfs in the northern part of the Mediterranean? 28. What sea washes the northeastern shores of Italy? 29. What small sea between the Black Sea and Mediterranean? 30. What sea north of the Black Sea and connected with it?

LESSON C.

STRAITS, ETC.—31. What strait separates England from France? 32. What channel leads to the Strait of Dover? 33. What, to the Irish Sea? 34. What strait leads into the Mediterranean? 35. What, into the Adriatic? 36. What strait separates Italy from the Island of Sicily?

ISLANDS.—37. What islands off the northwest coast of

Norway? 38. What islands to the west of Norway belong to Denmark? *Ans.* Iceland and the Faroe Is. 39. What groups of islands to the north and west of Scotland, belonging to Great Britain? 40. What island in the north part of the Mediterranean Sea belongs to France? 41. What island south of Corsica? 42. What islands west of Sardinia belong to Spain? 43. What island south of Italy? 44. What, southeast of Greece? 45. What islands west of Greece?

RIVERS.—46. What rivers rising in Spain flow into the Atlantic? 47. What, into the Mediterranean? 48. What river of France flows into the gulf of Lyons? 49. What, into the English Channel? 50. What rivers flow into the North Sea? 51. What, into the Baltic? 52. Into the Gulf of Bothnia? 53. Into the White Sea? 54. Into the Caspian? 55. Into the Sea of Azof? 56. Into the Black Sea? 57. Into the head of the Adriatic?

MOUNTAINS.—58. What mountains between France and Spain? 59. What mountains in Switzerland? 60. What, in the eastern part of Austria? 61. What, in Norway? 62. What volcanic mountain in Iceland?

CAPES.—63. What cape near the southern extremity of Europe? 64. At the south part of Ireland? 65. At the northwest part of Spain? 66. At the southwest extremity of Portugal? 67. At the southern extremity of Greece?

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE.—68. What are the latitude and longitude of London? 69. Of Paris? 70. Of Madrid? 71. Of St. Petersburg? 72. Of Berlin? 73. Of Vienna? 74. Of Rome? 75. Of Constantinople? 76. Of Stockholm? 77. Which city is situated farther north, London or Berlin? 78. Paris or Vienna? 79. Madrid or Rome? 80. Rome or Constantinople? 81. What is the latitude of New York? (*See map of the United States.*) 82. Which city is situated farther north, New York or Paris? 83. New York or Madrid? 84. What is the latitude of Quebec? 85. Which city is situated farther north, Quebec or London?

1. A-c. 2. As-a. 3. M-n. 4. A-c. 5. U-l and C-s Mts. 6. U-l Riv. 7. C-n, B-k, and M-a seas. 8. R-a. 9. N-y, S-n. 10. *Answered above.* 11. P-a, A-a, T-y. 12. G-e. 13. I-y. 14. S-d. 15. D-k, H-d, B-m. 16. F-e. 17. S-n, P-l. 18. B-h. 19. *Answered above.* 20. D-k. 21. S-n, I-y, G-e. 22. C-a. 23. W-e. 24. B-c. 25. B-a, F-d. 26. N-th. 27. I-h. 28. B-y. 29. L-s G-a. 30. A-c. 31. M-a. 32. A-f. 33. D-r. 34. E-h. 35. S-t G-a.

36. G-r. 37. O-o. 38. M-a. 39. L-n. 40. *Answered above.* 41. S-d. O-y, H-s. 42. C-a. 43. S-a. 44. S-a. 45. B-c. 46. S-y. 47. C-a. 48. I-n. 49. D-o, T-s, G-r. 50. E-o. 51. R-e. 52. R-e. 53. V-a, N-n. 54. T-a. 55. D-a. 56. U-l, V-a. 57. D-n. 58. D-r, D-e. 59. P-c. 60. S-p. 61. S-a. 62. C-n. 63. S-n. 64. H-a. 65. N-th. 66. C-r. 67. F-e. 68. V-t. 69. M-n.

LESSON CI.

EXERCISES ON THE MAP OF EUROPE.

COUNTRIES.

Questions.—What is its relative position? How is it bounded on the north?—on the east?—south?—west?

EXAMPLE.—Spain?—Situated in the southwestern part of Europe,—bounded on the north by the Bay of Bis'cay and France; on the east by the Mediterra'nean; on the south by the Mediterra'nean, the Strait of Gibralt'ar, and the Atlantic; and on the west by Por'tugal and the Atlantic.

Rus'sia?	Italy?
Swe'den?	Switzer'land?
Nor'way?	Hol'land?
Den'mark?	Bel'gium?
Prus'sia?	France?
Aus'tria?	Spain?
Tur'key (in Europe)?	Por'tugal?
Greece?	Brit'ish Isles?

SEAS, GULFS, AND BAYS.

Questions.—Where is it situated? To what large water is it tributary?

EXAMPLE.—White?—It is situated in the northern part of Rus'sia, and is tributary to the Arctic Ocean.

Cas'pian Sea?*	Li'ons, Gulf?
Az'of, Sea?	Bis'cay, Bay?
Black Sea?	Irish Sea?
Marmo'ra, Sea?	North Sea?
Mediterra'nean Sea?	Bal'tic Sea?
Taran'to, Gulf?	Ri'ga (e), Gulf?
Adria'tic Sea?	Fin'land, Gulf?
Gen'oa, Gulf?	Both'nia, Gulf?

STRAITS.

Questions.—What countries does it separate? What waters does it connect?

EXAMPLE.—Do'ver?—Separates Eng'land from France, and, connects the Eng'lish Channel with the North Sea.

Messi'na (ee)?	Gibralt'ar?
Otran'to?	Do'ver?

* The Cas'pian is an inland sea, and has no visible outlet, though it receives the waters of several large rivers.

ISLANDS.

Questions.—Where is it situated?

EXAMPLE.—Ice'land?—It is situated in the Atlantic Ocean, about 700 miles west of Nor'way.*

Nova Zem'bla?	Balearic (bal-e-ar'ik) Is.?
Cy'prus I.?	Ireland (ir'land)?
Can'dia I.?	The Heb'rides Is.?
Io'nian Is.?	Ork'ney Is.?
Malta (maul'ta) I.?	Shet'land Is.?
Sic'ily I.?	Faroe (far'o) Is.?
Sardin'ia I.?	Ice'land I.?
Cor'sica I.?	Lof'o'den Is.?

CAPES.

Questions.—Where is it situated? Into what waters does it project?

EXAMPLE.—North?—It is the most northern cape in Europe, and projects into the Arctic Ocean. [North Cape is situated on the island of Mag'eröe, a little to the north of the mainland.]

North?	Finisterre (fin-is-tare)?
Matapan'?	Land's End?
St. Vin'cent?	Clear?

RIVERS.

Questions.—Through what country or countries, and in what direction, does it flow? Where does it empty?

EXAMPLE.—Dwina?—Flows through the northern part of Rus'sia, and empties into the White Sea.

Dwi'na?	E'bro?
Petch'o'ra?	Guadalaquiv'er?
Ural (oo'ral)?	Ta'gus?
Vol'ga?	Douro (doo'ro)?
Don?	Seine (sane)?
Dnieper (nee'per)?	Rhine?
Pruth?	Elbe?
Dan'u'be?	Vis'tula?
Save?	Niemen (nee'men)?
Po?	Du'na?
Rhone?	Tornea (tor'ne-o)?

* The distance from the mainland need not generally be given.

† The island of Nova Zem'bla belongs to Rus'sia; Cy'prus and Can'dia, to Tur'key; Sic'ily, to Na'ples; Sardin'ia, to the kingdom of Sardin'ia; Cor'sica, to France; the Balearic, to Spain; Ireland, the Heb'rides, Ork'ney, Shet'land, and Mal'ta, to Great Britain; the Far'oe and Ice'land, to Den'mark; and the Lof'o'den, to Norway.



EUROPE.

LESSON CII. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1. EUROPE is distinguished for its peninsular formations. It possesses a more extended coast-line, in proportion to its magnitude, than any of the other divisions of the globe.

2. The southern, western, and northwestern portions are mountainous,—the central portions hilly or undulating,—and the eastern and northern parts level.

3. The minerals of Europe embrace gold, silver, quicksilver, iron, copper, lead, zinc, tin, coal, and salt. Most of them are extensively distributed: gold is found in Russia and Austria; silver, in Bohemia and Saxony; quicksilver, in Illyria and Spain; copper, zinc, and tin, in England.

4. The climate of Europe is, in general, temperate. In the north, however, the winters are exceedingly severe; while, on the shores of the Mediterranean, during the summer months, the heat is often intense.

5. The vegetable productions include a large number of those plants which are in the highest degree useful to mankind, as the various kinds of grain,—wheat, barley, oats, etc.

6. Wheat is successfully cultivated as far north as the parallel of 60° ; oats reach to 65° ; and barley and rye, to 70° . The vine does not extend much north of the parallel of 50° .

7. The most noted animals are the common domesticated quadrupeds, the horse, ox, sheep, goat, pig; and nearly all of these are either natives of this division of the globe, or have been naturalized from a very early period.

8. The principal wild animals are the reindeer, wild-boar, white bear, roebuck, red and fallow deer, chamois, and ibex. The birds, of which there are many varieties, are more distinguished for song, than brilliancy of plumage.

9. Both the seas and rivers of Europe abound in fish. Among those largely taken for food, are the tunny and anchovy of the Mediterranean; the sturgeon and herring in the Black and Caspian; the cod, turbot, mackerel, herring, pilchard, and many others, in the seas of northern and western Europe.

Questions.—1. For what is Europe distinguished? What does it possess? 2. Surface? 3. Minerals? 4. Climate? What of their distribution? 5. Vegetable productions? 6. Northern limit of certain kinds? 7. Most noted animals? What is said of them? 8. Wild animals? Birds? 9. Fish?

BRITISH ISLES

100 Geographical or 115 Statute Miles to an Inch.

Capitals &



LESSON CIII.

Questions on the Map.

What is the scale of this Map?

ENGLAND AND WALES.—1. What country on the north? 2. What sea on the east? 3. What channel on the south? 4. What channel and sea on the west? 5. What firth partly separates Eng'land from Scot'land? 6. What mountains on the northern border? *Ans.* Chev'iot Hills. 7. What mountains extend south from the Chev'iot Hills? *Ans.* The Pen'nine chain. 8. What mountain in the north of Wales? 9. What are the principal bays or openings on the east? 10. What, on the west? 11. What islands off the southwest point? 12. What islands in the Irish Sea? 13. What, off the south coast? 14. What cape at the southwestern extremity? 15. What cape east of Land's End? 16. Which are the four principal rivers of Eng'land? 17. What is the capital of Great Brit'ain, and on what river is it situated? 18. What large commercial city near the mouth of the Mer'sey, connected with New York by a line of steamships? 19. What large town, noted for its cotton manufactures, nearly east from Liv'erpool? 20. What town, the principal seat of the woolen manufacture, northeast from Man'chester? 21. What town, noted for its cutlery, south of Leeds? 22. What town, the principal seat of the Bal'tic trade, on the Hum'ber? 23. What town, in the north, extensively engaged in the shipment of coal? 24. What town, the great seat of the hardware manufacture, nearly in the center of Eng'land? 25. What important sea-port on the A'von, eight miles from the Sev'ern? 26. What town on the south coast, connected with New York by a line of steamships?

SCOTLAND.—27. What ocean on the north and west? 28. What sea on the east? 29. What country and sea on the south? 30. What is the most northern point of the mainland of Scot'land? 31. The most southern point? *Ans.* Mull of Galloway. 32. The most eastern? 33. What cape at the northwest extremity? 34. What firths on the east? 35. What firth on the south? 36.

What large firth and loch on the west? 37. What groups of islands on the north? 38. What group, on the west? 39. What large islands near the mainland? 40. Which is the largest of the Heb'rides? 41. What waters between the Isle of Lew'is and the mainland? 42. What mountains extend through the central part? 43. What mountain near the head of Loch Linn'he? 44. What town, the largest in Scot'land, on the River Clyde? 45. What town, the capital, south of the Firth of Forth? 46. What towns on the Firth of Tay? 47. What town on the Tweed, celebrated for the ruins of an abbey?

IRELAND.—48. What ocean on the north, west, and south? 49. What sea on the east? 50. What is the most northern point? 51. What bays on the west coast? 52. What is the largest river of Ire'land? 53. What lakes,* or loughs, in the north? 54. What, in the central parts? 55. What lakes, noted for their picturesque scenery, in the southwest? 56. What town, the capital, near the head of Dub'lin Bay? 57. What city in the south part of Ire'land on the River Lee? 58. What city, noted for its linen and cotton manufactures, in the northeast part of Ire'land? 59. What city near the head of Gal'way Bay, in the west? 60. What town on the Shan'non near the head of the estuary? 61. What inland town to the south of Lough Neagh (*na*) is the ecclesiastical metropolis of Ire'land?

In what country, and where situated, is Newcas'tle? Hull? Norwich (*nor'ridge*)? Cam'bridge? Ox'ford? Wind'sor? Lon'don? Can'terbury? Do'ver? Brigh'ton? Ports'mouth? Southamp'ton? Plym'outh? Bris'tol? Bir'mingham? Leicester (*les'ter*)? Not'tingham? Liv'erpool? Man'chester? Shef'field? Leeds?—Inverness? Aberdeen? Dundee? Perth? St. An'drews? EDINBURGH (*ed'in-bur-reh*)? Dum'fries? Pais'ley? Glas'gow? Green'oek?—Londonder'ry? Belfast? Armagh (*ar-mar*)? DUB'LIN? Kilken'ny? Wa'terford? Cork? Lim'erick? Gal'way?

* Like the term "loch" in Scot'land, the word "lough" in Ire'land is applied both to inlets of the sea and to proper fresh-water lakes.

1 S-d. 2 N-th. 3 E-h. 4 St. G-s Ch., I-h S. 5. S-y. 6 C-t H-s. 7. *Answered above.* 8. S-n. 9. The estuary of the H-r, the W-h, and the mouth of the T-s. 10. B-l Ch., C-n B. 11. S-y. 12. A-y, M-n. 13. W-t. 14. L-s E-d. 15. L-d H-d. 16. S-n, T-s, O-e, T-t. 17. L-n, on the T-s. 18. L-l. 19. M-r. 20. L-s. 21. S-d. 22. H-l. 23. N-e. 24. B-m. 25. B-l. 26. S-n. 27. A-c. 28. N-th. 29. E-d, I-h S. 30. D-t H. 31. *Answered*

above. 32. E-n N-s. 33. W-th. 34. F-h, T-y, M-y, D-h. 35. S-y F. 36. F-th C-e, L. L-e. 37. O-y, S-d. 38. H-s. 39. S-c, M-l. 40. L-s. 41. The M-h. 42. G-n H-s. 43. E-n N-s. 44. G-w. 45. E-h. 46. D-e, P-h. 47. M-e. 48. A-c. 49. I-h. 50. M-n H. 51. B-y, D-e, S-n, G-y, C-w, D-l. 52. S-n. 53. F-e, N-h. 54. R-e, D-g. 55. K-y. 56. D-n. 57. C-k. 58. B-l. 59. G-y. 60. L-k. 61. A-h.

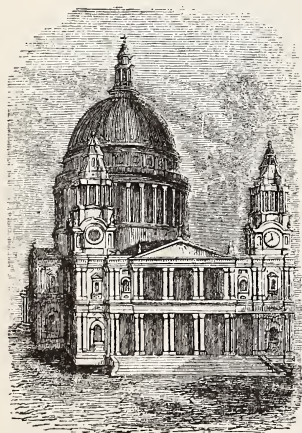


CHEAPSIDE, A STREET IN LONDON.

LESSON CIV.

ENGLAND.

1. The BRITISH ISLANDS constitute, together, the United Kingdom of Great Britain (*Brit'un*) and Ireland. The government is a limited monarchy.



ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

2. England (*ing'-land*) is the most important division of the United Kingdom, and is noted for the vast extent of its commerce and manufactures.

3. The principal mineral productions are coal, iron, copper, lead, tin, and salt. Coal is remarkably abundant, especially in the northern and central districts.

4. Agriculture is well conducted. The agricultural productions include wheat

and oats (the grains chiefly cultivated), barley, rye, potatoes, turnips, and hops—the last article being extensively used in

brewing. England is noted for its excellent breeds of horses, oxen, sheep, and other domestic animals.

5. The principal articles of export from the British Islands, named in the order of their importance, are manufactured cotton and woolen goods, cotton yarn, wrought iron and steel, hardware and cutlery, linen manufactures, copper and brass goods, coal, earthenware, manufactured silk, beer and ale, leather, glass, and tin.

6. LON'DON, the capital of the British Empire, is the largest and most commercial city in the world. It is ten miles in length by seven in breadth, and comprises several districts; of these the City, in which the commerce is chiefly transacted; Westminster, the seat of the court and parliament; and Southwark, a densely populated district south of the

Thames, are the most important. The monuments, bridges, and public buildings are numerous and magnificent.

7. Manchester is the great seat of the cotton manufacture, and the second city in the British Islands in population. Leeds is the principal seat of the woolen manufacture. Liverpool is the great seat of the cotton manufacturing district, and is otherwise the emporium of an immense trade.

8. The principal ports of England are London, Liverpool, Bristol, Portsmouth, Plymouth, Chatham (*chat'un*), Dover, Hull, Newcastle, Yarmouth, and Southampton (*suth-hamp'ton*). Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Chatham are naval ports, and are strongly fortified.

9. The chief manufacturing towns, and for what remarkable, are as follows: Birmingham and Sheffield, for hardware and cutlery; Manchester and Stockport, cotton goods; Derby, silk goods; Leeds, broadcloths; Leicester (*les'ter*), hosiery and laces; Norwich (*nor'ridge*), crapes and woolen stuffs; Worcester (*woos'ter*), porcelain and gloves; Kidderminster, carpets; Truro, tin and copper.

10. The English have colonies in every part of the world, and have done more toward its civilization than any other people.

Questions.—1. What do the British Islands constitute? The government? 2. What is said of England? 3. Mineral productions? 4. Agriculture? Productions? Breeds of domestic animals? 5. Principal articles of export? 6. London? 7. Manchester? Leeds? Liverpool? 8. Principal ports? Naval ports? 9. Name the chief manufacturing towns—Birmingham, etc. 10. Colonies?

LESSON CV.

SCOTLAND.

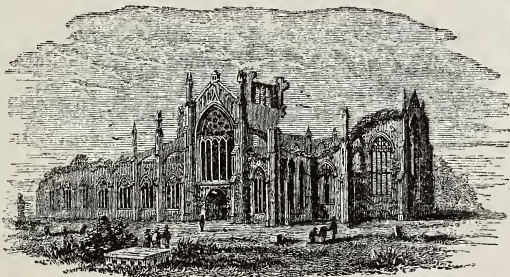
1. SCOT'LAND is noted for her beautiful lake and mountain scenery, and the industrious, hardy, and valiant character of her people.

2. The country is naturally divided by the Grampian Hills into the *Highlands*, in the north, and the *Lowlands*, in the south. The surface of the former is mountainous, while that of the latter is comparatively flat.

3. Agriculture is well conducted, though only about a fourth part of the surface is capable of cultivation. The staple crop consists of oats; but wheat, barley, and flax are also grown.

4. Scot'land, like Eng'land, is extensively engaged in commerce and manufactures, for which it has great resources in the abundance of its coal and iron, and in the number and excellence of its harbors.

5. Glas'gow, situated on the River Clyde, is, for population, riches, and commerce, the first city in Scot'land. Its proper harbor is Port Glas'gow, sixteen miles lower down the River Clyde. Green'ock is a large sea-port town.



MELROSE ABBEY.

6. ED'INBURGH, the metropolis of Scot'land, is distinguished as a seat of learning. The ancient royal palace of Hol'yrood House, and the castle, which is built upon a lofty rock, and occupies an area of seven acres, are its two most celebrated structures.

7. Aberdeen', for extent and beauty, is the third city in Scot'land. Dundee' has an excellent harbor and fine docks, and is the chief place of exportation for the linens of the country. Paisley is noted for its manufacture of shawls.

Questions.—1. For what is Scot'land noted? 2. Into what two parts is it naturally divided? 3. Agriculture? Staple crop? 4. Commerce and manufactures? 5. Glas'gow? Green'ock? 6. Ed'inburgh? 7. Aberdeen', etc.?

LESSON CVI.

IRELAND.



THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY.

1. IRE'LAND is sometimes called the "Emerald Isle," because of the generally verdant aspect of the country.

2. The climate is moist, caused chiefly by the prevalence of damp westerly winds from the Atlantic. The country, in the interior, is, for the most part, level. The mountains are chiefly confined to the immediate neighborhood of the coasts.

3. A large portion of the central part consists of bog-land. The bogs are a concretion of vegetable matter, called peat, which, when dried, forms the fuel generally used in Ire'land.

4. Ire'land is a grazing country; dairy farms are numerous, and butter is made and exported in large quantities. Potatoes and oats are the staple crops.

5. The principal manufacture is that of linen, chiefly carried on in the north part of Ire'land.

6. DUB'LIN, the capital of Ire'land, is situated on both sides of the Liff'ey, near its mouth. It is distinguished for the number and elegance of its public buildings, and its numerous splendid residences.

7. Wa'terford, on the south bank of the Suir, has a great foreign and coasting trade. Cork is on a fine harbor, and is extensively engaged in the export of agricultural produce.

8. Bel'fast is a noted seat both of the cotton and woolen manufacture. Loudonder'ry, Dundalk', Drogh'eda, Lim'eriek, and Gal'way are ports of some importance.

Questions.—1. Why is Ireland called the "Emerald Isle"? 2. What is the climate, and why? Surface? 3. Bog-land? 4. Products? 5. Manufactures? 6. Dub'lin? etc.



LESSON CVII

Questions on the Map.

What is the scale of this Map?

FRANCE.—1. What country on the northwest? 2. What, on the north? 3. What three countries on the east? 4. What sea and country on the south? 5. What bay on the west? 6. What channel and strait between France and England? 7. What mountains in France? 8. What are the four principal rivers? 9. Where is the capital, and on what river is it situated? 10. What large seaport at the mouth of the Seine (*sane*)? 11. What city, noted for its silk manufactures, at the confluence of the Saone and Rhone? 12. What large commercial city on the Mediterranean? 13. What city, near the Rhine, noted for its immense cathedral?

BELGIUM.—14. What countries on the north, east, and south? 15. What sea on the west? 16. What river from France flows through the east part? 17. What is the capital? 18. In what direction from Brussels (*brus-sell*) is Antwerp? 19. Liège? 20. Ghent? 21. Waterloo?

HOLLAND.—22. What sea on the west and north?

23. What country on the east? 24. What, on the south? 25. What bay sets in from the North Sea? 26. What large river from Germany crosses Hol'land? 27. Name the capital and larger towns.

DENMARK.—28. What water on the north? 29. What, on the east? 30. What country on the south? 31. What sea on the west? 32. What islands form a part of Den'mark? 33. What is the capital, and where is it situated?

SPAIN.—34. What bay and country on the north? 35. What sea on the southeast? 36. What country and ocean on the west? 37. What mountains between Spain and France? 38. What ranges extend through the central and southern parts? 39. What rivers flow into the Mediterra'nean? 40. What, into the Atlantic Ocean? 41. What is the capital, and where is it situated? 42. What city on the Ta'gus, nearly south from Madrid? 43. What strong fortress on the Strait of Gibralt'ar, belonging to Great Britain? 44. What commercial city on the coast, northwest of Gibralt'ar? 45. What, on the coast, in the northeast part of Spain? 46. What city north of the Sier'ra Neva'da, once the residence of the Moorish kings?

PORTUGAL.—47. What country on the north and east? 48. What ocean on the south and west? 49. What rivers from Spain flow through Por'tugal? 50. What is the capital, and on what river is it situated? 51. What city, celebrated for its port-wine, near the mouth of the Dou'ro?

SWITZERLAND.—52. What country on the north? 53. What, on the south? 54. What, on the west? 55. What mountains on the south? 56. What lake on the northern border? 57. What, in the southeast part? 58. What is the capital?

In what country, and where situated, is Stras'bourg? Lyons? Marseilles (*mar-sailz'*)? Toulouse (*too-looz'*)? Bayonne (*ba-yonn'*)? Bordeaux (*bor-do'*)? La Rochelle (*ro-shell'*)? Nantes (*nants'*)? Brest? Havre (*hav'er'*)? Rouen (*roo'en'*)? Versailles (*ver-sailz'*)? PAR'is? Calais (*kal'is'*)? Ajaccio (*ah-yat'cho'*)?—Ghent? Ant'werp? BRUSSELS (*brus-sell'*)? Liège?—Gron'ingen? Am'sterdam? HAGUE (*haig'*)? Rot'terdam? Lux'em-bourg?—COPENHA'GEN?—Barcelo'na? Port Ma'hon? Mal'aga? Ca'diz? Grana'da? Seville? Cor'dova? To'le'do? MADRID? Valladolid (*vah-lah-do-leed'*)?—LIS'BON? Opor'to?—Basle? BERN? Gene'va?

1. E-d. 2. B-m. 3. G-y, S-d, I-y. 4. M-n, S-n. 5. D-y. 6. E-h, Str. of D-r. 7. V-s, C-s. 8. R-e, G-e, L-e, S-e. 9. P-s, on the S-e. 10. H-e. 11. L-s. 12. M-s. 13. S-g. 14. H-d, G-y, F-e. 15. N-th. 16. M-e. 17. D-s. 18. N-th. 19. S-th W-t. 20. W-st. 21. S-th. 22. N-th. 23. G-y. 24. B-m. 25. Z-r Z-e. 26. R-e. 27. H-e, A-m, B-m. 28. S-r R-k. 29. C-t. 30. G-y.

31. N-th. 32. Z-d, F-n, L-d. 33. C-n, on the Is. of Z-d. 34. Bay of D-y, F-e. 35. M-n. 36. P-l, A-e. 37. P-s. 38. C-n, T-o, S-a M-a, S-a N-a. 39. E-o, J-r. 40. G-r, G-a, T-s, D-o, M-o. 41. M-d. 42. T-o. 43. G-r. 44. C-z. 45. B-a. 46. G-a. 47. S-n. 48. A-c. 49. D-o, T-s, G-a. 50. L-n. 51. O-o. 52. G-y. 53. I-y. 54. F-e. 55. A-s. 56. C-e. 57. G-a. 58. B-n.

LESSON CVIII.

FRANCE.

1. FRANCE is one of the most powerful and enterprising nations of Eu'rope.

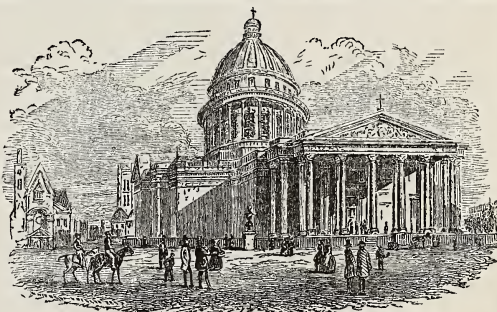
2. The present form of government is a constitutional monarchy.

3. The climate and soil of France are favorable to an abundant and various vegetation. The chief products are wheat, oats, rye, and barley, in the north; and the vine, mulberry, and olive, in the south.

4. In extent and value of manufactures, France is second only to Great Britain. Silk is the most important article of manufacture.

5. The chief exports are silk, cotton, and woolen goods; wine and brandy; ribbons, laces, and gloves; watches, jewelry, perfumery, and a great variety of fancy articles.

6. The principal imports are raw silk and cotton, fine wool, linen yarn, hides, timber, iron, and coal.



VIEW OF THE PANTHEON IN PARIS.

7. PAR'is, the capital, and the second city in Eu'rope in population, is unrivaled in the number and magnificence of its public edifices, its museums, libraries, galleries of art, and various resorts of amusement. It is regarded as the center of fashion and refinement.

8. Twelve miles to the west of Par'is is Versailles', noted for its magnificent palace, one of the finest in the world, and the splendid gardens by which it is surrounded. The palace contains more than 5,000 pictures, numerous sculptures, and other works of art.

9. Ly'ons is the chief seat of the silk manufacture. Bordeaux' is the great emporium of the wine trade; Rou'en is a great center of manufacturing industry. Stras'bourg is a strongly fortified city, and is noted for its splendid cathedral.

10. The principal ports are Marseilles' and Cette (*sett*), on the Mediterranean; La Rochelle', L'Orient', and Bayonne', on the Bay of Bis'cay; and Hav're and St. Ma'lo, on the English Channel.

Questions.—1. What is France? 2. Government? 3. Soil and climate? What are the chief products? 4. Manufactures? What is the most important article of manufacture? 5. Chief articles of export? 6. Of import? 7. Par'is? Versailles'? 9. Ly'ons? Bordeaux'? Rou'en? Stras'bourg? 10. Name the principal ports.

LESSON CIX.

BELGIUM.

1. BEL'GIUM is noted for being, in proportion to its extent, the most populous country in Europe.

2. The surface is low and level, and the soil is so fertile and highly cultivated, that the country has been styled the Garden of Europe.

3. Rye, oats, wheat, and barley are very general crops. The cultivation of the beet-root for sugar, is carried on to a considerable extent. Flax is extensively grown.

4. The manufactures are numerous, and include woollens, cottons, laces, and hardware. Brussels', Ghent, Ant'werp, and Liège are important manufacturing towns.

5. The exports of agricultural produce are corn, flax, madder, vegetable oils (linseed, etc.), and butter; of manufactured goods are lace, lawn, fine linens, and cambries, woolen and cotton cloths, cutlery, etc.

6. BRUSSELS', the capital and metropolis of Bel'gium, is, in general, a well-built and handsome city. Ten miles south of this place is the memorable battle-field of Waterloo'

7. Ant'werp is the chief maritime and commercial city. Liège is the principal seat of the iron manufacture. Ghent is noted for the treaty, concluded there, between the United States and Great Britain, in 1814.

Questions.—1. For what is Bel'gium noted? 2. The surface and soil? 3. Agricultural products? 4. Manufactures? 5. Exports? 6. Brussels'? 7. Ant'werp? Liège? Ghent?

LESSON CX.

HOLLAND.

1. HOL'LAND is noted for its numerous canals. A great part of the surface is lower than the level of the ocean, and is kept from inundation by embankments of earth, called *dykes*.

2. Agriculture is the most important branch of industry. The commerce, though considerable, is not so great as formerly. Am'sterdam and Rot'terdam are the principal trading ports.



CATHEDRAL AT ROTTERDAM.

3. Am'sterdam is the largest city of Hol'land. It is intersected by numerous canals, which are crossed by no less than 290 bridges.

4. HAGUE, situated three miles from the sea, is the capital, and one of the best built cities in Eu'rope.

Questions.—1. For what is Hol'land noted? What of the surface? 2. Agriculture? Commerce? Principal trading ports? 3. Am'sterdam? 4. Hague?

LESSON CXI.

DENMARK.

1. DENMARK consists, for the most part, of a peninsula, and several islands near the mouth of the Baltic Sea.

2. The surface is level. Heaths and marsh-land prevail, and nearly a quarter of the land is waste or water. The climate is mild, for the latitude, but humid and foggy.

3. The wealth of Denmark consists in its pastures; which are rich and extensive. Horses and oxen are largely exported.

4. Iceland and the Farøe Islands belong to Denmark. The latter are twenty-two in number.

5. COPENHAGEN, the capital of Denmark, and the chief seat of its trade, is distinguished for the great number of its palaces and public buildings.

Questions.—1. Of what does Denmark consist? 2. Describe its surface and climate. 3. In what does the wealth of Denmark consist? 4. What islands belong to Denmark? 5. Copenhagen?

LESSON CXII.

SPAIN.

1. SPAIN is eminently a country of high lands, a greater part of its surface being from 2,000 to 3,000 feet above the level of the sea.

2. The climate is dry, except in the north and northwest. In the interior regions, it presents extremes of heat and cold.

3. The rearing of sheep constitutes an important occupation with the people. The breed of the Spanish Merino is distinguished for the fineness of its wool.

4. The exports of Spain are wines and brandies, fresh and dried fruits, wool, silk; barilla, salt, quicksilver, lead, cobalt; olive-oil and cork.

5. MADRID, the capital, is situated on the small river Manzanares, in the center of the kingdom. Barcelona, after the capital, is the largest city in the kingdom. Seville is one of the most ancient cities, containing many Moorish remains. Cadiz, on the island of León, is the principal commercial city.

6. Granada is remarkable as the capital of the last Moorish kingdom in Spain, still containing the palace of the kings, called the Alhambra, the finest monument of Arabian architecture existing. Malaga is celebrated for its wines and fruits.

Questions.—1. What is Spain? 2. Climate? 3. Chief occupations of the people? 4. Exports? 5. Madrid? etc.

LESSON CXIII.

PORTUGAL.

1. PORTUGAL is a small and weak kingdom on the west of Spain.

2. Agriculture is in a backward state; the manufactures are not important; and the foreign commerce, excepting the trade in wine, is not extensive. The exports consist chiefly of wines, lemons, oranges, figs, almonds, fruits, wool, and cork.

3. LISBON, on the right bank, and near the mouth of the Tagus, is the capital, and a highly important commercial city. Oporto, the second city, has some manufactories; but its chief dependence is on the wine trade, of which it is the seat.

Questions.—1. What is Portugal? 2. What of the agriculture, manufactures, and commerce? Exports? 3. Lisbon? Oporto?

LESSON CXIV.

SWITZERLAND.



1. SWITZERLAND is an entirely inland state, and is eminently distinguished for its mountains, valleys, lakes, torrents, and rivers.

2. Cattle, goats, and sheep are largely reared, and form the chief wealth of the Swiss farmer. The manufactures are important, and include watches, jewelry, silks, and ribbons.

3. The inhabitants in the north, east, and central districts, are Germans; in the west, French; and in the south, Italians.

4. Switzerland is a federal republic. It is divided into cantons, each of which has a government of its own.

5. BERN, the capital, situated on the River Aar, is a remarkably well-built and handsome town; it contains a university and several scientific institutions. Zurich, Geneva, and Basel are places of importance.

Questions.—1. What is Switzerland, and for what distinguished? 2. Chief wealth of the Swiss farmer? Manufactures? 3. Inhabitants? 4. Government? 5. Bern, etc.?



NOTE.—It will be observed that the above map of Central Europe is drawn on the same scale—200 geographical miles to an inch—as that of Western Europe, on page 80. By comparing these two maps, the pupil will readily perceive the relative extent of the several countries shown upon them; but in comparing them with the preceding sectional maps of the United States, it

will be necessary to conceive the states of Europe as being four times the size here exhibited. (See Lesson on the SCALE of MAPS, page 16.)

The scholar should be frequently practiced in measuring distances on the maps. This can be easily done with the use of a common inch measure.

LESSON CXV.

Questions on the Map.

What is the scale of this Map?

PRUSSIA.—1. What country and sea on the north? 2. What country on the east? 3. What countries on the south? 4. What, on the west? 5. Which of the two principal divisions of Prussia is the largest? 6. What are the five principal rivers which flow through Prussia? 7. Into what gulf does the Vis'tula flow? 8. What is the capital, and where situated? 9. What town southwest of Berlin, the most frequent residence of the sovereigns? 10. Name the principal sea-ports, beginning at the east? 11. What city, noted for its fairs, on the O'der, nearly east from Berlin? 12. What town, the citadel of Prussia, and one of the strongest fortresses of Europe, on the Elbe, southwest from Berlin? 13. What town on the Rhine, noted for the manufacture of cologne-water, and for a most splendid cathedral, now in process of erection? 14. What important manufacturing town to the southwest of Cologne (*ko-lone'*)?

AUSTRIA.—15. What countries on the north? 16. On the east? 17. On the south? 18. On the west? 19. What mountains in the west? 20. What, in the north-east and east? 21. What country in the eastern part of Austria? 22. What is the principal river of Austria? 23. What are its chief tributaries? 24. What rivers on the southern boundary? 25. What is the capital of Austria, and where situated? 26. What two towns, on opposite sides of the Dan'ube, together forming the capital of Hungary?

GERMANY.—27. What does Germany embrace? *Ans.* Ger'many embraces the greater part of Prussia; about one third of Austria; and several smaller states, of which Bava'ria, Han'over, Sax'ony, Wur'temburg, and Ba'den are the largest? (*See Lesson 117.*) 28. What is the capital of Bava'ria? 29. Of Han'over? 30. Of Sax'ony? 31. Of Wur'temburg? 32. Of Ba'den? 33. Name the four free cities of Germany. *Ans.* Ham'burg,

Frank'fort-on-the-Main (*mine*), Brem'en, and Lu'bec. 34. What is the capital of Ger'many? *Ans.* Frank'fort-on-the-Main.

ITALY.—35. What countries on the north and west? 36. What sea on the east? 37. What, on the south-west? 38. What gulf at the head of the Adriatic? 39. What bay near Na'ples? 40. What gulf south of Sardin'ia? 41. What does It'aly resemble in shape? 42. What large island near the toe? 43. What islands west of It'aly? 44. What strait separates Sici'ly from the mainland? 45. Cor'sica from Sardin'ia? 46. What mountains extend through It'aly? 47. What noted volcano near the west coast? 48. What one in the Island of Sici'ly? 49. What volcanic islands north of Sici'ly? 50. What are the principal rivers? Read from the map the states of It'aly. To what kingdom does the Island of Sardin'ia belong? *Ans.* To the "Kingdom of Italy." 51. What states in the western part of central Italy? 52. What city in the northwest is the capital of the Kingdom? 53. What is the capital of the Papal States?

GREECE.—54. What country on the north? 55. What islands west of Greece? 56. What large island south-east of Greece, belonging to Turkey? 57. What gulf nearly divides Greece? 58. What is the capital?

In what country, and where situated, is BERLIN? Pots'dam? Stet'tin? Bres'lau? Kön'igsberg? Dant'zic? Mag'deburg? Cologne (*ko-lone'*)? Mun'ster? Brem'en? Ham'burg? Lu'bec? Han'over? DRES'DEN? Leipsic (*lipe'sik*)? FRANK'FORT? CARLSRUHE (*karls'roo*)? STUTT'GART? MUNICH (*mu'nik*)? Nu'remberg? AUGS'BURG? VIENNA (*ve-en'na*)? Prague (*praig*)? Brunn? Pres'burg? Bu'da and Pesth (*pest*)? Debretzin (*da-bret'sin*)? Trieste (*tre-est*)? Ven'ice? Trent? Mil'an? TU'RING? GEN'OA? Cagliari (*kahl'yah-re*)? PAR'MA? MODE'NA? FLOR'ENCE? Leg'horn? ROME? Anco'na? NA'PLES? Paler'mo? Messi'na? Sy'r'acuse? ATH'ENS? Cor'inth? COR'FU?

1. H-r, B-o. 2. R-a. 3. A-a, S-y, several small German states, and F-o. 4. B-m, H-d. 5. The E-rn. 6. N-n, V-a, O-r, E-e, R-e. 7. D-e. 8. E-n, on the Spree. 9. P-m. 10. M-l, K-g, D-e, St-n, on the O-r. 11. F-t. 12. Ma-g. 13. C-e. 14. Aix la C-e. 15. S-y, P-a, R-a. 16. R-a, T-y. 17. T-y, A-c Sea, and the states of L-y. 18. S-a, S-d, B-a. 19. A-s. 20. C-n. 21. H-y. 22. D-e. 23. D-e, S-e, T-s, M-h, I-r. 24. S-e, D-e. 25. V-a, on the

D-e. 26. B-a, P-h. 27. *Answered above.* 28. M-ch. 29. H-l. 30. D-n. 31. S-l. 32. C-e. 33, 34. *Answered above.* 35. S-d, F-e. 36. A-c. 37. M-n. 38. V-e. 39. N-s. 40. G-a. 41. A book. 42. S-y. 43. S-a, C-a. 44. M-a. 45. D-o. 46. A-s. 47. V-s. 48. E-a. 49. L-i. 50. Po, T-r. 51. P-l. 52. T-n. 53. R-e. 54. T-y. 55. I-n. 56. C-e or C-a. 57. L-o. 58. A-s.

LESSON CXVI.

PRUSSIA.

1. PRUSSIA (*proo'she-a*) includes two principal territories, completely severed by intervening states. They are known as the eastern division and the western division.

2. The southern portions are for the most part mountainous; the central, northern, and eastern portions are level.

3. The climate is generally temperate and healthy; but, on the borders of the Baltic, the winters are severely cold, and the weather changeable, raw, and foggy.

4. The cultivation of the soil constitutes the employment of three fourths of the inhabitants. The manufactures include linen and woolen goods, the former being especially important.

5. The principal exports are corn, timber, wool, linen and woolen manufactures; iron, copper, and brass work; zinc, glass, and porcelain; wax, Prussian blue, and amber.



THE KING'S PALACE, BERLIN.

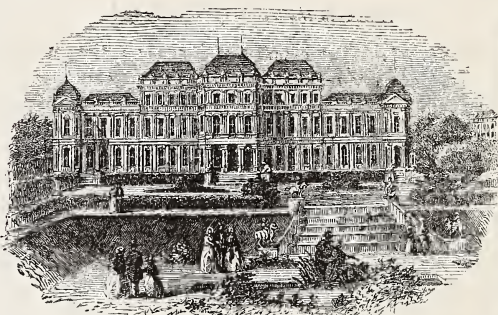
6. BERLIN, the capital and metropolis of the kingdom, is situated on the Spree (a small river which flows into the Havel, a tributary of the Elbe), in the midst of a flat and sandy plain. It is a handsome city, and some portions of it rival, in architectural magnificence, any of the European capitals.

7. The principal sea-ports of Prussia are Danzig, Königsberg, Memel, and Stettin. Cologne (*ko-lone'*), Breslau, and Frankfort-on-the-Oder, are important commercial towns in the interior.

Questions.—1. What does Prussia include? How are they known? 2. The surface? 3. The climate? 4. Chief employment? Manufactures? 5. Exports? 6. Berlin? 7. Principal sea-ports? Chief commercial towns in the interior?

LESSON CXVII.

AUSTRIA.



PALACE OF THE BELVIDERE, VIENNA.

1. The empire of AUSTRIA comprises an extensive territory near the center of Europe, inhabited by nations dissimilar in race, language, and habits.

2. The Slavonic races comprise nearly one half of the population, the Germans one fifth, the Italians one seventh, the Magyars one eighth, the rest being Jews, Gipsies, etc.

3. The chief agricultural products are wheat, rye, oats, and barley, grown in the north; and the vine and maize, cultivated in the southern and central provinces. The manufactures are important, and include cotton, woolen, linen, silk goods, and glass.

4. In mineral productions, Austria surpasses, probably, any other country in Europe. Gold is found in Transylvania; copper and silver in Hungary; tin in Bohemia; and quicksilver at Idria, in Illyria.

5. The exports are grain, wine, wool, timber, and salt, with some woolen goods, porcelain, and glass.

6. VIENNA (*ve-en-na*), on the Danube, is the capital of the Austrian empire, and the great center of its inland commerce. Among the objects of interest are the Imperial Palace, an immense building, which contains a library of 450,000 volumes; and the Palace of the Belvedere, which contains a splendid museum of the fine arts.

7. Prague (*praig*) is a large and well-built town on both banks of the Moldau (*mol-dow'*). Brunn is distinguished as a great seat of the woolen manufacture. Trieste (*tre-est'*), on the Gulf of Venice, is the chief sea-port of Austria.

Questions.—1. What does the empire of Austria comprise? 2. Races? 3. Agricultural products? Manufactures? 4. Mineral productions? 5. Exports? 6. Vienna? 7. Prague? Brunn? Trieste?

LESSON CXVIII.

GERMANY.

1. GERMANY is the country included in the Germanic confederation. It consists of 36 members; comprising, besides parts of Austria, Prussia, Denmark, and Holland, 4 kingdoms, 8 principalities, 6 grand duchies, 8 duchies, 1 electorate, 1 landgraviate, and 4 free cities.

STATES OF THE GERMANIC CONFEDERATION.

STATES, ETC.	Rank.	Sq. Miles.	Population.	Capital Cities.
Austria (part of).....	Empire....	76,080	12,513,263	Vienna.
Prussia (part of).....	Kingdom....	72,083	13,566,306	Berlin.
Holland (Prov. of Limburg).....	do.	854	216,550	
Bavaria.....	do.	29,434	4,615,748	Munich.
Saxony.....	do.	5,776	2,122,143	Dresden.
Hanover.....	do.	18,546	1,543,976	Hanover.
Württemberg.....	do.	7,517	1,755,952	Stuttgart.
Baden.....	G. Duchy.	5,916	1,335,952	Carlsruhe.
Hesse-Cassel.....	Electorate.	3,740	726,636	Cassel.
Hesse-Darmstadt.....	G. Duchy.	3,245	845,571	Darmstadt.
Hesse-Homburg.....	Landgrav.	106	25,746	Homburg.
Schlesenburg-Schwerin.....	G. Duchy.	5,157	546,639	Schwerin.
Mecklenburg-Strelitz.....	do.	1,051	99,628	Neu-Strelitz.
Holstein and Lauenburg (Danish).....	Duchy.....	3,693	594,566	Glückstadt.
Nassau.....	do.	1,888	449,050	Wiesbaden.
Luxemburg.....	G. Duchy.	989	197,231	Luxemburg.
Oldenburg with Knipphausen.....	do.	2,433	294,359	Oldenburg.
Brunswick.....	Duchy.....	1,427	274,000	Brunswick.
Saxe-Altenburg.....	do.	510	137,073	Altenburg.
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.....	do.	772	153,379	Coburg.
Saxe-Meiningen.....	do.	972	168,516	Meiningen.
Saxe-Weimar Eisenach.....	do.	1,402	267,112	Weimar.
Lippe-Deimold.....	Principality	437	106,056	Deimold.
Schaumburg-Lippe.....	do.	171	30,144	Bückeburg.
Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt.....	do.	371	70,000	Rudolstadt.
Schwartzburg-Sondershausen.....	do.	323	62,974	Sondershausen.
Reuss-Schleitz.....	do.	448	81,306	Schleitz.
Reuss-Greiz.....	do.	144	39,397	Greiz.
Anhalt-Bernburg.....	Duchy.....	319	56,031	Bernburg.
Anhalt-Dessau-Koethen.....	do.	599	119,515	Dessau.
Waldeck.....	Principality	460	57,550	Arolsen.
Liechtenstein.....	do.	61	7,150	Vaduz.
Hamburg.....	Free City..	136	223,941	Hamburg.
Frankfurt.....	do.	39	79,278	Frankfurt.
Bremen.....	do.	74	83,856	Bremen.
Lubeck.....	do.	126	55,423	Lubeck.
Total.....		243,614	44,164,554	

2. The government consists of a representative assembly, called the *Diet*, which meets at Frank'fort-on-the-Main (*mine*). The business of the Diet relates to Ger'many as a whole, and consists of such matters of general interest, as the declaration of war, the formation of treaties, etc.

3. Rye, wheat, barley, oats, and potatoes are largely cultivated. Flax is raised in great abundance. Wool is a staple product of Sax'ony, where numerous sheep are raised.

4. The most considerable of the manufactures are linen and woolen goods, leather, earthenware, and porcelain.

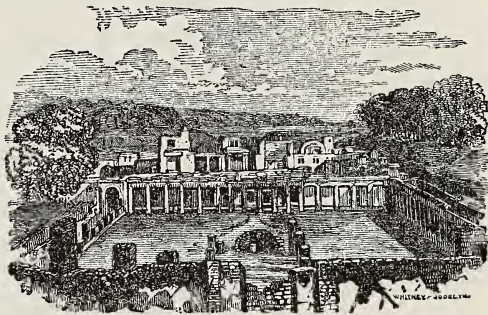
5. The principal ports (exclusive of those already named as belonging to Prus'sia) are Ham'burg, Brem'en, Lu'bec, and

Emb'den. The principal seats of the inland trade are Frank'fort-on-the-Main, Leipsic (*lip'sik*), Augs'burg, Nu'remberg, Bruns'wick, Han'over, Cas'sel, Munich (*mu'nik*), etc.

Questions.—1. What is Ger'many? Of what does it consist? 2. The government? The business of the Diet? 3. Chief agricultural products? 4. Manufactures? 5. Principal ports? Principal seats of the inland trade?

LESSON CXIX.

ITALY.



RUINS OF POMPEII, IN ITALY.

1. ITALY, since its recent revolutions, has been divided as follows: Ven'etia, forming a part of the Austrian empire; the new kingdom of It'aly (including Lom'bardy, Piedmont', Æmil'ia, Tus'cany, The Marches, Nap'les, Sic'ily, and the Island of Sardin'ia, and the Papal dominions.

2. The country is generally mountainous. The plain of Lom'bardy, in the north, is of great natural fertility, and is the most richly cultivated and populous portion of It'aly.

3. The climate is warm and dry, and, in general, salubrious, excepting particular localities, as the Pontine (*pon'teen*) marshes, near Rome. The atmosphere is distinguished for its perfect transparency, and the sky for its brilliant azure.

4. It'aly is chiefly an agricultural country. Lom'bardy is distinguished for the growth of the mulberry and the cultivation of grain; Piedmont, Tuscany, and Sardinia, for the cultivation of the olive; and Naples and Sicily, for the production of grapes and other fruits.

5. The foreign trade is considerable. The exports consist of olive-oil, silk, kid and lamb skins; sulphur, borax, alum; straw hats and plait; wines, fruit, etc.

(Continued on page 90.)



LESSON CXX.

Questions on the Map.

What is the scale of this Map?

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.—1. What oceans on the north and west of Nor'way? 2. What country east of Swe'den? 3. What river, gulf, and sea between Swe'den and Rus'sia? 4. What waters separate Swe'den and Nor'way from Den'mark? 5. What cape at the southern extremity of Nor'way? 6. What long range of mountains parallel to the coast? 7. What three lakes in the south of Swe'den? 8. Into what gulf do most of the rivers of Swe'den flow? 9. What city, the capital of Swe'den, at the entrance of Lake Maëlar'? 10. What town, the chief naval station of the country, on the southeast coast? 11. What is the capital of Nor'way? 12. What city, the next in population, noted for its trade in fish, on the west coast?

RUSSIA.—13. What ocean on the north? 14. What mountains, river, and sea between Rus'sia and A'sia? 15. What mountains and sea on the south? 16. What three countries on the southwest? 17. What sea in the north? 18. What two gulfs set up from the Bal'tic? 19. What sea in the south? 20. What strait connects the Sea of Az'of with the Black Sea? 21. What peninsula west of the Sea of Az'of? 22. What two large lakes east of the Gulf of Fin'land? 23. What river drains Lake Lado'ga? 24. What rivers flow into the White Sea? 25. What river drains the northeastern part of Rus'sia? 26. What river drains the central and eastern parts of Rus'sia, and flows into the Cas'pian Sea? 27. What is the principal tributary of the Vol'ga from the east? 28. What river falls into the Sea of Az'of? 29. What three rivers from Rus'sia flow into the north part of the Black Sea? 30. What river flows into the Gulf of Ri'ga? 31. What city, the capital, at the mouth of the River Ne'va? 32. What strongly fortified town on an island in the Gulf of Fin'land, sixteen miles west of St. Pe'tersburg? 33. What city, the ancient capital of the empire, near the center of Rus'sia? 34. What town, noted for its fairs, at the junction of the Vol'ga and

O'ka? 35. What town on the Dwi'na, near its junction with the White Sea? 36. What town, the ancient capital of Po'land, on the Vis'tula? 37. What town on the Black Sea, between the Dnies'ter and Bog, noted for its trade in wheat? 38. What town on the Dnie'per, about 250 miles north of Odes'sa? 39. What strongly fortified town in the Crime'a?

LESSON CXXI.

TURKEY.—40. What two countries on the north? 41. What country on the east? 42. What country and sea on the south? 43. What sea on the west? 44. What seas between Tur'key in Eu'rope and Tur'key in A'sia? 45. What channel leads from the Gre'cian Archipel'ago into the Sea of Marmo'ra? 46. What, from the Sea of Marmo'ra into the Black Sea? 47. What large river flows through Tur'key in Eu'rope? 48. What two large rivers rise in the eastern part of Tur'key in A'sia, and after flowing southeast many hundred miles, unite and empty into the Per'sian Gulf? 49. What mountains extend through Tur'key in Eu'rope? 50. What mountains in Tur'key in A'sia? 51. What large island in the northeast part of the Mediterra'nean? 52. What city, the capital, on the Bos'porus? 53. What city, the ancient Thessaloni'ca, at the head of the Gulf of Salonica (*sah-lo-nee'ka*)? Ans. Salonica. 54. What commercial town on the western coast of Tur'key in A'sia? 55. What city in Syr'ia, between the Mediterra'nean and Dead Sea?

In what country, and where situated, is Tornea (*tor-ne-o*)? STOCK'HOLM? Carlsco'na? Got'tenbug?—Trondheim (*trond'yem*)? Bergen (*ber'ghen*)? CHRISTIANIA (*kris-te-ak'ne-ah*)? — Archan'gel? Moscow (*mos'ko*)? Nishnii (or Lower) Novgorod'? Kasan (*ka-zan'*)? Astrachan? Sevastopol (*sev-as-to'pol*)? Odes'sa? Kief (*ke-ef*)? War'saw? Wil'na? Ri'ga (*ree'ga*)? Rev'el? ST. PE'TERSBURG? Cron'stadt? — Adrianople? CONSTANTINO'PLE? Sinope (*sin'o-pe*)? Treb'izond? Erzeroom'? Bag'dad? Jeru'salem? Damas'cus? Beyroot'? Alep'po? Smyr'na? Saloni'ca?

1. Ar-c. A-c. 2. R-a. 3. T-a, B-a, B-c. 4. S-r R-k, C-t. 5. L-s. 6. Scandinavian. 7. W-r, W-r, M-r. 8. B-a. 9. S-m. 10. C-a. 11. C-a. 12. B-n. 13. Ar-c. 14. U-l Mts., U-l River, C-n Sea. 15. C-s Mts., B-k Sea. 16. T-y, A-a, P-a. 17. W-e. 18. P-d, R-a. 19. A-f. 20. Y-e. 21. C-a. 22. L-a, O-a. 23. N-a. 24. M-n, D-a, O-a. 25. P-a. 26. V-a. 27. K-a. 28. D-n.

29. D-r. B-g, D-r. 30. D-a. 31. St. P-g. 32. C-t. 33. M-w. 34. N-i N-d. 35. A-l. 36. W-w. 37. O-a. 38. K-f. 39. S-l. 40. A-a, R-a. 41. P-a. 42. A-a, M-n Sea. 43. A-c. 44. B-k, M-a, A-a. 45. D-s. 46. B-s. 47. D-e. 48. T-s, E-s. 49. B-n. 50. T-s. 51. C-a. 52. C-e. 53. Answered above. 54. S-a. 55. J-m.

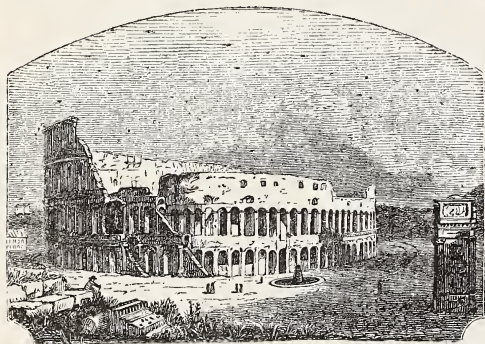
6. The city of Gen'oa is the principal seat of foreign commerce in Piedmont; Ven'ice, in the Austrian part of Italy; Leg'horn, in Tuscany; Ancona, in The Marches; Civita-Vecchia (*chee've-tah vek'ke-ah*), in the Papal States; Na'ples, in the Province of Naples; and Palermo, in Sicily.

7. VENE'TIA.—Ven'ice, built upon islands near the head of the Adriat'ic, was formerly noted for its extensive commerce.

8. LOM'BARDY.—Mil'an, noted for its magnificent cathedral, is a place of great inland trade and manufactures.

9. PIED'MONT.—Tu'rin is noted for its scientific and literary establishments. Gen'oa, the birthplace of Columbus, is a large, strong, and commercial city.

10. TUS'CANY.—Flo'rence is a fine city, and is famous for its splendid collection of works of art, both in sculpture and painting. Leg'horn is a well-built city, and one of the most important sea-ports of the Mediterranean.



THE COLOSSEUM, ROME.

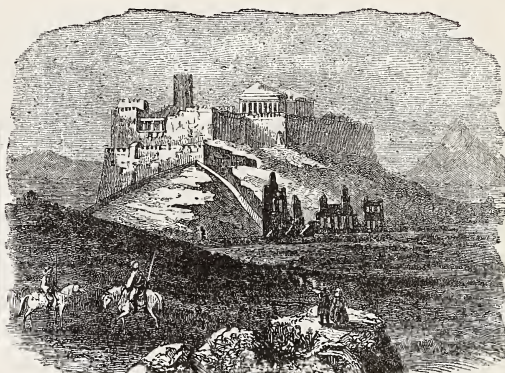
11. PAPAL STATES.—ROME, situated sixteen miles from the mouth of the Ti'ber, is the residence of the Pope, and abounds with noble ruins, splendid buildings, beautiful paintings, statues, etc. The church of St. Peter's is the largest and most magnificent ecclesiastical structure in the world. The Coliseum is a magnificent ruin, anciently used for the combats of gladiators and of wild beasts.

12. NA'PLES AND SIC'ILY.—NA'PLES, seated on the splendid Bay of Na'ples, is the most populous city of Italy. In its vicinity are Mount Vesu'vius, a famous volcano, and Herculaneum and Pompeii (*pom-pa'e*), two cities which were buried under the ashes of Vesu'vius nearly 1,800 years ago, and which were discovered in the last century, and have been partly excavated. Palermo is the metropolis of Sicily.

Questions.—1. How is Italy divided? Chief divisions? 2. Surface? Plain of Lombardy? 3. Climate? The atmosphere? 4. Agricultural products? 5. Exports? 6. Principal seats of foreign commerce? 7–12. What is said of Mil'an etc.

LESSON CXXII.

GREECE.



THE ACROPOLIS AT ATHENS.

1. GREECE is renowned in history as having been the seat of civilization, learning, and the arts.

2. The surface of the country is mountainous. The climate is warm and delightful. The exports include cotton, grain, currants and other fruits, silk, olive-oil, etc.

3. ATH'ENS, the capital of Greece, is distinguished for its ancient greatness, and the numerous remains of its former works of art. Of its existing antiquities, the most celebrated is the Acropolis, a citadel, which crowns the summit of a rocky hill in the midst of the city. Cor'inth is chiefly in ruins, and of no present importance.

4. The Io'NIAN ISLANDS, since 1815 a separate state under the protection of Great Britain, were re-annexed to Greece in 1863. They produce abundantly the olive, vine, and currant.

Questions.—1. For what is Greece renowned in history? 2. The surface? Climate? Exports? 3. Ath'ens? Cor'inth? 4. The Io'nian Islands?

LESSON CXXIII.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

1. SWE'DEN AND NOR'WAY, united under one general government, occupy the Scandinavian peninsula, the northwestern portion of Europe.

2. The surface is generally mountainous. The climate is cold; winter occupies seven months of the year, during which time the ground is covered with deep snow, and the rivers and lakes with ice.

3. The natural wealth of the country consists in its mines, its forests, and its fisheries. Iron and copper are the chief metallic productions.

4. The leading exports are timber, and the produce of the mines. Of the other articles of export, those chiefly sent from Nor'way are fish, tar, pitch, turpentine, skins, and oil (mostly cod liver oil); from Swe'den, grain (principally rye and oats).

5. Stock'holm, the largest city, and the capital of the monarchy, is built on some small islands and the adjacent mainland, at the entrance of the Mae'lar Lake. It is the principal seat of the foreign commerce of Swe'den.

Questions.—1. What do Swe'den and Nor'way occupy? 2. Surface? Climate? 3. Natural wealth of the country? Minerals? 4. Exports? 5. Stock'holm?

LESSON CXXIV.

RUSSIA.

1. Rus'sia is the most extensive empire on the globe. It comprises more than half of Eu'rope, all of northern A'sia, and a part of northwest Amer'ica.

2. Rus'sia in Eu'rope, is chiefly a level country. The climate is various. The winter, in the north, is nine months long.

3. The staple productions are rye, oats, wheat, flax, and hemp. Cattle and sheep are raised to a great extent in the south and southeast.

4. The principal sea-ports are St. Pe'tersburg, Riga (*ree-ga*), and Revel, on the Bal'tic; Odes'sa, on the Black Sea; Archang'el, on the White Sea; and Astrachan', on the Cas'pian.

5. Until recently, the great majority of the people were serfs, bought and sold with the land which they cultivated.

6. St. PE'TERSBURG, the capital, founded by Peter the Great in 1703, is built on low grounds at the mouth of the River Ne'va. It is a regular and well-built city; and, in the number and size of its public edifices, is one of the most splendid of the Europe'an capitals.

7. Moscow (*mos'ko*), the old metropolis, is situated in the most densely peopled district, 390 miles southeast of St. Pe'tersburg. It is the favorite residence of the nobility, and is remarkable for its oriental appearance.

Questions.—1. What is Rus'sia? What does it comprise? 2. Surface? Climate? 3. Chief objects of cultivation? 4. Principal sea-ports? 5. People? 6. St. Pe'tersburg? 7. Mos'cow?

LESSON CXXV.

TURKEY.

1. TUR'KEY consists of two divisions; Tur'key in Eu'rope and Tur'key in A'sia.

2. Tur'key has a mixed population. The people of the Europe'an portion consist principally of Turks, Greeks, and members of the Selavon'ic race. The latter class constitute a majority of the population in this division.

3. In Asiat'ic Tur'key, the population consists of Turks, Greeks, Arme'nians, Turk'omans, and Koords. The Greeks and Arme'nians profess Christianity; the rest are Moham-medans.

4. Agriculture is the chief employment; but both this and manufactures are in a backward state. The commerce is considerable, and is mostly in the hands of English, French, Arme'nian, and Greek merchants.

5. The exports are raw cotton, silk, wool, fruits, Tur'key leather, and drugs; the imports are manufactured goods, principally from Great Brit'ain.

6. The principal ports are Constantino'ple, Saloni'ca, Smyr'na, Treb'izond, and Beyroot'.



MOSQUE OF OMAR, JERUSALEM.

7. CONSTANTINO'PLE, situated on a promontory between the Sea of Marmo'ra and the Black Sea, is the capital, and the largest city of Tur'key. Among its chief buildings are the Seraglio, inclosing the residence of the Sultan, and the Mosque of St. Sophia, formerly a Christian cathedral.

Questions.—1. Of what does Tur'key consist? 2. Of whom do the people of the Europe'an portion principally consist? 3. Of whom do the people of Asiat'ic Tur'key consist? Which of these classes profess Christianity? 4. Agriculture and manufactures? Commerce? 5. Exports? Imports? 6. Principal ports? 7. Constantino'ple?



LESSON CXXVI.

Questions on the Map.

What is the scale of this Map?

BOUNDARIES.—1. What ocean on the north? 2. What, on the east? 3. On the south? 4. What countries on the west?

COUNTRIES.—5. What extensive country in the north of A'sia? 6. What large and populous empire in the east? 7. What empire embracing several islands east of the Sea of Japan? 8. What countries occupy the peninsula between the Chi'na Sea and the Bay of Bengal (*ben-gaul'*)? 9. What country extends south from the Himalay'as? 10. What country borders on the head of the Ara'bian Sea? 11. What north of Beloo-chistan? 12. North of Afghanistan? 13. West of Afghanistan? 14. West of Per'sia? 15. Between the Red Sea and Per'sian Gulf?

SEAS, GULFS, AND BAYS.—16. What gulf in the north connected with the Arctic Ocean? 17. What five seas wash the eastern coast? 18. What two gulfs are connected with the Chi'ra Sea? 19. What large bay and what large sea south of A'sia? 20. What gulf west of Ceylon? 21. What gulfs connected with the Ara'bian Sea?

ISLANDS.—22. What islands north of A'sia? 23. What islands east of the Sea of Japan? 24. Name the largest of the Japan' Is. 25. What island north of Nippon? 26. What long island still farther north? 27. What range of small volcanic islands extends from Yes'so to Cape Lopat'ka? 28. What island off the east coast of Chi'na? 29. What small islands about midway between Formo'sa and Japan? 30. What extensive group of islands east of the Chi'na Sea? 31. Name the four largest. 32. What large island south of the Chi'na Sea? 33. What group to the east of Cel'ebes? 34. What two large islands in a range which extends to the south and west of Bor'neo? 35. What island off the southern coast of Hindoostan'?

PENINSULAS AND CAPES.—36. What pen'insula between the Sea of Okhotsk' and Kamtchat'ka Sea? 37. What between the Sea of Japan' and the Yel'low Sea? 38. Between the Gulf of Siam' and the Bay of Bengal? 39. Between the Per'sian Gulf and the Red Sea? 40. What is the most northern cape? 41. The most eastern? 42. What cape at the southern extremity of Kamtchat'ka? 43. At the southern extremity of Hindoostan'?

STRAITS.—44. What strait separates A'sia from North America? 45. What strait connects the Sea of Japan' with the Yel'low Sea? 46. What, between the Malay' Peninsula and Suma'tra? 47. Between Suma'tra and Ja'va? 48. What strait leads into the Per'sian Gulf? 49. Into the Red Sea?

RIVERS.—50. What three large rivers flow into the Arctic Ocean? 51. What river is tributary to the Obi (*o'be*)? 52. What, to the Ir'tish? 53. What rivers are tributary to the Yenese'i? 54. Which of these tributaries drains Lake Baikal (*bi'kahl*)? 55. What river drains the northern part of the Chinese' Em'pire? 56. What two flow into the Yel'low Sea? 57. What river drains the southern part of Chi'na, and flows into the Chi'na Sea? 58. What four rivers drain the peninsula between the Gulf of Ton'quin and the Bay of Bengal? 59. What river, rising north of the Himalay'a Mountains, flows into the Bay of Bengal? 60. What river having several mouths, and draining a populous region south of the Himalay'as, flows into the head of the same bay? 61. What river drains the northwestern part of Hindoostan'? 62. What rivers unite near the head of the Per'sian Gulf? 63. What rivers flow into the Sea of Ar'al?

MOUNTAINS.—64. What lofty range north of Hindoo-stan'? 65. What mountain in this range is noted for being the most elevated land on the globe? 66. What range to the north? 67. What range continues west from the Himalay'as? 68. What, borders the western coast of Hindoostan'? 69. What is said of the greater part of central A'sia? *Ans.* It is an extensive table-land.

1. A.-e. 2. P.-c. 3. I.-n. 4. A.-a, E.-e. 5. S.-a. 6. C.-e. 7. J.-n. 8. A.-m, S.-m, B.-h. 9. H.-n. 10. B.-n. 11. A.-n. 12. T.-n. 13. P.-a. 14. T.-y. 15. A.-a. 16. O.-I. 17. K.-a, O.-k, J.-n, Y.-w, C.-a. 18. T.-n, S.-m. 19. B.-I, A.-n. 20. M.-r. 21. C.-y, P.-n. 22. N.-a Z.-a, L.-v. 23. J.-n. 24. N.-n, S.-f, K.-u. 25. Y.-o. 26. S.-n. 27. K.-e. 28. P.-a. 29. L.-o C.-o. 30. P.-e. 31. L.-n, M.-o, S.-r, P.-n. 32. B.-o. 33. M.-a. 34. S.-n, J.-a. 35. C.-n. 36. K.-a. 37. C.-a.

38. M.-y. 39. A.-a. 40. N.-th E.-t. 41. E.-t. 42. L.-a. 43. C.-n. 44. B.-g. 45. C.-a. 46. M.-a. 47. S.-a. 48. O.-z. 49. B.-b. 50. O.-I, Y.-I, L.-a. 51. I.-h. 52. T.-I. 53. A.-a, T.-a. 54. A.-a. 55. A.-r. 56. H.-g II.-o, Y.-g-tse-K.-g. 57. C.-o K.-g. 58. M.-y K.-g, M.-n, S.-n, I.-y. 59. B.-a. 60. C.-s. 61. I.-s. 62. T.-s, E.-s. 63. S.-r, A.-o. 64. II.-a. 65. K.-a. 66. A.-I. 67. H.-o K.-h. 68. G.-s. 69. *Answered above.*

LESSON CXXVII.

EXERCISES ON THE MAP OF ASIA.

COUNTRIES.

Questions.—What is its relative position? What are its boundaries on the north?—on the east?—south?—west?

EXAMPLE.—Sibe'ria?—Situated in the northern part of A'sia,—bounded on the north by the Arc'tic Ocean, on the east by Kam-tchat'ka Sea and the Sea of Okhotsk'; on the south by the Chinese' Em'pire and Toorkistan'; and on the west by Eu'rope.

Sibe'ria?	Hindoostan'?
Japan'?	Beloochistan'?
Chinese' Em'pire?	Afghanistan'?
Anam'?	Toorkistan'?
Siam'?	Per'sia?
Bir'mah?	Ara'bia?
Tib'et?	Tur'key?

SEAS, GULFS, AND BAYS.

Questions.—Where is it situated? To what large waters is it tributary?

EXAMPLE.—O'bi?—It is situated in the northwest part of Sibe'ria, and is tributary to the Arc'tic Ocean.

Obi (<i>o'be</i>), Gulf?	Ce'lebes Sea?
Kamtchat'ka, Sea?	Martaban', Gulf?
Okhotsk' Sea?	Bengal (<i>ben-gawl'</i>), Bay?
Japan', Sea?	Manaar', Gulf?
Yel'low Sea?	Cambay', Gulf?
Chi'na Sea?	Ara'bian Sea?
Tonquin', Gulf?	Per'sian Gulf?
Siam', Gulf?	Ar'al, Sea?

ISLANDS.

Questions.—Where is it situated? What waters surround it? To what group, if to any, does it belong?

EXAMPLE.—Nippon'?—It is one of the Japan' Islands, is situated east of Chi'na, and is embraced between the Pacific Ocean and the Sea of Japan'.

Nova Zem'bla Is.?	Nippon' I.?
Lia'khov' (<i>ee</i>) Is.?	Loo Choo Is.?
Sagha'lien I.?	Formo'sa I.?
Kurile (<i>ko'o'ril</i>) Range?	Hainan (<i>hi-nan'</i>) I.?
Japan' Is.?	Phil'ippine Is.?

Luzon (<i>loo-zone'</i>) I.?	Suma'tra I.?
Mindana'o I.?	Ja'va I.?
Moluc'ca Is.?	Ceylon' I.?
Celebes (<i>sel'e-biz</i>) I.?	Mal'dive Is.?
Bor'neo I.?	Lac'cadive Is.



PENINSULAS.

Questions.—From what part of the country and in what direction does it project? What waters embrace it? In what cape does it terminate?

EXAMPLE.—Kamtchat'ka?—It projects from the northeast point of A'sia, in a southerly direction, and terminates in Cape Lopat'ka.

Kamtchat'ka ?	Hindoostan' ?
Core'a ?	Arabia ?
Malay' ?	

STRAITS.

Questions.—What lands does it separate ? What waters does it connect ?

EXAMPLE.—Beh'ring ?—Separates Asia from North America, and connects the Pacific and Arctic oceans.

Behring (<i>bec'ring</i>) ?	Sun'da ?
Perouse' ?	Malac'a ?
San'gar ?	Or'muz ?
Core'a ?	Bab-el-Man'deb ?
Formosa ?	

CAPES.

Questions.—Where is it situated ? Into what waters does it project ?

EXAMPLE.—East Cape ?—Situated in the extreme eastern point of Siberia, and projects eastwardly into Beh'ring Strait.

North East ?	Com'orin ?
East ?	Ras al Had' ?*

RIVERS.

Questions.—Through what country, and in what direction, does it flow, and where does it empty ?

EXAMPLE.—Gan'ges ?—It flows in a southeasterly direction, through the northern part of Hindoostan', and empties into the head of the Bay of Bengal'.

Obi (<i>o'be</i>) ?	Saluen' ?
Ir'tish ?	Irawad'y ?
To'bol ?	Bramahpoo'tra ?
Yenesei (<i>yen-e-sa'e</i>) ?	Gan'ges ?
Angara (<i>ahn-gah-rah'</i>) ?	Goda'vary ?
Tungous'ka ?	Nerbud'da ?
Le'na ?	In'dus ?
Amoor' ?	Sut'lej ?
Hoang' Ho †	Ti'gris ?
Yang-tse Kiang' (<i>e</i>) †	Euphra'tes ?
Choo Kiang' (<i>e</i>) ?	Amoo' ?
May-Kwang' ?	Sir ?
Meinam' ?	U'ral ?

* *Ras* is the Arabic name for *cape*; *al* for *the*.

† *Kiang* and *Ho* are Chinese words for *river*. *Hoang-Ho* means *yellow river*; *Yang-tse-Kiang*, *the river, the son of the ocean*.

LESSON XXXVIII.

TOWNS.

Questions.—In what country, and where is it situated ? If it stands on or near a river, bay, or other division of water, which is named on the map, mention the river or bay, and also whether the town or city is a capital.

EXAMPLES.—Tobolsk' ?—Is situated in the western part of Siberia, at the junction of the Ir'tish and To'bol rivers.

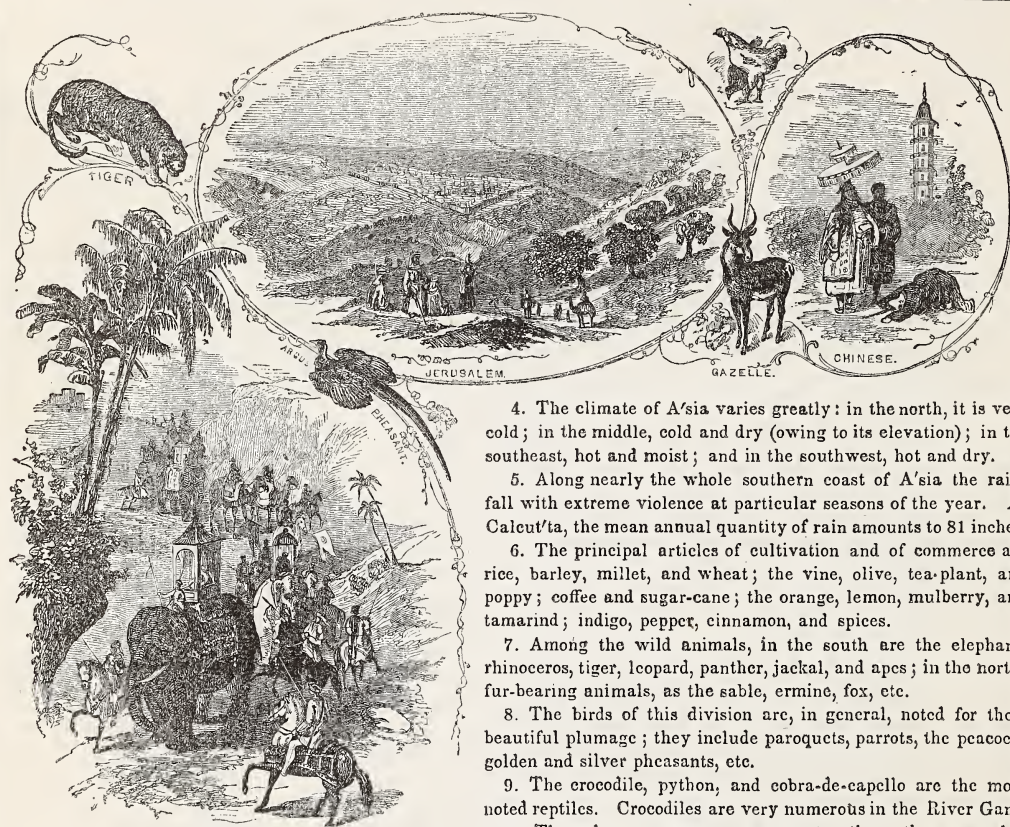
Canton' ?—Is situated in the southern part of Chi'na, on the lower course of the Choo Kiang'.

Calcut'ta ?—Is the capital of Hindoostan', and is situated at one of the mouths of the Gan'ges.

Tobolsk' ?	Madras' ?
Tomsk ?	Tanjore' ?
Irkootsk' ?	Colom'bo ?
Okhotsk' ?	Calicut' ?
Petropaulov'ski ?	Go'a ?
YED' o ?	Bombay' ?
PEKIN' ?	Surat' ?
Shanghai (<i>shang-hi'</i>) ?	Hydrabad' ?
Nankin' ?	Agra (<i>ah'grah</i>) ?
Ningpo' ?	Delhi (<i>del'lee</i>) ?
Fuchow (<i>foo-choo'</i>) ?	Lahore' ?
Amoy' ?	Cashmere' ?
Canton' ?	CABOOL (<i>kahb-ool'</i>) ?
Hong Kong ?*	KELAT' ?
HUE (<i>hoo'a</i>) ?	Muscat' ?
BAN'KOK ?	A'den ?
Singapore' †	Sana (<i>sah-nah'</i>) ?
Rangoon' ?	Mec'ca ?
AVA (<i>ah'va</i>) ?	Medi'na (<i>ee</i>) ?
Bor'neo ?	Jeru'salem ?
BATA'VIA ?	Smyr'na ?
Dac'ca ?	Tif'lis ?
Benares (<i>ben-ah'rez</i>) ?	Ispahan' ?
CALCUT'TA ?	TEHERAN (<i>teh-her-ahn'</i>) ?
Hyderabad' ?	KHIVA (<i>kee'va</i>) ?
Pondicherry (<i>pon-de-she're</i>) ?	Kokan' ?
	Bokhara (<i>bo-kah'rah</i>) ?

* Hong Kong is a small island, containing about thirty square miles. It was ceded to Great Britain in 1842. The governor of the island has a general superintendence over the British trade carried on at the five free ports of China, namely; Canton', Amoy', Fuchow', Ningpo', and Shanghai'.

† Singapore is on an island of the same name. It belongs to Great Britain.



INDIAN PROCESSION.

ASIA.

LESSON CXXIX.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1. A'sia is the largest of the five grand divisions, and is the home of more than half the population of the globe.

2. The northern part of A'sia consists of vast lowland plains; the central, southern, and western portions rise into immense and lofty plateaus, which are crossed by the most elevated mountain-chains on the surface of the earth.

3. The loftiest range is that of the Himalay'a. Mount Everest, in this range, is 29,002 feet high, and is the most elevated land known on the globe.

4. The climate of A'sia varies greatly: in the north, it is very cold; in the middle, cold and dry (owing to its elevation); in the southeast, hot and moist; and in the southwest, hot and dry.

5. Along nearly the whole southern coast of A'sia the rains fall with extreme violence at particular seasons of the year. At Calcut'ta, the mean annual quantity of rain amounts to 81 inches.

6. The principal articles of cultivation and of commerce are rice, barley, millet, and wheat; the vine, olive, tea-plant, and poppy; coffee and sugar-cane; the orange, lemon, mulberry, and tamarind; indigo, pepper, cinnamon, and spices.

7. Among the wild animals, in the south are the elephant, rhinoceros, tiger, leopard, panther, jackal, and apes; in the north, fur-bearing animals, as the sable, ermine, fox, etc.

8. The birds of this division are, in general, noted for their beautiful plumage; they include paroquets, parrots, the peacock, golden and silver pheasants, etc.

9. The crocodile, python, and cobra-de-capello are the most noted reptiles. Crocodiles are very numerous in the River Gan'ges. The cobras are venomous serpents; the pythons resemble the boa-constrictors of the New World.

10. Minerals are very abundant. Diamonds are found in Hindoostan' and Sibe'ria; other precious stones, in In'dia and Sibe'ria; gold, in Sibe'ria, In'dia, Chinese' Em'pire, and Japan'; silver, in Sibe'ria, Chi'na, Eastern In'dia, Japan', and Tur'key; platina, in Sibe'ria; tin, in Eastern In'dia and Chi'na; copper, iron, lead, in several countries; quicksilver, in Japan', Chinese' Em'pire, and Ceylon'; coal, in Chi'na and Hindoostan', and in other parts; salt, in most countries.

11. Chi'na and Hindoostan' are the most populous countries in the world; the other parts of A'sia, except Corea, Japan, and southeastern India, are but thinly peopled.

Questions.—1. What is said of A'sia? 2. Describe its surface. 3. Loftiest range? Mount Kunchinjin'ga? 4. Climate? 5. Rain? 6. Articles of culture? 7. Wild animals? 8. Birds? 9. Reptiles? 10. Minerals? 11. Populous countries?

LESSON CXXX.

ASIATIC RUSSIA.

1. ASIATIC RUSSIA consists of two distinct parts: 1st, Sibe'ria; and 2d, the territories in the neighborhood of Mount Cau'casus, or the Cauca'sian Provinces.

2. Sibe'ria is a vast country in northern A'sia, bounded on the south by the Chinese' Em'pire and Toorkistan', and on the west by the U'ral Mountains.

3. The surface is mostly low and level, and slopes toward the Arc'tic Ocean. The northern part spreads into desert swamps, called the *tundra*.

4. The climate is very severe. The cold is so intense, that, for several feet below the surface, the soil is constantly frozen. The hot, but short, summer can thaw no more than four or five feet of the soil.

5. A very small part only of Sibe'ria is under cultivation, and more than two thirds seems wholly incapable of it. Beyond the parallel of 60°, agriculture ceases, and is hardly practicable, east of the River Yenise'i.

6. Hunting and mining constitute the chief employment of the people. The hunting is chiefly that of the fur-bearing animals. Gold abounds along the eastern side of the U'ral Mountains, and gold and silver, among the northern outskirts of the Altai' system. Iron and copper are also among the minerals of this region.

7. Tobolsk', the capital, is one of the largest towns in Western Sibe'ria. Ekaterineburg' is in the midst of the mining district of the Urals. Irkutsk' is the capital of Eastern Sibe'ria. Yakutsk' is a great center of the fur trade.

8. The Cauca'sian Provinces are situated to the south of the Cauca'sian Mountains. Geor'gia is the largest division, and Tif'lis is its capital.

Questions.—1. Of what two parts does Asiatic Rus'sia consist? 2. What is Sibe'ria? 3. The surface? 4. Describe the climate. 5. Extent of cultivation? 6. Employment? Where do gold and silver abound? 7. Tobolsk', etc.? 8. Where are the Cauca'sian Provinces? Which is the largest division, and what is its capital?

LESSON CXXXI.

JAPAN.

1. The Empire of JAPAN' consists of an extensive group of islands; the largest of which are Nippon', Sikokf', Kiusiu', and Yes'so.

2. All these islands are mountainous, and there are several active volcanoes on the Island of Nippon'. The climate is distinguished by great extremes of summer and winter temperature.

3. The minerals include gold, silver, copper, iron, and tin; the copper is of the finest quality.

4. The chief vegetable productions are rice, barley, and wheat. Rice is the most general article of food.

5. The Japanese' possess considerable skill in manufacturing. The art of *japanning* (or covering metals with varnish) derives its name from this country, where it is extensively practiced.

6. Until recently, the foreign commerce was limited to intercourse with two nations—the Chinese and Dutch. By treaty, it is now open to the United States and some others.

7. The government is a strict despotism; the laws are exceedingly severe, and life is held in trifling regard. The people are pagans; they have numerous temples, and hold as sacred many of the inferior animals, such as the cat and dog. The government entertains great jealousy of foreigners.

8. YED'O, the capital of the Japanese' empire, is situated on the south side of the Island of Nippon', and is said to have over two million inhabitants.

Questions.—1. Of what does the empire of Japan' consist? 2. Surface? Climate? 3. Minerals? 4. Vegetable productions? 5. Manufacturing? 6. Foreign commerce? 7. Government and laws? Religion? 8. Yed'o?

LESSON CXXXII.

CHINESE EMPIRE.

1. The CHINESE' EMPIRE consists of Chi'na proper (the principal division), and the subject provinces, Manchoo'ria, Mongo'lia, Tib'et, Ili, etc.; with which are sometimes reckoned the tributary states Core'a and Si'am.

CHINA.

2. Chi'na embraces every variety of surface—mountains, plains, and valleys. The climate is cold, for the latitude; and sudden changes of temperature are common.

3. The chief articles of cultivation are rice (the kind of grain most generally grown), wheat, tea, cotton, tobacco, sugar-cane, and the mulberry. Tea is chiefly produced between the parallels of 27° and 31°.

4. The manufactures are important; including silk, porcelain, nankeen, lacquered ware, India ink, and paper. The

Chinese display great skill in the carving of ivory, tortoise shell, etc.; they excel also in the arts of embroidery, dyeing, and the making of artificial flowers.

5. The foreign commerce is mostly in the hands of the English and Americans. The chief article of export is tea, enormous quantities of which are supplied to other countries. Silk, nankeen, porcelain, and lacquered ware are also exported.

6. The Chinese are much addicted to the use of opium, which is smoked by nearly all classes; and although its use has been forbidden by the government, and the traffic in it declared illegal, it is still largely imported.

7. The government is a despotic monarchy. The chief civil officers are called *mandarins*. The laws are very severe, and corporal punishment is inflicted for trifling offenses.

8. The religion most prevalent is Buddhism. Temples are everywhere erected to various idols, in whose behalf the most superstitious rites are practiced. The Chinese have no Sabbath, and no division of time by weeks.

9. The Great Wall extends to a distance of 1,250 miles. It is from fifteen to thirty feet high, and is generally fifteen feet wide at the top. It was built before the Christian era, and was designed to protect the country against the invasion of the Tartars.

10. PEKIN', the capital, is said to contain 2,000,000 inhabitants. The imperial palace is of immense extent, and embraces magnificent gardens. Nankin' is one of the principal seats of the silk and nankeen manufactures.

11. The free ports are Canton', Amoy', Fuchow', Ningpo', and Shanghai'. Canton' is the chief emporium of the foreign trade of the empire.

Questions.—1. What does the Chinese empire embrace? Of what countries does it consist? 2. Describe the surface and climate of China. 3. Chief objects of culture? 4. Manufactures? In what do the Chinese display great skill? 5. Foreign commerce? Exports? 6. Use of opium? 7. Government, laws, etc.? 8. Religion, etc.? 9. The Great Wall? 10. Pekin'? Nankin'? 11. Which are the five free ports?

LESSON CXXXIII.

HINDOOSTAN.

1. HINDOOSTAN' embraces the western of the two great Indian peninsulas. It includes the greater part of what is known as British In'dia, being mostly subject to the British Empire.

2. The north part is a vast plain; in the center and south are high plateaus, bordered by mountain chains. The climate is warm, and the year is divided between the wet and the dry season.

3. Agriculture, though rudely conducted, forms the occupation of the vast majority of the people. The most important of the manufactures consist of cotton and silk goods and cashmere shawls.

4. The exports are indigo, opium, cotton, coffee, sugar, silk, wool, drugs, perfumes, spices, and precious stones.

5. Nine tenths of the people follow the religion of Brahma, which consists of a variety of gross superstitions, and embraces the worship of a great number of idols.

6. The government is administered by a Governor-General who is appointed by the directors of the East India Company. There are also several independent princes.

7. CALCUTTA, the capital of British In'dia, and the seat of an immense trade, is situated on the east bank of the Hoogly, one of the mouths of the Gan'ges, about 100 miles from the sea. Bombay' and Madras' are provincial capitals.

8. Benares, on the Gan'ges, is the most noted city in Hindoostan'. It is regarded as a sacred city, and its temples are frequented by numerous priests and crowded with swarms of devotees and pilgrims.

9. Pondicherry, on the southeast coast, is the capital of the French possessions; and Go'a, on the west coast, of the Portuguese possessions.

Questions.—1. What does Hindoostan' embrace? What does it include, and to whom is it subject? 2. Describe the surface. Climate? 3. Agriculture? Manufactures? 4. Exports? 5. Religion? 6. Government? 7. Calcutta' etc.

LESSON CXXXIV.

EASTERN INDIA.

1. EASTERN IN'DIA, or In'dia beyond the Gan'ges, embraces the peninsula east of the Bay of Bengal'; it is sometimes known as the *Indo-Chinese Peninsula*.

2. It is chiefly divided among three native states; the empire of Bir'mah, the kingdom of Siam', and the empire of Anam'.

3. The surface is diversified with river valleys and mountain ranges. The climate and productions resemble those of Hindoostan'. Rice is extensively cultivated, and is one of the chief articles of food.

4. The governments of these countries are of the most despotic character. The laws are very severe, and the punishments marked by the greatest cruelty. The Buddhist religion generally prevails.

5. A'VA is the capital of Bir'mah; BAN'KOK, of Siam'; and HU'e, of Anam'.

Questions.—1. What does Eastern In'dia embrace? By what name is it sometimes known? 2. Among what states is it chiefly divided? 3. Surface? Climate and productions? 4. Governments? Laws? Religion? 5. Capitals?

LESSON CXXXV.

AFGHANISTAN AND BELOOCHISTAN.

1. A large portion of AFGHANISTAN' and BELOOCHISTAN' consists of mountains and deserts; but, among the mountains, there are many fertile valleys in which agriculture thrives.

2. The people are, in general, uncultivated, turbulent, and warlike; they dwell principally in rude tents, made of coarse cloth of camels' or goats' hair.

3. Among the exports (chiefly to India) are horses, furs, madder, saffron, assafetida, tobacco; almonds, nuts, and other fruits.

Questions.—1. Describe Afghanistan' and Beloochistan'. 2. The people? 3. Name the exports.

LESSON CXXXVI.

TOORKISTAN.

1. TOORKISTAN' is, for the most part, an immense plain with a gradual slope toward the Sea of Ar'al. The climate exhibits great extremes of heat and cold.

2. The people are of different races, and most of them lead a wandering life, without any steady industrial occupation beyond the care of flocks and herds. The exports are cotton, grain, wool, fruits, sheep and lamb skins, and silk.

3. Toorkistan' is divided into several independent states, or *Khanats*, in each of which the ruler is styled the Khan, or Emir. The three principal Khanats are those of Bokha'ra, in the south; Khi'va, in the middle; and Kokan', in the east.

Questions.—1. Describe Toorkistan'. Climate? 2. The people? What are the exports? How is Toorkistan' divided? What are the three principal Khanats?

LESSON CXXXVII.

PERSIA.

1. The interior of PER'SIA is a plateau from 3,000 to 5,000 feet high, a large portion of which is desert.

2. The climate is subject to great changes; excessively dry and hot summers being succeeded by very severe winters.

3. A large proportion of the population consist of wandering tribes. All the outskirts of Per'sia are infested by predatory bands whose warlike habits are a constant source of injury to the more settled population.

4. The government is a despotic monarchy. The sovereign is styled the *Shah*, who possesses complete control over the lives and property of all his subjects.

5. The chief exports embrace raw and manufactured silks, carpets, shawls; dates and other dried fruits.

6. TEHERAN (*teh-her-ahn'*), the capital, stands in a plain 3,986 feet above the sea. Its climate is unhealthy.

Questions.—1. Describe the surface of Per'sia. 2. Its climate? 3. Population? 4. Government? What is the sovereign styled? 5. Chief exports? 6. Teheran'?

LESSON CXXXVIII.

ARABIA.

1. A great part of ARA'BIA consists of high plateaus, mostly desert. The climate is hot, and the year is divided between the dry and the rainy seasons.

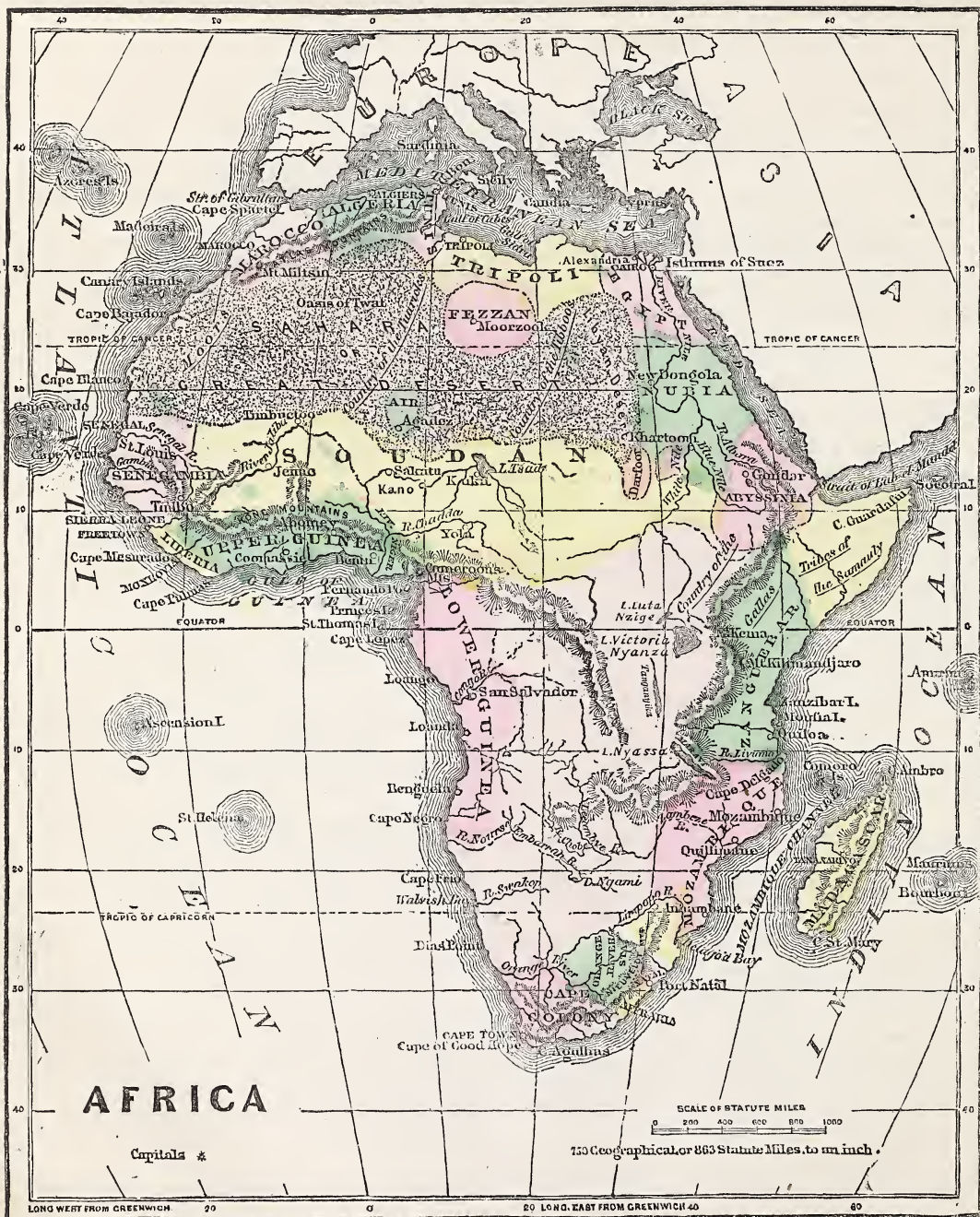
2. The people are divided into a great number of independent tribes. Those inhabiting the desert regions are called Bedouins (*bed'o-ins*), which means *dwellers in the desert*.

3. Ara'bia is almost wholly a pastoral country. Flocks and herds form nearly the sole wealth of the people. The Arab horses are among the finest in the world. The exports are coffee, gums, drugs, and pearls.

4. Mec'ca, the birthplace of Mohammed, and Medi'na, the place of his burial, are places of great resort for Mohammedan pilgrims. Sana' is the chief town in the interior. A'den is a depôt for the supply of coals for the steamers on the East In'dia route. Muscat' is the chief emporium of the trade between Per'sia, Ara'bia, and In'dia.

Questions.—1. Describe Ara'bia. Climate? 2. The people? Bedouins? 3. Occupation? Exports? 4. Mec'ca, etc.?

For the description of TURKEY IN ASIA, see LESSON 125.



LESSON CXXXIX.

Questions on the Map.

What is the scale of this Map?

BOUNDARIES.—1. What sea on the north? 2. What sea and ocean on the east? 3. What ocean on the west?

COUNTRIES.—4. What four countries in the northern part of Africa, extending from the Atlantic Ocean to about the meridian of 25° east longitude? 5. What general name is applied to these states? *Ans.* Barbary States. 6. What country in the northeast? 7. What south of Egypt? 8. What southeast of Nu'bia? 9. What country on the west coast takes its name from the Senegal and Gam'bia rivers? 10. What English settlement on this coast? 11. What colony south of Sier'ra Leo'ne (*leo'nee*)? 12. What country borders on the Gulf of Guin'ea? 13. What colony, belonging to Great Brit'ain, in the southern part of Africa? 14. What settlements on the coast to the northeast? 15. What sovereignty west of Natal? 16. What countries extend along the eastern coast? 17. What large island in the Indian Ocean? 18. What large country in the central part of Africa?

GULFS AND BAYS.—19. What two gulfs in the south part of the Mediterranean? 20. What bay on the southeast coast? 21. What large gulf washes the western shores of Africa?

ISLANDS.—22. What three groups of islands off the northwest coast? 23. What islands in the gulf of Guin'ea? 24. What two, far out in the Atlantic? 25. What islands east of Africa? 26. Which of these islands belong to Portugal? *Ans.* Madei'ra Is., Cape Verde Is., Prin'cess, and St. Thom'as. 27. Which, to Spain? *Ans.* Cana'ry Is. and Fernan'do Po. 28. Which, to Great Brit'ain? *Ans.* Ascen'sion, St. Hele'na, and Mauritius (*maw-rish'e-us*). 29. Which, to France? *Ans.* Bourbon (*boor'bun*), or Re-u'nion

CAPES.—30. What is the most northern cape? 31. The most eastern? 32. The most southern? 33. The most western? 34. What noted cape northwest of Cape Agulhas (*ah-gool'yas*)? 35. What capes on the coast to the north of Cape Verde? 36. What, to the south-east?

RIVERS.—37. What large river, draining the eastern part of Africa, flows into the Mediterranean? 38. By what two streams is it formed? 39. What stream, the second in size, flows into the Gulf of Guin'ea? 40. What is its upper portion called? 41. What is its principal tributary from the east? 42. Name the other principal streams which flow into the Atlantic.

MOUNTAINS.—43. What mountains in the northern part of Africa? 44. What high peak in the western part of this range? 45. What mountains extend through Upper Guin'ea? 46. What high mountain near the head of the Gulf of Guin'ea? 47. What range near the southern coast of Africa? 48. What two recently discovered mountains in Eastern Africa, near the equator? 49. What is said of these mountains? *Ans.* They are the highest known mountains in Africa; and from the circumstance of their summits being covered with perpetual snow, they are supposed to have an elevation of about 20,000 feet. Kilimandja'ro was discovered by a missionary in 1849.

CITIES, ETC.—50. What is the capital of Maroc'co? 51. Of Alge'ria? 52. Of Tu'nis? 53. Of Trip'oli? 54. Of Egypt? 55. What town, the largest in Nu'bia, and the residence of the viceroy, stands at the junction of the White and Blue Nile? 56. Has Abyssin'ia a capital? *Ans.* It has not, being broken up into independent states, each under distinct chiefs. 57. What is the capital of Sier'ra Leo'ne? 58. Of Libe'ria? 59. What towns in Upper Guin'ea? 60. What towns on the coast of Lower Guin'ea? 61. What is the capital of Cape Colony? 62. Of Natal? *Ans.* Pie'termar'itzburg. 63. Of Madagas'car?

1. M-n. 2. R-d S., I-n O. 3. A-c. 4. M-o, A-a, T-s, T-l. 5. *Answered above.* 6. E-t. 7. N-a. 8. A-a. 9. S-a. 10. S-a Leone. 11. L-a. 12. U-r G-a, L-r G-a. 13. C-e C-y. 14. C-a, N-l. 15. O-c R-r. 16. M-e, Z-r. 17. M-r. 18. S-n. 19. C-s, S-a. 20. D-a. 21. G-a. 22. M-a, C-y, C-o. 23. F-o Po, P-s, St. T-s. 24. A-n, St. H-a. 25. M-r, B-n, M-s, C-o. A-e, S-a. 26, 27, 28, 29. *Answered above.* 30. B-n. 31. G-l. 32. A-s. 33.

V-e. 34. G-d H-e. 35. B-o, B-r. 36. M-o, P-s. 37. N-e. 38. W-e N-e, B-e N-e. 39. N-r. 40. J-a. 41. C-a. 42. C-o, N-e, S-p, O-e. 43. A-s. 44. M-n. 45. K-g. 46. C-s. 47. N-t. 48. K-a, K-o. 49. *Answered above.* 50. M-o. 51. A-s. 52. T-s. 53. T-l. 54. C-o. 55. K-m. 56. *Answered above.* 57. F-n. 58. M-a. 59. C-e, A-y. 60. L-a, L-s, B-a. 61. C-e T-n. 62. *Answered above.* 63. T-o.

LESSON CXL.

EXERCISES ON THE MAP OF AFRICA.

COUNTRIES.

Questions.—Where is it situated? How is it bounded?

EXAMPLE.—E'gypt?—Situated in the northeast part of Africa: bounded on the north by the Mediterranean Sea; east by the Red Sea; south by Nu'bia; and west by the Lib'yan Desert

Maroc'co?	Natal'?
Alge'ria?	Caffra'ria?
Tu'nis?	Cape Col'ony?
Tripoli (<i>trip'o-le</i>)?	Lower Guinea (<i>ghin'ee</i>)?
E'gypt?	Upper Guin'ea?
Nu'bia?	Libe'ria?
Abyssin'ia?	Sier'ra Leo'ne (<i>le-o'na</i>)?
Zanguebar'?	Senegam'bia?
Mozambique'?	Soudan'?

SEAS, GULFS, AND BAYS.

Questions.—What shores does it wash? To what large waters is it tributary?

EXAMPLE.—Mediterra'nean?—Washes the northern shores of Africa, and is tributary to the Atlan'tic Ocean

Mediterra'nean Sea?	Red Sea?
Ca'bes, Gulf?	Delago'a, Bay?
Si'dra, Gulf?	Guin'ea, Gulf?

CAPES.

Questions.—Where is it situated? Into what waters does it project?

EXAMPLE.—Cape Verde?—Is the western point of Africa, and projects into the Atlan'tic Ocean.

Bon?	Lo'pez?
Guardafui (<i>gwar-da-fwe</i>)?	Pal'mas?
Am'bro?	Mesurado (<i>mes-oo-rah'do</i>)?
St. Mary?	Verde?
Agulhas (<i>ah-gool'yas</i>)?	Blan'co?
Good Hope?	Bajador (<i>bah-hah-dor</i>)?
Frio (<i>ee</i>)?	Spartel'?

RIVERS.

Questions.—In what direction does it flow? Where does it empty?

EXAMPLE.—Nile?—Flows through Abyssin'ia, Nu'bia, and E'gypt, in a northerly direction, and empties into the Mediterra'nean Sea.*

Nile?	Swakop'?
Atbar'a?	Nourse (<i>noorse</i>)?
White Nile?	Con'go?
Blue Nile?	Niger (<i>ni'jer</i>)?
Zambe'ze (<i>a</i>)?	Chad'da?
Or'ange?	Gam'bia?
Limpopo?	Senegal'?

LESSON CXLI.

ISLANDS.

Questions.—Where is it situated? What is its direction from the nearest mainland?

EXAMPLE.—Cape Verde Is.?—A group of islands in the Atlan'tic, situated to the west of Senegam'bia.

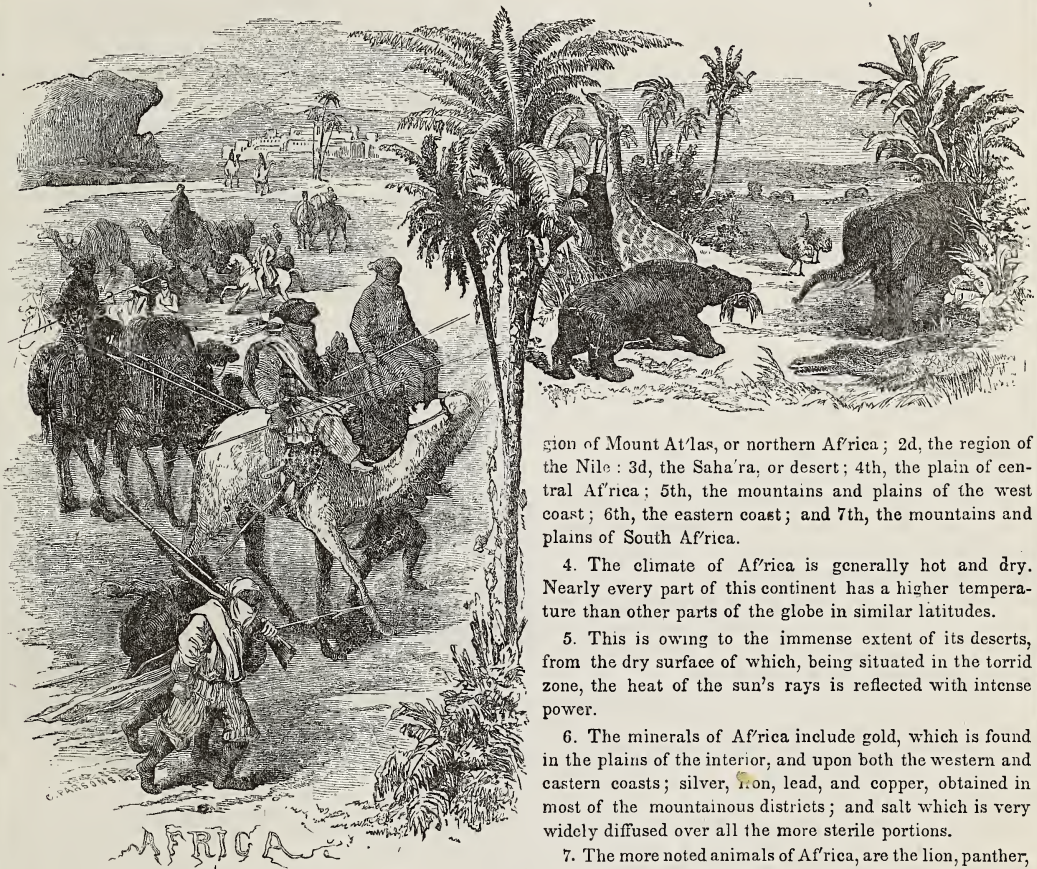
Socotra (<i>sok'o-trah</i>)?	Ascen'sion?
Amiran'te?	St. Thom'as?
Como'ro?	Prin'cess?
Madagas'car?	Fernan'do Po?
Mauritius (<i>maw-rish'e-us</i>)?	Cape Verde?
Bour'bon?	Canary?
St. Hele'na?	Madeira (<i>mah-dee'ra</i>)?

CITIES, ETC.

Questions.—In what country, and where is it situated?

MAROC'CO?	Loan'go?
ALGIERS'?	Benin (<i>ben-eeen</i>)?
TU'NIS?	Abomey'?
TRIPOLI?	Commas'sie?
Alexan'dria?	Monro'via?
CAIRO (<i>hi'ro</i>)?	Free'town?
New Dongo'la?	TIM'BO?
Khartoom'?	St. Lou'is?
Gon'dar?	Jen'ne?
Mozambique'?	Timbuc'too?
TANANARIVO'?	Ag'adez?
CAPE TOWN?	Sakatu'?
Loan'do?	Ka'no?
San Sal'vador?	Ku'ka?

* Its exact source is unknown.



LESSON CXLII.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1. AFRICA, like South America, is a vast peninsula, connected with the other portion of the continent by the Isthmus of Suez.

2. As Europe is distinguished by its peninsulas, inland seas, and extended coast-line; and Asia by its vast plateaus and mountain chains; so Africa is characterized by its immense deserts which, combined with the unhealthiness of the low coasts, have rendered a large portion of its interior almost inaccessible to the people of other nations.

3. The great natural divisions of Africa are—1st, the re-

gion of Mount Atlas, or northern Africa; 2d, the region of the Nile; 3d, the Sahara, or desert; 4th, the plain of central Africa; 5th, the mountains and plains of the west coast; 6th, the eastern coast; and 7th, the mountains and plains of South Africa.

4. The climate of Africa is generally hot and dry. Nearly every part of this continent has a higher temperature than other parts of the globe in similar latitudes.

5. This is owing to the immense extent of its deserts, from the dry surface of which, being situated in the torrid zone, the heat of the sun's rays is reflected with intense power.

6. The minerals of Africa include gold, which is found in the plains of the interior, and upon both the western and eastern coasts; silver, iron, lead, and copper, obtained in most of the mountainous districts; and salt which is very widely diffused over all the more sterile portions.

7. The more noted animals of Africa, are the lion, panther, leopard, hyena, giraffe, dromedary, elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, and ostrich. The giraffe and hippopotamus are peculiar to Africa.

8. The vegetable productions include the date-palm, found on the shores of the Mediterranean; the coffee plant, which grows wild in Abyssinia; the cotton-plant, indigo-plant, and sugar-cane, of Egypt; the gigantic baobab of central Africa; an immense variety of ornamental and dye-woods; as camwood, ebony, etc.; beside numerous balms, gums and odoriferous plants.

Questions.—1. What is Africa? 2. By what is it characterized? 3. What are the great natural divisions? 4. Climate? 5. To what owing? 6. Minerals? 7. Animals? 8. Vegetable productions?

LESSON CXLIII.

NORTH AFRICA, OR BARBARY.

1. The region, called by the general name of BARBARY, extends from the shores of the Atlan'tic Ocean on the west, to the meridian of 25° on the east. It embraces four principal countries; Maroc'co, Alge'ria, Tu'nis, and Trip'oli.

2. Beside the French, who are now masters of Alge'ria, the inhabitants are principally Ber'bers, Moors, and A'rabs. Moham'medism is the prevailing religion.

3. The chief articles of export are wool, goat-skins, gum, leather, wax, olive-oil, coral, lceches, tan-bark, and various fruits.

4. MAROC'CO is the largest of the Barb'ary States. The date-palm grows luxuriantly in that part of the country lying south of the At'las Mountains. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the preparation of red and yellow Maroc'co leather.

5. MAROC'co, the capital of the empire, stands in the midst of a fine plain, at an elevation of 1,500 feet above the sea.

6. ALGERIA is now a French possession. It contains many French and other European settlers. The French coral-fishery is prosecuted along the coast.

7. ALGIERS', on the coast of the Mediter'anean, is the capital. It is built upon ground which rises gradually from the sea; and displays, to advantage, a succession of streets and terraces ascending one above another.

8. TU'NIS, to the eastward of Alge'ria, is under the government of a ruler styled the *Bey*. The chief town is Tu'nis.

9. TRIP'OLI is governed by a *Pashaw'*, who is nominally a tributary of the Turk'ish Em'pire. Its chief town is Trip'oli.

Questions.—1. Extent of Barb'ary? What territories does it embrace? 2. Inhabitants? Religion? 3. Exports? 4. Maroc'co? 5. Its capital? 6. Alge'ria? 7. Its capital? 8. Tu'nis? Chief town? 9. Trip'oli? Chief town?

LESSON CXLIV.

EGYPT, NUBIA, AND ABYSSINIA.

1. E'GYPT is remarkable for its ancient and sacred associations and its wonderful monuments of human art.

2. The habitable portion is mostly confined to the valley of the Nile, which is from six to twelve miles wide.

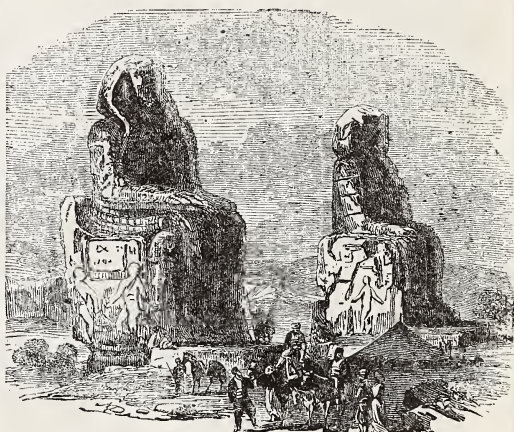
3. There is seldom any rain in E'gypt, the want of which

is compensated by heavy dews and the annual inundations of the River Nile. The soil is rendered very rich by the sediment deposited from the overflowing waters.

4. E'gypt is an agricultural country. Rice, wheat, sugar, cotton, indigo, and dates are among the chief products. The exports embrace the above-named articles, of which cotton forms, by far, the most important item.

5. The travel by the overland route, as it is called, between Eu'rope and In'dia, is by steamers up the Mediter'anean to Alexan'dria and Cai'ro; from thence, by land to Suez', at the head of the Red Sea, where the route by steam-boats is resumed.

6. The government is despotic, under an hereditary pashaw who owes a nominal subjection to the Sultan of Turkey.



EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

7. CAI'RO, the capital, is the largest city in Africa. The streets are all narrow. It is surrounded by walls, and lies in the midst of gardens and groves of mimosas and palm-trees.

8. NU'BIA, to the south of E'gypt, is inhabited by many different tribes. It is subject to the authority of the pashaw of E'gypt who rules it by means of a viceroy, resident at Khartoom'.

9. The commerce consists principally in the exchange of gold-dust, ivory, and slaves, from Cen'tral Africa, for the merchandise of E'gypt.

10. ABYSSIN'IA was formerly a powerful kingdom; but is now broken up into several independent states, each under its own chief.

11. The surface is very uneven, consisting of table-lands, mountains, and valleys. The heat is intense in the lower plains and valleys, and on the shores of the Red Sea; but the upland plains have a moderate and delightful climate.

12. Most of the population are in an extremely rude and barbarous condition. The chief exports are ivory, gold, and slaves.

Questions.—1. For what is E'gypt remarkable? 2. Where is the habitable portion? 3. How is the want of rain compensated? The soil? 4. Chief products? 5. Overland route to In'dia? 6. Government? 7. Cai'ro? 8. Nu'bia? How ruled? 9. Commerce? 10. Abyssin'ia? 11. Surface? Climate? 12. Population? Exports?

LESSON CXLV.

WESTERN AFRICA.

1. WESTERN AFRICA embraces Senegam'bia, Liberia, Upper Guin'ea, Lower Guin'ea, etc.

2. The surface is level along the shore, but mountainous in the interior. The climate is hot, and on the low coasts very unhealthy.

3. The people are mostly negroes who, in many parts, are extremely degraded. The captives taken in the frequent wars are sold into slavery.

4. The exports consist of gold-dust, ivory, palm-oil, gums, feathers, and various kinds of ornamental or dye-woods. The slave-trade is extensively pursued along the coast.

5. LIBE'RIA is an independent republic, founded as an asylum for free blacks from the United States. Its capital is Monro'via.

6. The English, French, and Portuguese possess settlements or trading stations upon the coast. The most important of the British settlements is Sier'ra Le'one. Fort St. Louis, at the mouth of the Senegal, is a French station.

Questions.—1. What does Western Africa embrace? 2. Surface? Climate? 3. People? Wars? 4. Exports? Slave-trade? 5. Libe'ria? 6. European settlements?

LESSON CXLVI.

SOUTH AFRICA.

1. SOUTH AFRICA includes several independent states, besides Cape Colony, Natal, and part of Caffraria—which are British possessions.

2. The interior of the country consists, for the most part, of high lands forming mountain ridges and table-lands.

3. The climate is cool and salubrious. Its chief defects consist in the irregularity of the rains, and the sudden alternations of temperature.

4. Beside the whites, who form nearly half of the population of Cape Col'ony, the people consist of colored races, among whom are both Hottentots and Caffres.

5. The chief article of export is wool, in addition to which are hides and skins, wine, flour, butter, tallow, whale-oil, etc.

6. CAPE TOWN, the capital of Cape Col'ony, is well and regularly built. It is a place of refreshment for vessels bound to the East In'dies.

Questions.—1. What does South Africa embrace? 2. Surface? 3. Climate? 4. Population? 5. Exports? 6. Cape Town?

LESSON CXLVII.

EASTERN AFRICA.

1. The region, known as EASTERN AFRICA, extends from the Gulf of A'den, on the north, to Delago'a Bay, on the south; and has a range of more than three thousand miles of coast.

2. The surface, like that of Western Africa, is low and level along the coast, and mountainous in the interior.

3. The negro nations of Eastern Africa are sunk in a lamentable state of ignorance, superstition, and barbarism.

4. The Somau'ly, a people of mild and pastoral habits, occupy much of Eastern Africa north of the equator.

5. The government of the coast north of Mozambique is claimed by the Sultan of Zanzibar; to the southward, by the Portuguese. Several of the coast towns have considerable commerce; but that of Zanzibar, which is chiefly controlled by American and British merchants, is the most important.

6. Mozambique contains several Portuguese settlements. The town of Quillima'ne has been a great mart of slaves. Inhambane' has some trade, chiefly in ivory and bees-wax.

7. MADAGAS'CAR, separated from Africa by the channel of Mozambique, is about 1,000 miles in length, and 300 in breadth.

8. The people consist of numerous tribes, most of whom are in a barbarous state.

9. Tananarivo', in the center of the island, is the capital.

Questions.—1. Where does the region known as Eastern Africa extend? 2. Surface? 3. Character of the people? 4. The Somau'ly? 5. To whom is Zanguebar' subject? Trade? 6. Mozambique?



LESSON CXLVIII.

Questions on Oceanica.

OCEANICA is separated from A'sia, or what are reckoned solely as Asiatic islands, by the Strait of Malac'ca, the Chi'na Sea, and that part of the ocean south and east of Japan'. It embraces all the islands in the vast archipelago of the Pacific south and east of these boundaries. It lies between 95° east and 108° west longitude, and 35° north and 50° south latitude. (*See Map of the Eastern and Western Hemispheres*.) Ocean'ica is divided into Malay'sia, Australa'sia, and Poly'nesia.

MALAYSIA.—1. Name the principal islands belonging to Malay'sia.

Ans. Suma'tra.	Phil'ippine Is.
Bor'neo.	Luzon'.
Cel'ebes.	Mindana'o.
Moluc'cas, or Spice Is.	Sooloo' Is.
Gilo'lo.	Ja'va.
Ceram'.	Sumbaw'a.
Ambey'na.	Timor'.

2. Which is the largest of the islands belonging to Malay'sia? 3. What island is next in size? 4. What

island southeast of Suma'tra? 5. What, east of Bor'neo? 6. What group of islands northeast of Bor'neo? 7. Which is the largest of the Phil'ippine Islands? 8. Which is next in extent? 9. What strait separates Suma'tra from the Malay' Peninsula? 10. Suma'tra from Ja'va? 11. What sea west of the Phil'ippine Islands and north of Bor'neo? 12. What sea west of the northern part of Bor'neo? 13. What town on the north side of the Island of Ja'va is its chief town and the residence of the governor-general of the Dutch possessions? 14. What town on the Island of Luzon' is the capital of the Spanish settlements? (*For the Answers to the above Questions see Map of A'sia, page 92.*)

AUSTRALASIA.—15. Name the principal islands belonging to Australasia.

Ans. Australia.	New Ire'land.
Tasma'nia, or	Sol'omons Is.
Van Die'man's Land.	Queen Char'lotte Is.
New Zea'land.	New Heb'rides.
New Ul'ster.	Espir'itu San'to.
New Mun'ster.	Sand'wich.
Pap'ua, or New Guin'ea.	New Caledo'nia.
New Brit'ain.	Norfolk.

16. Which is the largest of the islands belonging to Australasia? 17. What island is next in extent? 18. In what direction is New Guin'ea from Australia? 19. What island south of Australia? 20. What island southeast? 21. What strait separates Australia from New Guin'ea? 22. Australia from Van Die'man's Land? 23. New Ul'ster from New Mun'ster? 24. What sea east of Australia? 25. What gulf in the northern part of Australia? 26. What bight or gulf on the south? 27. What mountains extend along the eastern coast? 28. What principal rivers in the southeast? 29. Name the five colonies of Australia. 30. What is the capital of New South Wales? 31. What is the capital of Victoria? 32. Of South Australia? 33. Of Western Australia? 34. Of Van Die'man's Land? 35. What of New Zea'land?

POLYNESIA.—36. Name the principal islands of Polynesia. (*See Map of the World, pages 14 and 15.*)

Ans. Sand'wich Is.	Nav'igators Is.
Car'oline Is.	Her'vey Is.
Ladrone' Is.	Soci'ety Is.
Fee'jee Is.	Low Archipel'ago
Friend'ly Is.	Marque'sas Is.

1. Answered above. 2. B-o. 3. S-a. 4. J-a. 5. C-s. 6. P-e. 7. L-n. 8. M-o. 9. M-a. 10. S-a. 11. C-a. 12. C-s. 13. B-a. 14. M-a. 15. Answered above. 16. A-a. 17. P-a or N. G-a. 18. N-h. 19. T-a, or V-n D-n's L-d.

20. N. Z-d. 21. T-s. 22. B-s. 23. C-k. 24. C-l. 25. C-a. 26. G-t A-n. 27. B-e. 28. D-g M-y. 29. Q-d, N. S-th W-s, V-n, S-th A-a, W-n A-a. 30. S-y. 31. M-e. 32. A-e. 33. P-h. 34. H-t T-n. 35. A-d.

LESSON CXLIX.

MALAY SIA.

1. MALAY SIA, sometimes called the *East Indian Archipelago*, embraces an immense number of islands lying to the southeast of the Asiatic continent.

2. The surface of the greater number of these islands is mountainous, well-watered, and fertile. Volcanoes are numerous, especially on the Island of Ja'va and the Phil'ippine.

3. The climate is hot and moist, and, to Europeans, generally unhealthy, especially on the low grounds near the coast.

4. The ruling people are the Malays who resemble the inhabitants of the neighboring Malay' Peninsula. They are strongly attached to maritime pursuits, and, in many cases, are inveterate pirates.

5. The Malays, although the ruling people of these islands, are neither the most numerous, nor the aboriginal inhabit-

ants of them; the greater part of the population being of quite a different origin, and exhibiting, among themselves, several varieties of physical aspect, language, and manners.

6. The forests of Malay'sia abound in wild animals. Many are like those of southeastern A'sia, as the elephant, rhinoceros, tiger, etc. The orang-outang is an inhabitant of Bor'neo. The bats of Ja'va are noted for their great size.

7. The vegetable productions are various. In the forests are found the camphor-tree, sandal-wood, ebony, teak, bamboo, the upas-tree, and several varieties of the palm; rice, pepper, cloves, nutmegs, sugar-cane, coffee, tobacco, and ginger, are cultivated.

8. Pepper and camphor are abundant in Suma'tra. The clove and nutmeg of the best quality are found only in the Molue'cas.

9. The Dutch claim a general sovereignty over all the large islands of the East Indies, except the Phil'ippines, belonging to Spain,—Timor, to Portugal,—and a part of Bor'neo, lately acquired by the British.

10. DATA'VIA, on the north side of the Island of Ja'va, is a highly important commercial town, and is the residence of the governor-general of the Dutch possessions.

11. MANIL'A, on the southwest coast of the Island of Luzon', is the capital of the Spanish settlements.

Questions.—1. What does Malay'sia embrace? 2. Physical character of these islands? 3. Climate? 4. The ruling people and their pursuits? 5. The greater part of the population? 6. Animals? 7. Vegetable productions? 8. Particular kinds? 9. Sovereignty? 10. Data'via? 11. Manil'a?

LESSON CL.

AUSTRALASIA.

1. AUSTRALASIA includes Australia, with numerous islands in the adjacent seas.

AUSTRALIA AND VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

2. Australia is the largest island in the world; its area being more than four fifths as great as that of Europe.

3. The mountainous portions, so far as known, are confined chiefly to the neighborhood of the coasts, while most of the interior appears to spread out into low and flat plains.

4. The climate is generally dry and healthy; the heat of the northern section being, from its situation, that of the torrid zone, and the temperature of the southern portion, from a like cause, that of the temperate zone.

5. Among the animals peculiar to Australia, are the kangaroo, wombat, and ornithorynchus. The last named has the bill and feet of a duck, the body and fur of a mole, and the internal structure of a reptile. Sheep have multiplied greatly here, and immense quantities of wool are produced.



KANGAROO.

6. The vegetation of Australia is strikingly different from that of the other parts of the globe. The native trees are all evergreens. All the principal food-plants of Europe have been introduced, and are cultivated with success.

7. Australia abounds in minerals, particularly gold, copper, iron, and lead. Its deposits of gold are exceedingly rich.

8. The natives of Australia are mostly in the lowest condition of savage life. The greater portion of the population are British colonists and their descendants.

9. Australia is a dependency of Great Britain. It contains five colonies, namely, Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia.

10. SYDNEY, the capital of New South Wales and the largest town in Australia, is an active commercial place. MELBOURNE, the capital of Victoria, and ADELAIDE, the capital of South Australia, are flourishing towns.

11. VAN DIEMAN'S LAND is a penal colony of Great Britain. More than half the inhabitants are convicts transported from England. Its capital is HOBART TOWN.

Questions.—1. What does Australasia include? 2. What is said of Australia? 3. Its surface? 4. Climate? 5. Animals? 6. Vegetation? 7. Minerals? 8. People? 9. To whom does Australia belong? Name the colonies. 10. Sydney, etc.? 11. Van Dieman's Land? Its capital?

LESSON CLII.

NEW ZEALAND.

1. NEW ZEALAND was constituted a colony of Great Britain in 1840. The surface is more or less mountainous; the climate, moist; and the country, everywhere covered with verdure.

2. The vegetable productions include several kinds of valuable timber, but no native fruit or grain of any description. European grain, fruits, and vegetables have been introduced by the colonists, and are found to thrive luxuriantly.

3. The native inhabitants belong to the Malay family of nations, and possess many qualities superior to those of savage nations in general. Many of them are beginning to adopt the habits and pursuits of the European settlers.

4. The exports are wool, the produce of the whale-fishery, flax, and some copper and timber. AUCKLAND is the capital.

NEW GUINEA AND THE ADJACENT ISLANDS.

5. The remaining islands of Australasia, comprising New Guinea, and the various islands enumerated in the answer

to question 15, page 107, are inhabited by tribes akin to the negro race, generally in a barbarous condition.

6. Small portions only of the islands have been explored, and the majority of them have been but rarely visited by Europeans or Americans.

Questions.—1. When was New Zea'land constituted a colony of Great Brit'ain? Its surface, etc.? 2. Vegetable productions? 3. Inhabitants? 4. Exports? 5, 6. What is said of the remaining islands of Australa'sia?

LESSON CLII.

POLYNESIA.

1. The islands of POLYNE'SIA are scattered irregularly, and generally in groups, over the immense expanse of the Pacific Ocean. Most of them lie south of the equator.

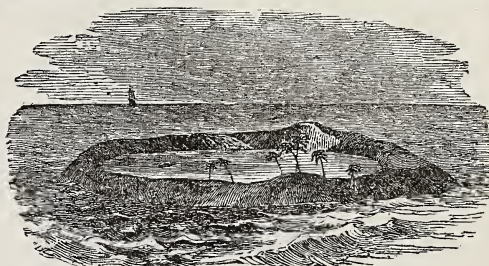
2. They are naturally divided into two classes—the *mountainous* islands, which are mostly of volcanic formation; and the *coral* islands, which are raised but a few feet above the level of the sea.

3. The Sand'wich Islands, the Ladrone's, the Soci'ety Islands, the Marque'sas, and some of the Fee'jee, Friend'y, Nav'igator's, and Her'vey's islands, are of the former character; the rest belong chiefly to the latter class.

4. The Island of Hawa'ii (or Owhy'hee)—one of the Sand'-wich Islands—contains an active volcano, named *Kilaueh*, the eruptions of which are frequent, and of tremendous power.

There are also two active volcanoes in the group of the Friend'y Islands.

5. The coral islands are generally of a circular form, consisting mostly of a low belt or reef, which incloses a *lagoon* or lake of smooth water. These islands are raised from the deep by the labor of myriads of minute animals, called polypi.



CORAL ISLAND.

6. The climate of Polyne'sia is warm; the soil is generally fertile, and the vegetation rich and abundant.

7. Among the principal native plants are the bread-fruit, plantain, pandanus, cocoa-nut, arrow-root, yam, and sweet potato.

8. The natives of these islands are generally regarded as belonging to the Malay family. Through the influence of Christian missionaries many of them have been converted to Christianity.

Questions.—1. What is said of the islands of Polyne'sia? 2. How divided? 3. Islands belonging to each class? 4. Volcanoes? 5. Describe the coral islands. 6. Climate, soil, and vegetation? 7. Native plants? 8. Inhabitants?

GENERAL REVIEW.

See "Classified Review and Pronouncing Vocabulary," pages 126-184.

How are the following Countries bounded?

Boliv'ia?	Aus'tria?	Toorkistan?
Hindoostan?	E'gypt?	Cent'ral Amer'ica?
Mex'ico?	Bel'gium?	Portugal?
Per'sia?	Nu'bia?	New Grana'da?
France?	Chi'le?	Spain?
Rus'sia?	Guia'na?	Tur'key in Eu'rope?
Ara'bia?	Greece?	Ecuador?
United States?	Cape Col'ony?	Maine?
Den'mark?	Maroc'co?	Can'ada West?
Chi'na?	Hol'land?	It'aly?
Brazil?	New York?	South Caroli'na?
Louisia'na?	Nova Sco'tia?	Rus'sian Amer'ica?
Venezue'la?	Oh'io?	Ar'gentine Repub.?

Where are the following Towns situated?

Lon'don?	Hav're?	St. Pe'tersburg?
New York?	Copenha'gen?	Vien'na?
Par'is?	Bos'ton?	Ham'burg?
Ri'o Janei'ro?	Cincinna'ti?	Smyr'na?
Calcut'ta?	Bahi'a?	Montreal?
Cai'ro?	Chica'go?	Constantino'ple?
Lis'bon?	Hague?	Hal'ifax?
New Or'leans?	Pekin'?	Saint Lou'is?
Mos'cow?	Tobolsk'?	San Francis'co?
Madrid?	Ed'inburgh?	Su'cre?
Canton?	Charles'ton?	Man'chester?
Rome?	Cork?	Yed'o?
Philadel'phia?	Marseilles'?	Maroc'co?
Valparai'so?	Brussels'?	Port'land?
Hava'na?	Montevid'eo?	Mex'ico?

Where are the following Islands, or Groups of Islands?

Cu'ba?	Ire'land?	Mal'dive Is.?
Austra'lia?	Friend'ly Is.?	Ascen'sion?
Madagas'car?	Spice Is.?	Soci'ety Is.?
Ice'land?	New'foundland?	Cape Verde Is.?
Bor'neo?	St. Hele'na?	Rhodes?
Sic'ily?	Isle of Wight?	Tier'ra del Fue'go?
Sand'wich Is.?	El'ba?	Hay'ti?
Suma'tra?	Bermu'da Is.?	New Zea'land?

Where are the following Seas?

Black?	Cas'pian?	Adriat'ic?
Ara'bian?	White?	Sea of Az'of?
North?	Kamtchat'ka?	Dead?
Red?	Yel'low?	Japan'?
Bal'tic?	Okhotsk'?	I'rish?
Caribbe'an?	Chi'na?	Mediterra'nean?

Where are the following Towns?

Mobile?	Gen'oa?	Brigh'ton?
Na'ples?	Qui'to?	Fez?
U'tica?	Glas'gow?	Surat?
Smyr'na?	Bag'dad?	Rich'mond?
Detroit?	Plym'outh?	Prov'idence?
Brook'lyn?	Damas'cus?	Roch'ester?
Bata'via?	Prague?	Leeds?
Ven'ice?	Alexan'dria?	Poto'si?
Cologne?	Del'hi?	Para'?
Concepçion'?	Syd'ney?	War'saw?
Syr'acuse?	New'ark?	Bue'nos Ay'res?
Troy?	Low'ell?	New Ha'ven?
Spring'field?	Li'ma?	San Salvador?
Bal'timore?	George'town?	Mel'bourne?
Am'sterdam?	Al'bany?	Tu'nis?

Where do the following Rivers rise; what course do they run, and where do they empty?

Gi'la?	Po?	Mississipp'i?
Dan'ube?	Shan'non?	Penob'scot?
Rio Gran'de?	Euphra'tes?	Hud'son?
Pruth?	Des Moines'?	St. Law'rence?
Nile?	Am'azon?	Cape Fear'?
Colora'do?	Sev'ern?	U'ral?
Poto'mac?	Neuse?	Or'ange?
Rhine?	Allegha'ny?	Hoang' Ho?
Thames?	Paraguay?	Black War'rior?
Mer'rimac?	Colum'bus?	Great Pe'dee?
Missou'ri?	Dnies'ter?	Ta'gus?
Seine?	James?	Mobile'?
Alaba'ma?	Kennebec'?	Orino'co?

Where are the following Lakes?

E'rie ?	Great Salt ?	One'ga ?
Nicara'gua ?	Onta'rio ?	Mich'igan ?
Wet'ter ?	Moosehead' ?	Great Bear ?
Supe'rior ?	U'tah ?	Gene'va ?
George ?	Con'stance ?	Onei'da ?
Hu'ron ?	N'ga'mi ?	Maracay'bo ?
Champlain' ?	Lado'ga ?	Tula're ?
Great Slave ?	Athabas'ka ?	Win'nepeg ?
Bai'kal ?	Itas'ca ?	Titica'ca ?

Frank'lin ?	Sag'inaw ?	Thun'der ?
Dub'lin ?	Car'digan ?	New York ?
Delago'a ?	Campe'che ?	Liv'erpool ?
Gal'way ?	Donegal' ?	Fun'dy ?
Ches'apeake ?	Unga'va ?	Narragan'sett ?
Exploits' ?	Mobile' ?	Concep'cion' ?
Cas'co ?	Green ?	Barata'ria ?

Where do the following Rivers rise, what course do they run, and where do they empty?

Kentuck'y ?	In'dus ?	Osage' ?
Du'na ?	Tweed ?	Macken'zie ?
Ti'ber ?	Santee' ?	Yel'low Stone ?
Gan'ges ?	Oh'i'o ?	Kan'sas ?
Uruguay' ?	Magdale'na ?	Androscog'gin ?
Gam'bia ?	Con'go ?	Choo Kiang' ?
Savan'nah ?	Elbe ?	St. Johns ?
Madei'ra ?	Senegal' ?	N. West ?
Sa'co ?	Loire ?	Gr. Whale ?
Tay' ?	Mo'hawk ?	Nourse ?
St. Mau'rice ?	Ne'gro ?	E'bro ?
Vol'ga ?	Yad'kin ?	Dwi'na ?
Sala'do ?	Roancke' ?	Chattahoo'chee ?

Where are the following Mountain Ranges and Peaks?

Rock'y ?	Cum'berland ?	Vesu'vius ?
An'des ?	Alps ?	Carpa'thian ?
Et'na ?	Allegha'ny ?	Cats'kill ?
U'ral ?	Chimbora'zo ?	Sier'ra Ma'dre ?
Si'nai ?	Green ?	Cevennes' ?
Pyr'enees ?	Tole'do ?	Coast Range ?

Where are the following Towns?

Berlin' ?	Kings'ton ?	Pueb'la ?
Buff'alo ?	Le Com'pton ?	Milwau'kee ?
Ly'ons ?	Algi'ers ?	Ghent ?
Read'ing ?	Wheel'ing ?	Arequi'pa ?
Guatema'la ?	Mil'an ?	Bena'res ?
Bor'neo ?	Madras' ?	Pitts'burg ?
Popayan' ?	Lim'erick ?	Nankin' ?
Ant'werp ?	Paramar'ibo ?	Matan'zas ?
Toron'to ?	Cologne' ?	Dub'lin ?
Bogo'ta ?	Wil'mington ?	Saint John's ?
Stras'burg ?	St. Domin'go ?	Colum'bus ?
Barcelo'na ?	Cor'dova ?	Guadalaxa'ra ?
Pitts'burg ?	Sa'lem ?	Leon' ?
Oaxa'ca ?	Flor'ence ?	Louis'ville ?

Where are the following Channels?

Eng'lish	Fox ?	Cana'dian ?
Wel'lington ?	North ?	Santa Bar'bara ?
St. George's ?	Bris'tol ?	Mozambique' ?

Where are the following Islands, or Groups of Islands?

Sa'ble ?	Jamai'ca ?	Pr. Ed'ward ?
Mel'ville ?	Falk'land Is. ?	Juan Fernan'dez ?
Tortu'gas ?	Friend'ly Is. ?	Martha's Vine'yard ?
St. Fe'lix ?	Santa Ro'sa ?	Cape Verde Is. ?
Dis'co ?	Azore' Is. ?	Brit'ish Is. ?
Ton'ga Is. ?	Por'to Ri'co ?	Cape Bret'on ?
Cy'prus ?	Block ?	Isle Roy'ale ?
Nantuck'et ?	Cor'sica ?	Crozet' Is. ?
Yes'so ?	Eas'ter ?	Nova Zem'bla ?
Cel'ebes ?	Santa Cruz' ?	Ork'ney Is. ?
Ja'va ?	Pit'cairn's ?	New Brit'ain ?
Sit'ka ?	Japan' ?	Chat'ham Is. ?
Van Die'man's	Long Is'land ?	I. of Man ?
Land ?	Can'dia ?	Loo Choo Is. ?

Where are the following Bays?

Baf'fin's ?	Bengal' ?	Commit'tee ?
Na'ples ?	Hondur'as	Appalach'ee ?
Cape Cod ?	James ?	White ?
Bris'tol ?	Hud'son's ?	Trin'ity ?
Chaleurs' ?	For'tune ?	San Francis'co
Bis'cay ?	Notre Dame	Massachu'setts ?
Penob'scot ?	Delaware' ?	Har'ison ?

Where are the following Towns?

Wash'ington?	Mani'la?	Singapore'?
Poto'si?	Santia'go?	Sin'ope?
Leon'?	Water'ford	Hous'ton?
Matan'zas?	Ri'ga?	Guatemala'la?
Pernambu'co?	Bath?	Perth?
Bir'mingham?	Ningpo'?	St. Augustine'?
Ca'diz?	Quere'taro?	Tu'rin?
Timbuc'too?	Augus'ta?	Carac'as?
Roch'ester?	Mag'deburg	Bordeaux'?
Amoy'?	Bombay'?	Nor'wich?
Cape Town?	Ad'elaide?	Hyderabad'?
Stras'bourg?	Belfast'?	Port au Prince'?
Cleve'land?	Shef'field?	Valen'cia?
Cochabam'ba?	Sevasto'pol?	Lahore'?
Bris'tol?	Ham'ilton?	Worcester'?
Dres'den?	Guayaquil'?	Poughkeep'sie?

Where are the following Gulfs?

Mex'ico?	Gen'oa?	Si'dra?
Guin'ea?	Cambay'?	St. George?
Mosqui'to?	Da'rien?	Manaar'?
Ri'ga?	Taran'to?	Both'nia?
O'bi?	Per'sian?	Li'ons?
St. Law'rence?	Califor'nia?	Fin'land?

Where are the following Capes?

Fare'well?	Bajador'?	Corrien'tes?
Clear?	Hat'teras?	Fear?
Good Hope?	North?	May?
Pr. of Wales?	Matapan'?	Mendoci'no?
St. Ro'que?	Verde?	Land's End?
Fri'o?	Chud'leigh?	Kewee'naw Pt.?
Blan'co?	Cato'che?	St. Lu'cas?
Flor'ida?	Spartel'?	Finisterre'?
Roma'no?	Agul'has?	Com'orin?
Race?	Lookout'?	St. Blas?
Horn?	Mesura'do?	Bauld?
Bon?	Sa'ble?	Pt. Concep'tion?

Where are the following Straits?

Cum'berland?	Mel'ville?	Bab-el Man'deb?
Flor'ida?	San'gar?	Messi'na?

Core'a?	Sun'da?	Beh'ring?
Fro'bisher's?	Hud'son's?	Do'ver?
Formo'sa?	Malac'ca?	Northum'berland?
Belle Isle'?	Otran'to?	Magel'lan?
Gibral'tar?	Cook's?	Perouse'?

Where do the following Rivers rise, what course do they run, and where do they empty?

Red?	Saguenay'?	Connec'ticut?
Dnie'per?	Cum'berland?	Wa'bash?
Nel'son?	Grand?	Tennessee'?
Tombig'bee?	Wiscon'sin?	Housaton'ic?
Don?	San Joaquin'?	Vis'tula?
Obi?	Oh'i'o?	Le'na?
May Kwang'?	Petcho'ra?	Illinois'?
Ni'ger?	Nie'men?	Save?
Fra'zer?	St. John?	Rappahan'nock?
Sabine'?	Sacramen'to?	St. Fran'cis?
Platte?	Tor'nea?	Susquehan'na?
Tar?	Amoor'?	O'der?
Ka'ma?	Ot'tawa?	Del'aware?

Where are the following Islands, or Groups of Islands?

Ceylon'?	South Geor'gia?	Spitzber'gen?
Galapa'gos Is.?	Fee'jee Is.?	Lac'cadive Is.?
Marque'sas Is.?	Southamp'ton?	Prince Ed'ward?
An'dros?	Trinidad'?	Sic'ily?
Mag'dalen?	Shet'land Is.?	New Caledo'nia?
San Ni'colas?	Liakhov'?	Magel'an Arch.?
Friend'ly Is.?	Ork'ney Is.?	New Guin'ea?
Formo'sa?	Bank's Land?	Anticos'ti?
San'ta Bar'bara?	New Heb'rides?	Balear'ic Is.?
Lo'bos?	Q. Char'lotte's?	Ladrone' Is.?
Mindana'o?	Scil'y Is.?	Phil'ippine Is.
Vancou'ver?	Sagha'lien?	Sol'omon's Arch.?
Nav'igators?	Aleu'tian Is.?	Car'oline Is.?
Maurit'ius?	Guern'sey?	Barba'does?

Where are the following Sounds?

Lan'caster?	Pr. Wil'liam's?	Long Isl'and?
Al'bemarle?	Scores'by's?	Pam'lico?

Where are the following Peninsulas?

Califor'nia?	Crime'a?	Span'ish?
Nova Sco'tia?	Malay'?	Kewee'naw Point?
Den'mark?	Yucatan'?	Italy'?
Core'a?	Ara'bia?	Scandina'vian?
Greece?	Kamtchat'ka?	Hindoostan'?
Flor'ida?	Alas'ka?	Cape Cod?

Where are the following Capes?

Good Hope?	Cod?	St. Vin'cent?
Ray?	San Anto'nio?	Ras al Had'?
Flat'tery?	Malabar'?	East?
Lo'pez?	Gra'cias?	Spartiven'to?
Bre'ton?	Hen'ry?	Charles?
Blan'co?	North East?	Disappoint'ment?
Pal'mas?	Ann?	Lopat'ka?

Where are the following Towns?

Valen'cia?	Opor'to?	George'town?
Mu'nich?	Seville'?	Bahi'a?
Dant'zie?	Dundee'?	Cabool'?
Kokan'?	Vil'la Bel'la?	Frank'fort?
Alep'po?	King'ston?	Benar'es?
Debret'zin?	Odes'sa?	New Bed'ford?
La Paz'?	Bu'da?	Kon'igsberg?
Stock'holm?	Day'ton?	Not'tingham?
Mal'aga?	Calla'o?	Abomey'?
Ag'ra?	Leg'horn?	Brem'en?
Savan'nah?	Cor'inth?	Osw'e'go?
Cuen'ca?	Maracay'bo?	Carthage'na?
Rou'en?	Grana'da?	Valen'cia?
Leip'sic?	Pesth?	Toulouse'?
Jer'sey City?	Bokha'ra?	Aberdeen'?
Nantes?	Teheran'?	Cashmere'?
Hu'e?	Cor'fu?	Saloni'ca?
Hart'ford?	Nor'folk?	Cron'stadt?

Where are the following States?

New York?	Tex'as?	Arkan'sas?
Maine?	Pennsylva'nia?	Missou'ri?
Geor'gia?	Illinois'?	North Caroli'na?
Alaba'ma?	Virgin'ia?	Kentuck'y?
Oh'i'o?	Rhode Isl'and?	New Hamp'shire?

Vermont'?	Mary'land?	Mich'igan?
Louisia'na?	Wiscon'sin?	Tennessee'?
Del'aware?	I'owa?	Conne'cticut?
New Jer'sey?	South Caroli'na?	Califor'nia?
Flor'ida?	Massachu'setts?	
Mississipp'i?	India'na?	

Describe the situation of the following Places, and name the Countries of which they are Capitals:

St. Pe'tersburg.	Hague.	Maroc'co.
Wash'ington.	Hal'ifax.	Montevid'eo.
Lon'don.	Ban'kok.	Berlin'.
Calcut'ta.	Brussels'.	Jed'o.
Ri'o Janei'ro.	Lis'bon.	St. John.
Par'is.	Bogo'ta.	Trip'oli.
Copenha'gen.	Bern.	Tananarivo'.
Quebec'.	Santia'go.	Tu'nis.
Mex'ico.	Teheran'.	Free'town.
Pekin'.	Cape Town.	Na'ples.
Rome.	Kelat'.	Guatema'la
Carac'as	Hava'na.	Flor'ence.
Madrid'.	Fred'erickton.	San Salvador'.
Ca'i'ro.	Vien'na.	Port au Prince'.
Su'cre.	Li'ma.	Tu'rin.
Algiers'.	Ath'ens.	Le'on.
Bue'nos Ay'res?	Monro'via.	Comaya'gua.
Hu'e.	Qui'to.	San Jose'.
Constantino'ple.	Cabool'.	St. Domin'go.

Describe the situation of the following Places, and name the States and Territories of which they are Capitals:

Al'bany.	Lan'sing.	Hart'ford.
Augus'ta.	Con'cord.	New'port.
Colum'bus.	Rich'mond.	Mil'ledgeville.
Baton Rouge'.	Frank'fort.	Little Rock.
Bos'ton.	Des Moines'.	Sacramen'to City.
Annap'olis.	Spring'field.	Tallahas'see.
St. Paul.	Fill'more City.	Mad'ison.
Montgom'ery.	Ra'leigh.	New Ha'ven.
Colum'bia.	Prov'idence.	Do'ver.
Aus'tin.	Sa'lem.	Indianap'olis.
Jack'son.	Santa Fe'.	Jeff'erson City.
Har'risburg.	Nash'ville.	Tren'ton.

EXERCISES ON THE LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF PLACES.

NOTE.—Places are compared as to latitude and longitude by stating the number of degrees between them. In seeking for places it will, in general, be best to refer to the maps which are drawn on the largest scale. Where the lines of latitude and longitude do not extend across the map, their position may be ascertained by laying a rule across from one margin to the other.

What is the latitude of Lon'don? Of New York? Compare the latitude of Lon'don with that of New York. Latitude of Par'is? Compare the latitude of Par'is with that of New York. Latitude of Madrid'? Compare the latitude of Madrid' with that of New York. Latitude of Rome? Compare the latitude of Rome with that of New York. Latitude of Constantino'ple? Compare the latitude of Constantino'ple with that of New York. Latitude of St. Pe'tersburg? Compare the latitude of St. Pe'tersburg with that of New York. Latitude of Vien'na? Compare the latitude of Vien'na with that of New York. Latitude of Berlin'? Compare the latitude of Berlin' with that of New York.

What is the latitude of New Orleans? Is any part of Eu'rope in the latitude of New Orleans? The mouth of what river in Africa is in about the latitude of New Orleans? Latitude of Canton'? Compare the latitude of Canton' with that of New Orleans. Latitude of Calcut'ta? Compare the latitude of Calcut'ta with that of New Orleans. Latitude of Pekin'? Compare its latitude with that of New Orleans. With New York.

What is the latitude of Ri'o de Janci'ro? Carac'as? Li'ma? Santia'go? Qui'to? Su'cre? Bogo'ta? Cape Town? Compare the latitude of Cape Town with that of Ri'o de Janei'ro. Latitude of Syd'ney? Compare the latitude of Syd'ney with that of Ri'o de Janei'ro.

What is the longitude of Lon'don? Par'is? Madrid'? Rome? Constantino'ple? St. Pe'tersburg? Vien'na? Berlin'? Stock'holm? New York? Wash'ington? Philadel'phia? Bos'ton? New Or'leans? San Francis'co? Mex'ico? Hava'na? Li'ma? Calcut'ta? Canton'? Pekin'? Syd'ney? Cape Town?

Compare the longitude of New York with that of Ri'o de Janei'ro. With Santia'go. With Li'ma. With Mex'ico. With New Or'leans. With Bos'ton. With Cincinna'ti. With St. Lou'is. With San Francis'co. Lon'don with Madrid'. With Par'is. With Rome. With Constantino'ple. With St. Pe'tersburg. With Vien'na. With Berlin'. With Stock'holm.

NOTE.—In asking the following questions, it will be well for the teacher to select some meridian as a starting-point, as the meridian of Greenwich.

What countries, waters, and islands lie between the equator and the 10th degree of north latitude? Between 10° and 20° north latitude? Between 20° and 30° north latitude? Between the equator and 10° south latitude? Between 10° and 20° south latitude? Between 20° and 30° south latitude? Between 30° and 40° south latitude?

CHIEF PRODUCTIONS OF THE EARTH,

AND THE COUNTRIES FROM WHICH THEY ARE PRINCIPALLY DERIVED.

AGATES Sicily, Germany, Scotland; India; South Africa.
ALABASTER Spain, Italy, France, Germany, Ireland.
ALMONDS Syria; Northern Africa; Spain, Portugal, and France.
ALOES Socotra I.; Arabia; East Indies; Barbadoes.
AMBER Prussia, Sicily; Mozambique, Madagascar; Japan.
AMBERGRIS Madagascar; Guiana; Java, etc.
AMETHYSTS Brazil; Ceylon, India, Siberia; Germany, Sweden, and Spain.
ANCHOVIES Northern coast of the Mediterranean Sea, Atlantic coast of France and Portugal.
ANISE-SEED Spain, Germany; China.
APPLES Extensively cultivated in most temperate climates, especially in the United States.
ARENOTTO (*otter*) West Indies, Guiana, Brazil; and East Indies.
ARROW-ROOT South America, West Indies, Bermuda Is.; Madeira Is.; East Indies.
ASPHALTUM Trinidad I.; Dead Sea, etc.
ASAFETIDA Persia, and those parts of Beloochistan and India near the mouth of the Ganges.

BAMBOO } All intertropical countries.
BANANA }
BARILLA United States; Spain, Sicily; Canary Is.; East Indies.
BARLEY North America between lat. N. 35° and 60°, and all temperate climates.
BLACK-LEAD (*plumbago*) North of England.
BREAD-FRUIT West Indies; Islands of the Pacific; East Indies; Malaysia, etc.
BUCKWHEAT North America between lat. N. 35° and 60°, and all temperate climates.
CAMPHOR Cochin China; Japan, Malaysia, etc.
CAOUTCHOUC (*ind. rub.*) Central America, Guiana, Brazil, etc.
CASSIA China, Malaysia, East Indies; and West Indies.
CHESTNUTS Mediterranean coasts, Italy, France, Spain, Turkey, etc.
CINNAMON Ceylon, Cochin China, China; Brazil, etc.
CITRON Madeira Is.; Spain, Italy; Persia, China.

- CIVET Brazil, Guiana; Africa; Sumatra, East Indies, etc.
 CLOVES Molucca Is.; Guiana, etc.
 COAL (anthracite) Pennsylvania; Wales, etc.
 COAL (bituminous) Ohio Valley throughout, Nova Scotia; Great Britain, Belgium, France; Japan; Australia, etc.
 COBALT Saxony.
 COCHINEAL Mexico, Central America, West Indies, etc.
 COCOA (*cocoa*) Central America, West Indies, New Granada, Venezuela, Guiana, Ecuador, Brazil, Argentine Republic, etc.
 COCOA-NUTS In all tropical countries.
 COFFEE Arabia; Java; Brazil; West Indies; Mauritius.
 COPPER Michigan, Wisconsin, North Carolina, East Tennessee, Cuba, Chile; Great Britain, Sweden; Siberia, Persia, Japan; Australia.
 CORAL In all parts of the ocean, but most perfect and plentiful in tropical countries.
 CORK Spain, Portugal, France, Italy; Northern Africa.
 COTTON Southern United States, Brazil; East Indies; Egypt.
 CUTERANTS Ionian Islands, Greece.
 DATES Northern Africa, Egypt; Arabia, Persia.
 DIAMONDS Brazil; Borneo; East Indies.
 DOWN (*feathers*) Iceland, Greenland, Norway, Sweden; Labrador.
 EBONY India, Ceylon, Malay Pen.; Madagascar, Mauritius.
 EMERALDS New Granada, Peru, Brazil; Egypt; Siberia.
 FIGS Turkey, Arabia; Greece, France, Spain, Italy; North Africa.
 FLAX United States, Canada; Great Britain and Ireland, Russia, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, etc.
 FURS Northern parts of America and of Asia; Argentine Republic, S. A.
 FUSTIC United States, West Indies, South America; Italy, south of France, Greece, etc.
 GALL-NUTS Asia Minor, Syria, Persia.
 GAMBOGE Siam, Cambodia, etc.
 GARNETS United States; Germany; Ceylon, Pegu; Greenland.
 GINGER West Indies; East Indies, China.
 GINSENG United States, Canada; Chinese Tartary.
 GOLD United States; Australia; Russia; Central and South America, Mexico; Siberia; Central Africa; Hungary, Saxony; East Indies, etc.
 GRINDSTONES United States, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia; Europe.
 GUANO Peru, Mexico, West Indies; African Islands, and islands of the Pacific Ocean.
 GUM-ARABIC Arabia, and many parts of Africa.
 GUM-SENEGAL Senegal Island, off the coast of Senegal, Western Africa.
 GUTTA-PERCHA Malay Peninsula, Borneo, Sumatra, Java, and the East Indies generally.
 GYPSUM United States, Nova Scotia; France, England, etc.
 HEMP Missouri, Kentucky; Russia, Italy; Egypt; Persia, Chile, etc.
 HIDES AND SKINS South America, Mexico; Australia; South Africa; East Indies; Russia.
 HONES Germany and Turkey.
 HORS United States, Canada; England, Germany.
 INDIGO West Indies, Mexico, Central America; East Indies.
 IPECACUANHA Brazil, Venezuela, New Granada, Peru.
 IRON Great Britain, Russia, Sweden; United States.
 ISINGLASS Russia.
 IVOREY Africa generally; East Indies, Cochinchina.
 JALAP Mexico.
 JET Germany, France, Spain.
 LAC DYE East Indies, Malaysia.
 LEAD Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri; Great Britain, Germany, Spain.
 LEECHES Germany, Hungary, Sweden, France.
 LEMONS West Indies; Southern Europe, Azore Is.; Eastern Asia, etc.
 LIQUORICE Spain, Southern Europe.
 LOGWOOD Central America, West Indies.
 MACE Molucca Is., Sumatra; Mauritius, etc.
 MADDER Holland, Italy, France; Asia Minor, Afghanistan.
 MAHOGANY Cuba, Hayti, Central America.
 MAIZE (*or Indian corn*) Northern temperate and tropical countries. Its culture extends from the 50th degree of N. latitude to the 40th S. latitude.
 MANILA HEMP Philippine Islands, East Indies.
 MANNA Sicily.
 MARBLE Italy, Greece; Egypt; Siberia; Great Britain; United States.
 MAROCCO Turkey; Northern Africa; Spain, the Levant, etc.
 MILLET Germany, Poland; India; Africa.
 MOHAIR Asia Minor.
 MOLASSES All sugar-producing countries.
 MOTHER-OF-PEARL India, China; west coast of America.
 MULBERRY India, China, Persia; the Levant, Italy, Spain, etc.
 MUSK Siberia, China, and the table-lands of Asia.
 MYRRH Arabia; Nubia; East Indies.
 NICKEL Germany.
 NUTMEGS Molucca Is.; Sumatra; Mauritius, etc.
 NUX VOMICA Ceylon, Malabar, and Coromandel coasts.
 OATS Chiefly grown in cool climates.
 OCHRE United States; Great Britain, Italy, etc.
 OLIVES The Levant, Italy, Spain; Asia Minor; Brazil.
 OPAL Hungary, Faroe Is. Saxony; Honduras, South America.
 OPIUM Asiatic Turkey; East Indies.
 ORANGES Spain, Portugal, Azore Islands, Italy; China; West Indies, Florida; islands of the Pacific.
 ORRIS-ROOT Southern Europe.
 PALM-OIL Brazil; western coast of Africa; India, etc.
 PEARLS Ceylon, Persian Gulf; coast of Venezuela, Bay of Panama, Gulf of California; coast of Algiers.
 PEPPER East and West Indies.
 PERUVIAN BARK Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, New Granada.
 PIMENTO (*allspice*) West Indies, particularly the island of Jamaica, South America.

PINE-APPLES } All intertropical countries.
 PLANTAINS }
 PLATINA Ural Mountains; Spain; Brazil, Peru.
 POMEGRANATES Southern Asia; Southern Europe; West Indies, etc.
 POTATOES Cultivation extensive in all tropical countries, and
 common throughout the temperate zones.
 PRUNES Spait, Portugal, south of France, etc.
 PUMICE-STONE Island of Lipari.

QUICKSILVER (*mercury*).....Spain, Austria; Peru, Mexico, California.

RAISINS Asiatic Turkey; Spain, Italy, etc.
 RATTAN East Indies, Malay Peninsula.
 RHUBARB Central Asia, Asiatic Russia, Turkey, China, etc.
 RICE India, China, Malaysia; Italy; Africa; Southern
 United States, West Indies, etc.
 ROSEWOOD Brazil; Canary Is.; Siam.
 RUBY Ava, Siberia; Egypt; Brazil, etc.
 RYE Germany, Russia, Great Britain; United States, Canada,
 New Brunswick, etc.

SAFFRON Essex in England, Southern Europe; and Asia generally.

SAGO East Indies, Cochin China, China.
 SALT Very widely distributed in almost every country.
 SALT-PETRE (*nitre*)..... United States, Peru; Spain, France, Germany Sweden,
 Hungary; Egypt; India, etc.

SAPPHIRE France, Saxony, Bohemia; Birmah.
 SAESAPARILLA Central America, Jamaica, Venezuela, Brazil.
 SENNA Arabia, Syria; Egypt; East Indies.
 SILK Italy, France, Turkey; Persia; India, China.
 SILVER Mexico, Peru; Hungary, Saxony, Spain; Siberia.
 SLATE United States; Great Britain, and many parts of
 continental Europe.

SPONGE Florida Channel; Mediterranean Sea; Red Sea, etc.
 SUGAR (from beet) France, Belgium, Russia, Germany.

SUGAR (from maple) Northern part of the United States, Canada, New
 Brunswick.

SUGAR-CANE All tropical countries.
 SULPHUR Sicily; Iceland; Mexico.

TAMARINDS East Indies; Arabia; Egypt; West Indies, Brazil.
 TAPIOCA Brazil.

TEA United States; Northern Europe.

TEA China, Assam.

TIN England, Saxony, Austria, Spain; East Indies,
 China.

TOBACCO United States, Cuba, Canada; Turkey, Germany,
 France; Southern Europe and Southern Asia generally;—and all tropical countries.

TOPAZ United States, Mexico, South America; East Indies;
 Egypt; Siberia.

TORTOISE-SHELL East Indian Archipelago, Singapore.

TUMERIC Bengal, Java, China.

TURQUOISE Persia, East Indies, Ceylon.

VANILLA Central America, Brazil, Ecuador.

VINE Southern Europe; Northern Africa; and throughout
 America within the temperate zone.

WALNUTS Spain, France, Italy, Turkey.

WHEAT All temperate climates.

WINES *Port*—Province of Upper Douro in Portugal;—*Sher-
 rry*—Xeres near Cadiz in Spain;—*Claret*—Bordeaux
 in France;—*Champagne*—from a province in France of the same name;—*Burgundy*—
 ditto;—*Madeira*—from the Madeira Islands;—*Malms-
 ey*—ditto;—*Teneriffe*—from the island of
 Teneriffe;—*Marsala*—Sicily, and *Cape-wines*
 from South Africa.

YAMS West Indies; East Indies; islands of the Pacific.

ZINC United States; Belgium, England, Germany; China.

STAPLE PRODUCTIONS AND EXPORTS OF COUNTRIES.

NORTH AMERICA.

HUDSON BAY TERRITORIES. Furs.

CANADA Wheat, flour, timber, pot and pearl ashes, furs, bal-
 sam, fish.

NEW BRUNSWICK Timber, grindstones, fish.

NOVA SCOTIA Timber, coal, gypsum, grindstones, fish, oil.

NEWFOUNDLAND Fish, seal-skins, oil.

LABRADOR Furs, seal-skins, fish.

UNITED STATES Wheat, Indian corn, flour, pork, beef, wool, hemp,
 Northern Section, { timber, iron, copper, lead, zinc, coal, salt, cot-
 north of 35° N. lat. { ton and woolen goods, machinery, hardware.

Southern Section, { Cotton, tobacco, rice, sugar, fruit, resin, turpen-
 south of 35° N. lat. { tine, timber, gold, coal.

California Gold, quicksilver.

MEXICO Gold, silver, quicksilver, cochineal, sarsaparilla,
 tobacco, mahogany, logwood.

CENTRAL AMERICA Gold, silver, cochineal, indigo, coffee, sarsaparilla,
 dye-woods, hides.

WEST INDIES.

Cuba Coffee, sugar, tobacco, rum, mahogany, beeswax,
 honey, copper.

San Domingo Coffee, sugar, tobacco, cotton, logwood, mahog-
 any, ginger, wax.

Jamaica Coffee, sugar, rum, pepper.

Porto Rico Sugar, coffee, tobacco, rum.

Bahamas Salt, fruit, sponge, shells, turtle, dye-woods, bark.

Little Antilles Sugar, coffee, rum, tobacco, cocoa, arrow-root,
 oranges, indigo, pepper, asphaltum, etc.

SOUTH AMERICA.

VENEZUELA Coffee, cotton, cocoa, indigo, sugar, tobacco, hides,
 cattle, barks, dye-woods.

GUIANA Sugar, rum, coffee, cocoa, cotton, pepper, cloves.

BRAZIL Sugar, coffee, cotton, rice, tapioca, tobacco, cocoa,
 dye and cabinet woods, gold and precious stones,
 cattle, horses and mules, wool, hides and tallow.

URUGUAY	Wool, hides and tallow.
PARAGUAY	Yerba matte (<i>Paraguay tea</i>).
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC	Wheat, rice, cocoa, cotton, wool, hides, tallow, skins, horns, jerked beef, etc.
CHILE	Gold, silver, copper, hides, tallow.
BOLIVIA	Cotton, rice, sarsaparilla, balsam of Peru.
PERU	Cotton, Peruvian bark, cabinet-woods, wool, gold, silver, saltpetre.
EQUADOR	Wax, gums, resins, sarsaparilla, gold, lead, quick-silver, sulphur.
NEW GRANADA	Gold, silver, platina, salt, emeralds, pearls.

EUROPE.

BRITISH ISLES	Corn, cattle, coal, iron, copper, lead, salt, tin, machinery, hardware, cutlery, leather; cotton, woolen, silk, and linen goods; earthenware.
FRANCE	Wines, brandy, silk, wheat, fruit, eggs, beet-root sugar; silk, cotton, linen, and woolen goods, laces, gloves, jewelry, fancy articles, etc.
HOLLAND AND BELGIUM	Butter, cheese, cattle, bark, madder, seeds, oil, corn, flax, iron, coal, zinc, linen goods, laces.
GERMANY	Wheat, wool, timber, flax, hogs, bristles, bark, iron, zinc, coal, salt, amber, leather, ironware, woolen and linen goods, porcelain, glassware.
DENMARK	Corn, cattle, rape, butter, wool, hides, bark.
SWEDEN AND NORWAY	Iron, copper, lead, cobalt, timber, bark.
RUSSIA	Grain, hemp, flax, timber, furs, leather, linens, wool, hides, tallow, bristles, linseed, tar, pitch, pot and pearl ashes.
AUSTRIA	Wheat, maize, silk, cheese, wine, sheep, wool, cattle, hogs.
SPAIN	Wine, fruits, cork, wool, lead, quicksilver, silk, olive-oil.
PORTUGAL	Wine, fruits, wool, olive-oil, cork.
ITALY	Grain, cattle, silks, velvets, olive-oil, fruits, wine, wool, sulphur, charcoal, marble, fish, sumac.
IONIAN ISLANDS	Wine, currants, olive-oil.
GREECE	Wheat, cotton, fruits, marble, wax, honey, silk, oil.
TURKEY	Wine, cotton, wool, cattle, wheat, silks, tobacco, raisins, figs, etc.

ASIA.

TURKEY	Fruits, olive-oil, madder, raw silk, cotton, opium, drugs, gums, sponges, galls, carpets, leather.
ARABIA	Coffee, dates, aloes, myrrh, frankincense, gum-arabic, asphaltum.
PERSIA	Naptha, silk, cotton, wool, carpets, shawls, tobacco, fruit, drugs, copper.
AFGHANISTAN	Horses, furs, madder, tobacco, fruit, shawls.
BELOOCHISTAN	Horses, skins, grain.
HINDOOSTAN	Rice, sugar, silk, cotton, indigo, coffee, wool, opium, saltpetre, tobacco.
CEYLON	Cinnamon, coffee, cocoa-nut oil, coir, areco-nuts, tobacco.
BERMAH	Teak timber, cotton, rice, indigo.
MALAY PENINSULA	Sugar, pepper, ivory, ebony, gutta-percha.
ANAM OR COCHIN CHINA	Sugar, cinnamon, anise-seed, silk, cotton, spices, gamboge, ivory.

SIAM	Sugar, pepper, lac, ivory, tin, dye-woods.
CHINA	Tea, silks, cotton-goods, porcelain, lacquered-ware, gums, paper, drugs, ginger.
TIBET	Gold, skins, goat hair, woolen cloth, shawls, musk.
CASHMERE	Shawls.
TOORKISTAN	Silk, cotton, wool, skins.
SIBERIA	Furs, gold, topaz, musk.
JAPAN	Copper, camphor, silk, lacquered-ware, tea, etc.
KURILE ISLANDS	Furs, oil, whalebone, spermaceti.

AFRICA.

MAROCOCO	Wax, hides, skins, leather, gums, olive-oil, wool, indigo, dates, honey.
ALGERIA	Copper, hides, wax, oil, wool, dates, honey.
TUNIS	Wheat, barley, Castile soap, red woolen caps, ivory, marocco-leather, etc.
TRIPOLI	Cattle, hides, wool, salt, olive-oil.
EGYPT	Wheat, rice, flax, cotton, gums.
NUBIA	Ivory, ostrich-feathers, senna, gums.
ABYSSINIA	Ivory, gold-dust.
ZANGUEBAR	Rice, sugar, gums, fish, ivory.
MOZAMBIQUE	Gold-dust, ivory, wax, gums, amber.
CAPE COLONY	Wool, wine, skins, hides, grain, flour.
NATAL	Grain, hides, cotton, ivory.
MADAGASCAR	Amber, ambergris.
MAURITIUS ISLAND	Sugar, ebony, tortoise-shell, nutmegs.
BOURBON ISLAND	Sugar, coffee, cloves.
LOWER GUINEA	Palm-oil, barwood, ivory.
GUINEA	Gold-dust, palm-oil, ivory.
LIBERIA	Palm-oil, camwood, ivory, gold-dust, coffee, indigo, ginger, arrow-root, pepper.
SIERRA LEONE AND SEN- GAMBIA	Gums, indigo, coffee, pepper, wax, camwood, ivory, gold-dust.
CAPE VERDE ISLANDS	Orchilla, fruits, poultry.
CANARY ISLANDS	Wines, fruits, orchilla, honey, rosewood.
MADEIRA ISLANDS	Wine, citron, fruits, coffee, arrow-root.
AZORE ISLANDS	Oranges, wine, brandy.

OCEANICA.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS	Sugar, rice, hemp, manilla, indigo, cigars, hides, tortoise-shell.
BOERNEO	Gold-dust, diamonds, antimony, camphor, gutta-percha, sago, gums.
SUMATEA	Pepper, rice, copal, camphor, gold-dust, gutta-percha.
JAVA	Coffee, sugar, rice, indigo, cinnamon.
CELEBES	Rice, maize, cassava, tobacco, cotton.
MOLUCCA ISLANDS	Nutmegs, cloves, sago, cabinet-woods.
MALDIVE ISLANDS	Cocoa-nuts, cowry and cowry shells.
LACCADIVE ISLANDS	Cocoa-nuts, cowry shells.
NEW SOUTH WALES	Sheep, cattle, wool, tallow.
VICTORIA	Sheep, cattle, wool, tallow, gold.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA	Wheat, flour, gold, copper, lead.
NEW ZEALAND	Wool.
POLYNESIA	Bread-fruit, cocoa, banana, plantain, banyan, sugar-cane, yam, cotton-plant, whale-oil, etc.

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL MOUNTAINS OF THE WORLD.

NORTH AMERICA.

The Rocky Mountains extend from 34° N. lat. to the shores of the Arctic Ocean, 70° N. lat. From Paso del Norte (about 32° N. lat.) to the South Pass, at 42° N. lat., they have an altitude of from 7,000 to 15,000 feet. From 42° to 47° 30' N. lat., Lewis and Clark's Pass, from 10,000 to 14,000; and from 47° 30' to 70° N. lat. from 3,000 to 10,000.

ROCKY MOUNTAINS:	Height in feet.
Mount Brown (lat. 52° 25')	15,690
Fremont's Peak	13,570
Long's Peak	12,500
Spanish Peaks	11,000

SIERRA MADRE OR PLATEAU OF ANAHUAC:	Height in feet.
Popocatepetl (V.)	17,384
Peak of Orizaba (V.)	17,373
Colima (V.)	11,929

PLATEAU OF CENTRAL AMERICA:	Height in feet.
Volcano de Agua	13,578
Cartago	11,480

ALLEGHANY OR APPALACHIAN MOUNTAINS:	Height in feet.
Mount Washington, <i>White Mts.</i> , N. H.	6,285
Mansfield Mt., <i>Green Mts.</i> , Ver.	4,279
Saddleback, <i>Berkshire Mts.</i> , Mass.	3,500
Tahawas or Mt. Marcy, <i>Adirondack Mts.</i> , N. Y.	5,467
Round Top, <i>Catskill Mts.</i> , N. Y.	3,804
Peaks of Otter, <i>Blue Ridge</i> , Va.	4,260
Black Dome, <i>Black Mts.</i> , N. C.	6,760

SIERRA NEVADA OR SNOWY MTS. OF CALIFORNIA, about 10,000 feet.	Height in feet.
Mount St. Joseph	10,000

NORTHWEST COAST RANGE:	Height in feet.
Mount St. Elias (lat. 60° 20' N.)	16,756
Mount Fairweather	14,708
Mount Iliamna (V.)	12,066

CASCADE RANGE:	Height in feet.
Mount St. Helens (V.)	12,000
Mount Shasta	14,390

ISLANDS OF AMERICA.

CURA: Peak of Tarquino	Height in feet.
La Gran Piedra	5,300
HAYTI: Cibao Mountains	7,200
JAMAICA: Blue Mountains	6,739
PORTO RICO: Sierra de Languilla	3,768
GUADELOUPE: Soufriere	5,500
DOMINICA: Soufriere	6,075
St. LUCIE: Volcano	4,000
St. VINCENT: Morne Garou	3,000
GREENADA: Highest peak	3,000

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Andes or Cordillera de los Andes have, between 5° N. lat. and 2° S. lat., a mean altitude of from 11,000 to 12,000 feet; between 15° and 19° S. lat. about 15,000; southward of 42° S. lat. about 3,000.

ANDES:	Height in feet.
Tolima (lat. 4° 45' N.)	13,920
Cayambe (lat. 0° 04' S.)	19,534
Antisana (V.) (lat. 0° 30' S.)	19,370
Cotopaxi (V.) (lat. 0° 39' S.)	18,575
Chimborazo (lat. 1° 22')	21,424
Illimani (lat. 16° 32' S.)	21,180
Sahama	23,350
Aconcagua (lat. 32° 38' S.)	23,301
Tupungato (lat. 33° 22' S.)	22,450

	Height in feet.
Antuca (V.) (lat. 37° 07' S.)	9,245
Villa Rica (V.) (lat. 39° 14' S.)	16,000
MOUNTAINS OF VENEZUELA, from 4,000 to 5,000 feet:	
Horqueta (Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta)	19,184
Silla de Caracas (Sierra Costanera)	8,632
MOUNTAINS OF PARIMA AND GUIANA, from 4,000 to 5,000 feet:	
Maravaca (Sierra de Parima)	10,500
Duida " "	8,467
Roraima	7,450
MOUNTAINS OF BRAZIL, from 2,000 to 3,000 feet:	
Itacolumi (Serra Mantiqueira)	5,750
Itambe (Serra Espinhaco)	5,765
Morro dos Canados (Serra dos Orgaos)	4,476

EUROPE.

THE BALKAN MOUNTAINS (Turkey) from 2,000 to 3,000 feet.	Height in feet.
Orbelus	9,000
MOUNT PINDUS (Turkey and Greece):	
Mount Gulona	8,239
St. Elias (<i>ancient Taletón</i>)	7,912
DINARIC OR EASTERN ALPS (Turkey), from 6,000 to 8,000 feet:	
Mount Kom	9,575
Mount Dinari	6,667
THE ALPS (Italy and Switzerland), western part from 8,000 to 9,000 feet:	
Gross Glockner (Great Bell)	12,776
Orler Spitz	12,813
Monte Leone or the Simplon	11,541
Monte Rosa	15,152
Great St. Bernard	11,663
Mont Blanc	15,760
Mont Iseran	13,267
Mont Cenis	11,457
Monte Viso	12,582
BERNESE ALPS (Switzerland):	
Finster-ar-horn (Dark Peak of the Air)	14,106
Jungfrau (Virgin)	13,710
Schreck-horn (Peak of Terrors)	13,387
MOUNT JURA (France and Switzerland), from 3,000 to 4,000 feet:	
Reculer	5,959
THE APENNINES (Italy), from 4,000 to 5,000 feet:	
Monte Cimone	6,973
Monte Corno	9,521
Vesuvius (V.)	3,992
THE PYRENEES (France and Spain), from 7,000 to 9,000 feet:	
Montcalm	10,513
Pic Nethou	11,163
Mont Perdu	10,991
CANTABRIAN MOUNTAINS (Spain), from 4,000 to 6,000 feet:	
Pena de Penaranda	10,996
CASTILIAN MOUNTAINS (Spain and Portugal), from 4,000 to 5,000 feet:	
Serra d'Estrella	7,524
MOUNTAINS OF TOLEDO (Spain), from 2,000 to 3,000 feet.	
SIERRA MORENA (Spain), from 3,000 to 4,000 feet.	
SIERRA NEVADA (Spain), from 6,000 to 9,000 feet:	
Mulhacen	11,659
Veleta	11,882
THE CEVENNES (France), from 3,000 to 4,000 feet:	
Monte Mezen	6,561
MOUNTAINS OF AUVERGNE (France):	
Puy de Saucy (Mont D'Or)	6,190
Plomb de Cantal	6,095

	Height in feet.		Height in feet.
THE VOSGES (France), from 2,000 to 3,000 feet:		WESTERN GHATS (India), from 3,000 to 4,500 feet:	
Ballon d'Alsace.....	4,124	The highest summit about.....	8,000
HERCYNIAN MOUNTAINS (Germany):		NEIGHERRY HILLS (India):	
Brocken (Harz Mts.).....	8,760	Dodabetta Peak.....	8,429
Feldburg (Schwarzwald).....	4,386	EASTERN GHATS (India), about 3,000 feet.	
Schnee-kopf (Riesin-gebirge).....	5,274	CAUCASIAN MOUNTAINS (Circassia and Georgia), from 8,000 to 10,000 feet:	
CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS (Hungary and Transylvania), from 5,000 to 6,000:		Elburz.....	13,493
Lomnitz Peak (group of Mount Tatra).....	8,779	Kasbek.....	16,592
SCANDINAVIAN MOUNTAINS (Norway and Sweden):		URAL MOUNTAINS (between Europe and Asia), from 2,000 to 2,500 feet:	
Skæstet-tind (in the Langfeld).....	8,101	Konjakovski.....	5,397
Snee-hatten (in the Dovrefeld).....	8,101	MOUNTAINS OF LEBANON (Syria), from 6,000 to 7,000 feet:	
Sulitima (in the Koelen Mountains).....	6,173	Jebel esh Sheikh (<i>ancient Hermon</i>).....	11,030

ISLANDS OF EUROPE.

BRITISH ISLANDS: Ben Wyvis (Northern Highlands), Scotland.....	3,720	JAPAN ISLANDS: Fudsjamma (Island of Nippon) about.....	12,000
Ben Macduhu (Grampians), Scotland.....	4,305	FORMOSA ISLAND: Highest summit.....	12,000
Ben Nevis " ".....	4,363	JAVA ISLAND: Slamet.....	11,300
Ben Lomond " ".....	3,175	Pangeranga (V.).....	8,000
Broadlaw (Mts. of Scotland), ".....	2,741	SUMATRA ISLAND: Gimong Pasaman (Mount Ophir).....	13,800
Scaw Fell (Cumbrian Mts.), England.....	3,166	BORNEO ISLAND: Mt. Kini Balu (Chinese Widow).....	13,693
Snowdon (Cambrian Mts.), Wales.....	3,571	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS: A range of elevated volcanoes.	
Lugnaquilla (Wicklow Mts.), Ireland.....	3,039	Ceylon ISLAND: Pedrotallagalla.....	8,326
Carn Tual (Mountains of Kerry), ".....	3,404		
Paps of Jura (Island of Jura), Hebrides.....	2,470		
Ben-more (Island of Mull), ".....	3,168		
Cuchullan (Island of Skye), ".....	2,995		
Highest point of Hoy Island, Orkney Islands.....	1,590		
Mount Rona (Mainland), Shetland Islands.....	1,470		
ICELAND: Oraefa Jokull.....	6,409		
Hekla (V.).....	5,095		
AZORES OR WESTERN ISLANDS: Peak of Pico (V.), Pico I.....	7,911		
CORSIKA: Monte Roondo.....	9,063		
SARDINIA: Monte Schiuchlu.....	5,276		
SICILY: Etna (V.).....	10,617		
CANDIA: Psilorati (<i>ancient Ida</i>).....	7,674		

ASIA.

ALDAN OR STANVOI MOUNTAINS (Siberia):		EGYPTIAN AND NUBIAN MOUNTAINS (west coast of Red Sea), 3,000 to 4,000.	
Mount Kapitán.....	4,263	Mount Agrib.....	5,600
MOUNTAINS OF KAMTCHATKA, from 10,000 to 15,000 feet:		MOUNTAINS OF ABYSSINIA, from 8,000 to 9,000 feet:	
Kilnechovsk (V.).....	16,512	Abba Yaret.....	15,200
ALTAI MOUNTAINS (Siberia and Mongolia), from 5,000 to 7,000 feet:		MOUNTAINS OF ZANGUEBAR (Jebel el Kumri, Mountains of the Moon):	
Mount Bielukha (lat. 50°, long. 86° 30').....	11,063	Mount Killimandjaro (supposed).....	20,000
BELOOR-TAGH (<i>Bolor Mts.</i>) (Toorkistan and Bukhara), from 15,000 to 20,000.		Mount Kenia ".....	20,000
HIMALAYA MOUNTAINS (Hindoostan and Tibet), from 15,000 to 29,000 feet.		NEUEVELDT MOUNTAINS (South Africa):	
Kunchinjinga.....	28,176	Spitz Kop.....	10,240
Mount Everest.....	28,201	Table Mountain, near Cape Town.....	3,582
Dhawalagiri (<i>White Mt.</i>).....	28,073	CAMEROON MOUNTAINS: Highest peak.....	13,760
Numerous other peaks exceed.....	20,000	MOUNTAINS OF KONG (Soudan), from 3,000 to 4,000 feet:	
HINDOO KOOSH (Afghanistan):		Mount Loma.....	5,000
Highest summit.....	20,230	ATLAS MOUNTAINS (North Africa), from 3,000 to 5,000 feet:	
KOH-I-BABA MOUNTAINS (Afghanistan):		Mount Miltin (lat. 31° 12' N.).....	11,400
Koh-i-Baba.....	17,640	GHARIAN MOUNTAINS (Tripoli): Highest peak.....	2,200
SULEIMAUN MOUNTAINS (Afghanistan):		MOUNTAINS OF CENTRAL AFRICA: Mount Dogem.....	4,500
Takt-i-Suleimaun.....	12,150		
CASPIAN MOUNTAINS OR CHAIN OF ELBROOZ (Persia):			
Demavend.....	14,695		
MOUNTAINS OF ARARAT (Armenia):			
Mount Ararat.....	17,323		
MOUNTAINS OF ZAGROS (Persia and Koordistan), from 6,000 to 9,000 feet:			
Shekiwa.....	10,423		
MOUNT TAURUS (Asia Minor):			
Arjish-dagh (<i>ancient Argæus</i>).....	12,369		
Cheshish-dagh (<i>ancient Olympus</i>).....	9,000		
ARAVULLI MOUNTAINS (India), about 3,000 feet.			
VINDHYA MOUNTAINS (India), from 2,500 to 3,000 feet.			

ISLANDS OF AFRICA.

MADEIRA ISLANDS: Pico Ruivo.....	6,165
CANARY ISLANDS: Peak of Tenerife.....	11,946
CAPE VERDE ISLANDS: Pogo.....	7,684
FERNANDO PO ISLAND: Clarence Peak.....	10,655
MADAGASCAR ISLAND, Ankaratra Mountains, from 8,000 to 10,000 feet.	
BOURBON ISLAND: Piton de Neiges.....	10,335

OCEANICA.

AUSTRALIA, Australian Alps, mean elevation 2,500 feet.	
Mount Wellington (<i>New South Wales</i>).....	6,510
Mount To-ol (<i>Victoria</i>), Grampian Mountains.....	4,500
Mount Bryan (<i>South Australia</i>).....	3,012
Tulbanop (<i>West Australia</i>).....	5,000
TASMANIA: Wyld's Craig.....	4,500
NEW ZEALAND: Mount Edgecombe.....	10,000
Mount Egmont.....	8,839
SOCIETY ISLANDS: Opureone (Tahiti).....	8,000
SANDWICH ISLANDS: Mauna Kea (V.), Owhyhee.....	13,587
Mauna Loa (V.), Owhyhee.....	13,175
SOUTH VICTORIA LAND: Mount Erebus (V.).....	12,400

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL RIVERS OF THE WORLD,

SHOWING THEIR SOURCES,—THE COUNTRIES THROUGH WHICH THEY FLOW,—THE SEAS INTO WHICH THEY FALL,—THEIR APPROXIMATE LENGTH AND NAVIGABLE DISTANCE IN ENGLISH MILES.

AFTER the name of each river follow,—1st (between parentheses), that of the district in which it rises; 2d, in *Italics*, the countries through which it flows; 3d, the sea or ocean into which it falls; and lastly, its length, inclusive of the principal windings of its stream, and its navigable distance, when it can be ascertained.

NORTH AMERICA.

	Total Length.	Navigable Dist.
MACKENZIE, including Peace R. (Rocky Mts.),— <i>British America</i> : Arctic Ocean.....	2,000	
NELSON, including Saskatchewan R. " " Hudson Bay.....	1,400	
ST. LAWRENCE, with great lakes (Plateau of Minnesota),— <i>United States, Canada</i> : Gulf of St. Lawrence.....	2,050	
Navigable for ships 500, and by artificial means for smaller vessels to within 150, miles of its source.....		
OTTAWA (table-land of Canada),— <i>Canada</i> : St. Lawrence River	450	100
ST. MAURICE " " " " " "	300	100
SAGUENAY " " " " " "	230	70
SORELLE, or St. John, with Lake Champlain " " " "	172	172
ST. FRANCIS (Lake St. Francis),— <i>Canada</i> : " "	130	
CHAUDIERE (Lake Megantic), " " " "	125	4
ST. JOHN (divide between the U. S. and Canada),— <i>United States, Canada, and New Brunswick</i> : Bay of Fundy.....	320	80
PENOBSCOT " " — <i>Maine</i> : Atlantic Ocean	275	50
KENNEBEC " " " " " "	200	42
ANDROSCOGGIN " " " " " "	140	13
CONNECTICUT " " — <i>Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut</i> : Long Island Sound.....	410	50
MERRIMAC (White Mts.),— <i>N. Hamp., Mass.</i> : Atlantic Ocean...	170	5
HOUSTONIC (Taghkanic Mts.),— <i>Mass., Conn.</i> : Long Island S.	130	14
HUDSON (Adirondac Mts.),— <i>New York</i> : Atlantic Ocean.....	310	160
MOHAWK " " Hudson River.....	135	
GENESER (Alleghany Mts.), " " Lake Ontario.....	145	6
DELAWARE (Catskill Mts.),— <i>N. Y., N. J., Penn.</i> : Delaware Bay	309	73
SHESQUEHANNA (Alleghany Mts.),— <i>N. Y., Penn., Md.</i> : Chesapeake B.	450	
POTOMAC " — <i>Md., Va.</i> : " " " "	380	115
JAMES " — <i>Virginia</i> : " " " "	375	110
ROANOKE " — <i>Va., N. Car.</i> : Albemarle Sound	275	75
NEUSE " — <i>N. Carolina</i> : Pamlico Sound.	250	45
CAPE FEAR " — <i>N. Carolina</i> : Atlantic Ocean.	250	100
GREAT PEEDEE " — <i>N. and S. Carolina</i> : " " " "	375	14
SANTEE " " " " " "	360	150
SAVANNAH " — <i>Georgia, S. Car.</i> : " " " "	350	135
ALTAMAHA " — <i>Georgia</i> : " " " "	320	190
ST. JOHN'S (Everglades),— <i>Florida</i> : " " " "	230	175
APPALACHICOLA, with Chattahoochee River (Alleghany Mts.),— <i>Georgia, Alabama, Florida</i> : Gulf of Mexico.....	470	270
FLINT (Alleghany Mts.),— <i>Georgia</i> : Appalachicola River.....	275	80
MOBILE, with Alabama and Coosa R. (Alleghany Mts.),— <i>Georgia, Alabama</i> : Gulf of Mexico.....	1,090	367
TOMBIGBEE (Alleghany Mts.),— <i>Miss., Ala.</i> : Gulf of Mexico.....	475	360
BLACK WARRIOR " — <i>Alabama</i> : Tombigbee River.....	300	133
PEARL (table-land, Miss.),— <i>Mississippi</i> : Gulf of Mexico.....	330	

	Total Length.	Navigable Dist.
MISSISSIPPI (Lake Itasca),— <i>Min., Wis., Ia., Ill., Mo., Ky., Tenn., Ark., Miss., La.</i> : Gulf of Mexico.....	2,500	2,200
RED (Llano Estacado),— <i>Tex., Ark., La.</i> : Mississippi River....	1,200	375
WASHITA (Poteau Hills),— <i>Ark., La.</i> : Red River.....	460	250
YAZOO (table-land, Miss.),— <i>Miss.</i> : Mississippi River.....	350	65
ARKANSAS (Rocky Mts.),— <i>Kan., Ind. Ter., Ark.</i> : Mississippi R.	2,000	645
WHITE (Ozark Ridge),— <i>Mo., Ark.</i> : Arkansas River.....	550	140
ST. FRANCIS " " Mississippi River.....	825	100
OHIO, with Alleghany R. (Alleghany Mts.),— <i>Penn., N. Y., Ohio, Ver., Ky., Ind., Ill.</i> : Mississippi River.....	1,300	943
MONONGAHELA (Alleghany Mts.),— <i>Va., Penn.</i> : Ohio River....	300	140
MUSKINGUM (table-land, Ohio),— <i>Ohio</i> : " " " "	250	100
GT. KANAWHA (Alleghany Mts.),— <i>Virginia</i> : " " " "	400	66
SCIOTO (table-land, Ohio),— <i>Ohio</i> : " " " "	200	130
LICKING (Cumberland Mts.),— <i>Kentucky</i> : " " " "	180	70
MIAMI (table-land, Ohio),— <i>Ohio</i> : " " " "	100	75
KENTUCKY (Cumberland Mts.),— <i>Kentucky</i> : " " " "	300	60
GREEN " " " " " "	300	175
WABASH (table-land, Ohio),— <i>Ind., Ill.</i> : " " " "	500	300
CUMBERLAND (Cumberland Mts.),— <i>Tenn., Ken.</i> : " " " "	550	120
TENNESSEE, with Holston R. (Alleghany Mts.),— <i>Va., Tenn., Ala., Miss., Ky.</i> : Ohio River.....	1,200	276
KASKASKIA (Grand Prairie),— <i>Illinois</i> : Mississippi R.....	300	7
MISSOURI (Rocky Mts.),— <i>Nebr., Min., Ia., Kan., Mo.</i> : Missis. R.	3,100	1,500
From the mouth of the Missouri to the Gulf of Mexico the distance is 1,350 miles—making the total length of the Missouri 4,450 miles.		
YELLOW STONE (Rocky Mts.),— <i>Nebraska</i> : Missouri River....	750	250
PLATTE " " " " " "	1,200	90
KANSAS (Great Plain),— <i>Kansas</i> : " " " "	600	150
OSAGE " — <i>Kansas, Missouri</i> : " " " "	450	165
ILLINOIS, with Kankakee R. (Indiana),— <i>Ind., Ill.</i> : Mississippi R.	435	230
DES MOINES (Coteau des Prairies),— <i>Min., Iowa</i> : " " " "	400	200
IOWA " — <i>Iowa</i> : " " " "	300	70
ROCK (Wisconsin),— <i>Wisconsin, Illinois</i> : Mississippi River....	275	170
WISCONSIN (Ontonagon Ridge),— <i>Wisconsin</i> : " " " "	400	120
CHIPPewa " " " " " "	260	70
ST. CROIX " — <i>Wisc., Min.</i> : " " " "	225	80
ST. PETERS (Coteau des Prairies),— <i>Min.</i> : " " " "	300	100
SABINE (Red River divide),— <i>Texas</i> : Gulf of Mexico.....	450	
TRINITY " " " " " "	530	60
BRAZOS " " " " " "	750	250
COLORADO (Llano Estacado), " " " "	600	220
RIO GRANDE (Rocky Mts.),— <i>N. Mex., Tex., Mex.</i> : Gulf of Mexico	2,000	700
COATZACOALCOS (Cordilleras),— <i>Mexico</i> : " " " "	120	20
USUMASINTA " — <i>Guatemala, Mex.</i> : " " " "	250	120
MEXCALA " — <i>Mexico</i> : Pacific Ocean.....	600	
COLORADO (Rocky Mts.),— <i>Oregon, Utah, New Mex., Calif., Mex.</i> : Gulf of California.....	1,350	250
GILA (Sierra Madre),— <i>New Mexico</i> : Colorado River.....	650	
SAN JOAQUIN (Sierra Nevada),— <i>California</i> : Sacramento River.	350	50
SACRAMENTO " " San Francisco Bay	450	150
COLUMBIA (Rocky Mts.),— <i>Brit. Pos., Wash'n, Oregon</i> : Pacific O.	1,300	135

	Total Length.	Navig. Dist.
LEWIS' FORK (Rocky Mts.),—Oregon, Wash.: Columbia River..	750	
CLARK'S FORK " — Washington: " ..	500	
WILLAMETTE (Cascade Mts.),—Oregon: " ..	225	15

SOUTH AMERICA.

MAGDALENA (Andes),—New Granada: Caribbean Sea.....	860	400
ORINOCO (Parime Mountains),—Venezuela: Atlantic Ocean....	1,200	800
ESSEQUIBO (Sierra Acaray),—British Guiana: " ...	450	60
DEMERARA " —Guiana: Atlantic Ocean.....	180	
BERBICE " " "	250	165
CORENTYN " " "	875	150
SURINAM " " "	300	150
AMAZON, or Marañon (Andes),—Ecuador, Brasil: Atlantic O.	3,900	3,662
NEGRE (Plat. of N. Granada),—N. Granada, Brasil: Amazon R.	1,400	800
UCAYALI (Andes of Peru),—Peru: " ..	1,000	200
MADERIA (Andes of Bolivia),—Bolivia, Brasil: " ..	2,000	1,000
FOCANTINS, with Para (Serra dos Vententes),—Brasil: Atlantic O	1,400	500
SAN FRANCISCO (Mountains of Brazil), " " ..	1,500	
PARANA, with Rio de la Plata (Serra dos Vententes),—Brasil, Paraguay, Argentine Republic:—Atlantic Ocean.....	2,350	1,250
PARAGUAY (Gerald Mts.),—Brasil, Argentine Repub.: Parana R.	1,500	1,000
URUGUAY (Serra do Mar),—Brasil, Uruguay: Rio de la Plata..	500	

EUROPE.

VOLGA (Plateau of Valdai),—Russia: Caspian Sea.....	2,200	1,800
DON (Gt. European Plain), " Sea of Azof.	1,000	700
DNIESTER " " Black Sea.....	1,200	1,100
DNESTER (Carpathian Mountains),—Galicia, Russia: Black Sea	500	48
DANUBE (Schwarz Wald),—Germany, Hungary, Turkey: " ..	1,630	1,500
PO (Alps),—Italy: Adriatic Sea.....	450	280
TIBER (Apennines),—Italy: Mediterranean Sea	210	47
RHONE (Alps),—Switzerland, France: Mediterranean Sea....	490	200
EBRO (Cantabrian Mountains),—Spain: "	420	220
GUADALQUIVER (Table-land of Spain),—Spain: Atlantic Ocean	290	150
QUADIANA " —Spain, Port: " ..	450	35
TAGUS " " " ..	510	90
DOURO " " " ..	460	110
GARONNE (Pyrenees),—France: Bay of Biscay.....	350	260
LOIRE (Cevennes), " "	570	340
SEINE (Plateau of Langres),—France: English Channel.....	430	350
SCHELD (Plain of N. France),—France, Belgium: North Sea..	250	140
RHINE (Alps),—Switzerland, Germany, etc.: " ..	760	550
WESER (Harz Mountains),—Germany: " ..	350	25
ELBE (Bohmerwald Mts.), " " ..	690	480
ODER (Carpathian Mts.), " Baltic Sea.....	550	810
VISTULA (Carpathian Mountains),—Poland, Prussia: Baltic Sea	628	
NIESEN (Great European Plain),—Russia, Prussia: " ..	400	
DUNA (Plateau of Valdai),—Russia: Gulf of Riga.....	550	
NEVA (from Lake Ladoga), " Gulf of Finland	45	
GOTA (from Lake Wener),—Sweden: Cattegat	58	
GLIMMON (Scandinavian Mountains),—Norway: Skager-rack..	400	
DWINA (Great European Plain),—Russia: White Sea.....	760	
PETCHORA (Ural Mountains), " Arctic Ocean.....	900	
SPY (Grampian Mountains),—Scotland: North Sea.....	96	
TAY " " "	120	35

FORTH (Grampian Mts.),—Scotland: North Sea	150	40
TWEED (Lowther Hills), " "	96	10
TYNE (Pennine Chain),—England: "	70	12
HUMBER { OUSE (Pennine Chain),—..... } England: North Sea	180	40
TRENT (Staffordsh. Moor'lds) }		
THAMES (Cotswold Hills), " "	215	170
SEVERN (Welsh Mountains),—Wales, England: Bristol Channel	240	150
DEE " " Irish Sea.....	75	20
MERSEY (Pennine Chain),—England: Irish Sea.....	170	40
EDEN " " Solway Firth	80	15
CLYDE (Lowther Hills),—Scotland: Firth of Clyde	98	35
LIFFEY (Mountains of Wicklow),—Ireland: Irish Sea.....	75	
BARROW (Slieve Bloom Mts.), " Waterford Harbor	105	60
SUIR " " " ..	100	36
SHANNON (Mountains of Cavan), " Atlantic Ocean....	224	200
BOYNE (Central Plain),—Ireland: Irish Sea.....	80	19

ASIA.

Obi (Altai Mountains),—Siberia: Arctic Ocean.....	2,530	900
YENISEI " " "	2,900	540
LENA " " "	2,400	800
AMOO (Mongolia),—Mongolia, Manchuria: Gulf of Tartary.	2,800	
HOANG-HO (Kuenlun Mountains),—China: Yellow Sea.....	2,600	500
YANG-TSE-KIANG " " "	3,200	700
CHOO-KIANG (Nan-ling Mountains),—China: China Sea.....	1,100	370
MAY-KWANG (Tibet),—Tibet, China, Cambodia: "	1,800	500
MEINAM (Mts. of Yunnan),—China, Laos, Siam: Gulf of Siam	900	
SALUEN (Plateau of Tibet),—Tibet, China, etc.: Gulf of Martaban	1,200	
IRAWADY " —Birmah: Bay of Bengal.....	1,200	800
BRAMAHPOOTRA " —Assam, Hindoostan: Bay of Bengal	1,500	650
GANGES (Himalaya Mountains),—India: Bay of Bengal.....	1,460	900
INDUS (Plateau of Tibet),—India: Arabian Sea.....	1,700	942
EUPHRATES (Plat. of Armenia),—Turkey in Asia: Persian Gulf.	1,700	1,000
TIGRIS " " Euphrates R.	1,150	320
KUR " —Georgia: Caspian Sea.....	520	
JORDAN (Mountains of Lebanon),—Palestine: Dead Sea.....	237	
URAL, or Isik (Ural Mts.),—betw. Europe and Asia: Caspian Sea	1,150	
AMOO, or Jihon (Plateau of Pamir),—Turkistan: Sea of Aral.	1,800	

AFRICA.

NILE (Plat. Cen. Africa),—Donga, Nubia, Egypt: Mediter. Sea.	3,600	
SENEGAL (Mts. of West. Soudan),—Senegambia: Atlantic Ocean	900	400
GAMBIA " " " ..	650	800
QUORRA, or Niger (Mts. of Kong),—Soudan: Gulf of Guinea..	2,500	700
ZAIRE, or Congo (Plateau Central Africa),—Congo: Atlantic O.	1,200	
COANZA " —Angola: " ..	500	
GABRIEL, or Orange (Nieuveltd Mts.),—S. Africa: " ..	1,050	
ZAMBEZE (interior of Africa),—East Africa: Indian Ocean....	1,600	

OCEANICA.

MURRAY (Warragong Mountains),—Australia: Indian Ocean..	1,280	875
SWAN RIVER (Darling Range), " " ..	250	10
DERWENT (Lake St. Clair),—Tasmania: Pacific Ocean	140	20
WAIKATO, —New Zealand: Pacific Ocean.		

GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE WORLD.

COMPILED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS WORK BY RICHARD S. FISHER, M.D.

EXTENT AND POPULATION OF THE DIFFERENT COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

1. Countries of America.				2. The United States in Detail.				Countries of Europe—Continued.			
North and Central America.											
STATES, ETC.	Extent in Sq. Miles.	Population last Census.		STATES, ETC.	Extent in Sq. Miles.	Population 1850.	Population 1860.	STATES, ETC.	Extent in Sq. Miles.	Population last Census.	
Greenland and Arctic Lands.	966,048	996		Maine	31,766	553,169	623,276	Greece	19,031	1,067,216	
Danish Settlements	3,952			New Hampshire	9,250	317,976	326,072	Hamburg (Free City)	136	222,379	
Russian America	481,276	10,723		Vermont	10,212	314,120	315,116	Hanover	14,846	1,543,976	
Hudson's Bay Territory	2,340,000	46,700		Massachusetts	7,800	994,514	1,231,065	Netherlands (British)	5	2,800	
Assiniboia (Red River)	234,000	6,691		Rhode Island	1,306	147,545	174,821	Hesse-Cassel	3,740	736,392	
British Columbia	228,976	24,800		Connecticut	4,674	370,792	469,151	Hesse-Darmstadt	3,245	845,571	
Vancouver's Island	14,716	2,000		New York	47,000	3,097,394	3,887,542	Hesse-Homburg	1,06	35,746	
Canada West	147,832	1,350,923		New Jersey	8,320	489,555	672,031	Holland	13,610	3,494,161	
Canada East	209,900	1,230,514		Pennsylvania	46,000	2,311,736	2,906,370	Luxemburg with Limburg	1,863	404,894	
New Brunswick	27,704	213,150		Delaware	2,120	91,582	112,218	Ionian Islands	1,102	1,005,646	
Nova Scotia	18,746	808,723		Maryland	11,124	583,034	687,034	Italy, Kingdom of	97,792	19,801,879	
Prince Edward Island	2,134	71,404		District of Columbia	60	51,637	107,110	Piedmont	19,833	4,530,290	
Newfoundland	35,913	119,334		Virginia	61,352	421,661	1,596,038	Lombardy	5,836	3,009,505	
Bermuda Islands	19	12,201		North Carolina	50,704	689,039	992,667	Sardinia and Capraja	9,332	574,115	
St. Pierre and Miquelon (Fr.)	81	2,226		South Carolina	29,385	665,507	703,812	Tuscany	5,552	1,806,340	
United States of America	3,048,715	31,429,891		Georgia	58,000	906,155	1,057,327	Parma	2,401	499,395	
United States of Mexico	920,916	7,550,564		Florida	60,268	87,445	140,499	Modena	2,336	604,512	
British Honduras	18,604	15,500		Alabama	50,732	711,623	964,296	Bologna, Ferrara, Ravenna	3,711	1,014,582	
Guatemala	43,800	971,450		Mississippi	47,156	606,526	791,395	Naples	32,621	6,472,110	
Honduras	38,000	358,000		Louisiana	48,255	517,762	709,433	Sicily	10,580	2,231,020	
Salvador	9,600	394,000		Texas	237,504	212,532	601,039	Lichtenstein	67	7,150	
Nicaragua	46,200	257,000		Arkansas	52,198	209,897	435,427	Lippe-Detmold	437	106,086	
Costa Rica	21,800	215,000		Tennessee	45,600	1,002,717	1,109,547	Lubeck (Free City)	126	55,423	
Columbian Archipelago or West Indies.				Kentucky	37,680	982,405	1,155,713	Maltese Islands	219	104,303	
Cuba	47,273	1,449,462		Kansas	67,390	682,044	1,173,317	Mecklenburg-Schwerin	5,187	541,395	
Porto Rico	3,562	162,212		Iowa	50,914	192,214	274,948	Mecklenburg-Strelitz	1,051	99,623	
St. Vincent	143	2,600		Minnesota	95,274	6,077	162,042	Monaco (French)	65	8,213	
Hayti, Repub. of	10,081	572,000		Wisconsin	63,924	305,391	775,873	Liechtenstein	1,838	449,648	
Dominica (Spa.)	17,600	136,700		Illinois	55,405	851,470	1,171,753	Oldenburg and Kniphausen	2,458	294,359	
Bahamas	5,094	27,519		Indiana	38,809	983,416	1,350,479	Portugal, with Azores, etc.	42,415	8,908,561	
Turk's Island	430	4,423		Michigan	56,248	397,654	749,112	Prussia	108,414	17,727,870	
Jamaica and Caymans	6,510	879,193		Ohio	29,984	1,909,329	2,389,599	Prussia Proper	25,033	2,744,500	
Trinidad	2,440	68,643		California	188,931	92,597	380,015	Posen (Poland)	11,601	1,417,155	
Tobago	144	16,063		Oregon	102,606	12,093	52,464	Brandenburg	15,040	2,329,996	
Grenada	155	82,705		Colorado Territory	105,815		34,197	Pomerania	12,994	1,328,881	
St. Vincent	132	30,128		Dakota	818,128	In-	4,839	Silesia	15,762	3,269,613	
Barbadoes	166	135,939		Nebraska	122,007	dians.	28,842	Saxony	9,700	1,910,062	
St. Lucia	206	26,307		Nevada	45,812		6,857	Westphalia	7,819	1,566,441	
Dominica	274	22,061		New Mexico	243,083	61,547	93,541	Rhenish Prussia	10,852	3,096,629	
Montserrat	47	7,633		Utah	128,835	11,880	40,295	Hohenzollern	446	61,235	
Antigua	108	37,757		Washington	176,141	1,201	11,578	Jahde	6	858	
St. Christopher	68	23,177		Indian	71,127	Indians.	(120,000)	Reuss-Greiz	144	29,397	
Barbuda	72	1,707		3. Countries of Europe.				Reuss-Schleitz	445	81,806	
Nevis	21	9,001		STATES, ETC.	Extent in Sq. Miles.	Population last Census.		Roman or Papal States	11,718	2,110,056	
Anguilla	34	3,602		Andorra	191	8,132		Russia in Europe	2,134,126	63,932,851	
Virgin Islands	219	46,312		Anhalt-Erzbischof	819	16,093		Russia	1,896,908	57,200,155	
Guadalupe, etc.	610	149,930		Anhalt-Desau-Kothen	509	119,514		Poland	49,398	4,696,919	
Martinique	382	136,460		Austrian Empire	249,243	36,307,788		Finland	146,275	1,632,977	
St. Martin (N.)	24	3,773		German Provinces	81,846	13,749,114		Croatia	41,410	402,800	
Curacao, etc.	244	22,471		Galicia, etc. (Polish)	34,257	5,487,311		San Marino	24	8,000	
St. Eustatius & Saba	113	3,865		Hungary, Transylvania, etc.	124,424	14,626,411		Saxe-Altenburg	510	128,568	
St. Martin (S. part)	12	2,918		Venetia (Italian)	9,216	2,444,932		Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	772	150,875	
St. Thomas, etc. (Danish)	137	39,023		Baden	5,616	196,893		Saxe-Meiningen	979	165,662	
St. Bartholomew (Swedish)	25	9,000		Bavaria	29,454	4,615,748		Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach	1,402	238,755	
South America.				Belgium	11,402	4,671,183		Saxony	7,176	2,039,075	
Granadan Confederation	521,948	2,368,054		Bremen (Free City)	74	88,856		Schwarzburg-Lippe	371	68,974	
Ecuador	206,692	1,108,042		Brunswick	1,427	274,069		Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	328	61,452	
Venezuela	426,712	1,361,386		Denmark (with Faroe Isles)	22,498	2,477,364		Spain	177,736	15,807,753	
Paraguay	96,915	127,695		Denmark Proper	14,777	1,499,580		Balearic Isles	1,751	266,952	
French Guayana	50,764	60,000		Schleswig-Holstein, etc.	7,236	196,893		Canary Isles	3,220	227,146	
French Guayana	27,500	22,010		Frankfort (Free City)	39	79,273		Sweden and Norway	293,327	5,531,655	
Brazil	2,973,406	7,677,500		French Empire	211,499	38,352,766		Schleswig	170,009	3,641,609	
Peru	498,726	2,066,492		Continental France	208,121	38,112,553		Norway	123,228	1,490,407	
Bolivia	473,298	2,826,126		Island of Corsica	8,378	240,133		Switzerland	15,272	2,392,740	
Chile (and West Patagonia)	249,952	1,558,319		Gibraltar (British Possession)	6	17,375		Turkish Empire	203,728	16,440,000	
Argentine Republic	1,124,365	1,459,355		Great Britain and Ireland	122,555	29,745,831		Roumelia, etc.	126,813	12,130,000	
Paraguay	96,915	127,695		England and Wales	58,934	19,745,903		Wallachia	25,378	1,800,000	
Uruguay	86,102	217,429		Scotland	31,824	812,374		Sardinia	15,696	1,400,000	
Patagonia	210,000	210,000		Ireland	32,518	6,020,423		Montenegro	21,289	955,000	
Falkland Islands	6,297	480		Man, Guernsey, and Jersey	894	148,126		Waldeck	460	58,182	
								Wurtemberg	7,517	1,788,720	

4. Countries of Asia.

STATES, ETC.	Extent in Sq. Miles.	Approximate Population.
Turkish Empire.....	374,000	8,400,000
Asia Minor.....	212,000	16,000,000
Armenia or Kurdistan.....	49,000	2,700,000
Syria or Scham.....	53,000	2,200,000
Irak and Mesopotamia.....	166,000	1,850,000
Turkish Arabia.....	194,000	900,000
Independent Arabia.....	394,000	16,000,000
Iran or Persia Proper.....	1,006,000	18,000,000
Afghanistan or Cabool.....	297,000	6,000,000
Beloochistan.....	183,000	2,000,000
Hindooistan or Cis-India.....	1,552,000	170,500,000
British India Proper.....	770,000	165,000,000
States dependent on the British.....	680,000	50,000,000
Independent States.....	100,000	15,000,000
Portuguese Possessions.....	1,500	400,000
French Possessions.....	500	100,000
Ceylon.....	25,000	1,630,000
Indo-Chinese Peninsula.....	845,600	18,015,000
Birmah.....	120,000	4,000,000
Siam.....	183,000	4,000,000
Anam.....	220,000	8,500,000
Laos, Country of the.....	180,000	1,000,000
Malacca or Malay States.....	45,000	375,000
British Territories.....	92,000	1,140,000
Chinese Empire.....	5,000,000	490,500,000
China Proper.....	1,300,000	366,000,000
Manchuria.....	700,000	3,000,000
Mongolia.....	1,400,000	6,000,000
Bod or Tibet.....	700,000	10,000,000
Chinese Turkistan.....	900,900	4,500,000
Corea.....	82,000	2,000,000
Ladakh (<i>formerly</i> Mar-Yul).....	34,000	1,000,000
Loo-Choo Island.....	4,200	200,000
Turkistan or Independent Tartary.....	792,000	8,000,000
Russian Empire.....	4,822,000	5,585,000
Siberia.....	4,756,000	2,937,000
Transcaucasia.....	60,000	2,645,000
Japanese Empire.....	164,000	20,000,000

5. British India in Detail (1851).

Presidency of Bengal.....	491,245	76,060,392
Agra or N. W. Provinces.....	85,571	28,500,549
Punjab.....	78,447	4,100,983
Singapore, Malacca, Penang and Wellesley.....	1,575	202,540
Presidency of Madras.....	144,889	16,323,426
Presidency of Bombay, with Seinde and Sattara.....	120,065	10,485,017
States subordinate to Bengal: Hyderabad (the Nizam).....	95,237	10,668,080
Oude (<i>British</i>), Reware, etc.....	28,738	2,970,000
Nagpore or Berar (<i>Br.</i> , '49).....	76,432	4,650,000
Bundelcund States, and Saugor and Nerbudda.....	56,311	5,371,112
Gwalior (Seindia).....	32,119	3,228,512
Indore (Holkar), Burwansee, Dhur, Dewase, etc.....	15,680	1,415,200
Chopani, Rajghur, etc.....	8,312	815,340
Rajpoots, etc.....	119,859	8,745,093
Rampoor, Delhi tributaries, and Hill States (Himalaya).....	13,572	1,211,407
Sikh protected States.....	6,746	1,005,154
South-west Frontier States.....	25,431	1,245,635
Sikim.....	2,204	92,648
Bahawalpore.....	23,003	600,000
Cashmere (Gholab Singh).....	25,128	750,000
North-east Frontier States.....	7,711	231,605
Munneepore.....	7,584	75,840
Chutack Mehalas.....	16,929	761,605
States subordinate to Madras: Mysore.....	30,856	3,000,000
Travancore.....	4,722	1,011,824
Cochin.....	1,988	288,176
Jeypoor and Hill Zemindars.....	13,041	391,230
States subordinate to Bombay: Baroda (Gholabwar).....	4,399	325,526
Kattywar Chiefships.....	19,250	1,468,000
Pahlunpore Chiefships.....	15,525	838,500
Cambay, Daung Rajahs, etc.....	3,308	244,792
Kolapoor.....	8,445	500,000
Sawunt Warree and Myhee Cutch.....	9,229	765,944
Cutch.....	6,764	500,533
S. Mahratta Jaghiredars, etc.....	8,775	419,025

6. Countries of Africa.

STATES, ETC.	Extent in Sq. Miles.	Approximate Population.
Barbary States.....	739,000	12,000,000
Marocco.....	225,000	6,000,000
Algeria.....	145,000	2,200,000
Tunis.....	80,000	2,000,000
Tripoli, with Barca.....	280,000	1,800,000
Region of the Nile.....	690,000	8,500,000
Egypt.....	140,000	2,500,000
Nubia, etc.....	300,000	3,000,000
Abyssinia.....	320,000	3,000,000
Sahara or the Desert.....	2,000,000	1,500,000
<i>Eastern Sahara</i> —Fezzan, Ghadamis, Ghat, Ahir or Asben, etc.....	800,000	1,000,000
<i>Western Sahara</i> —Twaï, Hoden, Tishcet, Taudepy, Aroan, Gualata, Walet, etc.....	1,200,000	500,000
Soudan or Negroland.....	2,000,000	20,000,000
<i>Eastern Soudan</i> —Darfur, Wadai, Baghimri, etc.....	800,000	2,000,000
<i>Central Soudan</i> —Bornou, Kanem, Marghi, Fumbina or Adamawa, Qua Land, Bonny, Zegzeg, Nythi, Alyauri, Kano, Houssa, Sakatu, etc.....	1,000,000	10,000,000
<i>Western Soudan</i> —Yarriba, Boussa, Adafodia, Timbuctoo, Jenné, Berro, Ludamar, Bambara, Kong, Kankan, etc.....	700,000	8,000,000
Senegambia.....	700,000	7,000,000
<i>Senegambia Proper</i> —Foutah, Mandingo, etc.....	600,000	5,000,000
Iolof States; Indigenous States, etc., and French Settlements.....	20,000	600,000
Portuguese Settlements.....	5,000	200,000
British Settlements.....	4,000	100,000
<i>Sierra Leone</i>	1,000	100,000
British Colony.....	1,000	100,000
Guinea Coast.....	850,000	5,000,000
<i>Grain Coast</i>	100,000	600,000
Liberia.....	20,000	120,000
Maryland Colony.....	2,000	10,000
<i>Trove Coast</i>	1,000,000	3,000,000
<i>Gold Coast</i>	800,000	1,000,000
Asantee.....	72,000	2,600,000
British Settlements.....	8,000	400,000
<i>Slave Coast</i> —Dahomey, Adirah, Lagos, etc.....	70,000	300,000
<i>Senegal</i>	30,000	100,000
<i>West Coast</i> —Gaboon, Loango, Congo, Angola, Benguela, Damara, etc.....	4,000,000	20,000,000
<i>East Coast</i> —Somaulia, Magadoxa, Melinda, Zanzibar, Quila, Mozambique, Quillmanee, Senna, Sofala, Sabia, Inhambane, etc.....	500,000	4,000,000
<i>Interior Table-land</i>	2,800,000	10,000,000
South Africa.....	500,000	2,000,000
Cape Colony.....	110,000	255,000
British Caffraria.....	29,000	60,000
Natal.....	19,000	35,000
Country of the Zulus.....	18,000	120,000
Trans-Waal Republic.....	50,000	100,000
Orange River Sovereignty.....	70,000	200,000
Great Namaqua Land.....	10,000	1,000,000
African Island.....	250,000	6,000,000
Madagascar.....	240,000	5,000,000
Comoro.....	300	80,000
Reunion or Bourbon.....	1,000	110,000
Mauritius, etc.....	800	192,000
Socotra.....	1,800	8,000
British Caffraria.....	1,600	80,000
Fernando Po, etc.....	400	18,000
St. Helena.....	50	6,000
Ascension.....	40	400
Tristan da Cunha.....	20	100
Canary.....	3,200	258,000
Madaira, Porto Santo.....	600	108,000

7. Islands of Oceania.

Malaysia.						
STATES, ETC.	Extent in Sq. Miles.	Approx. Population.				
Sumatra, Banka, etc.	147,000	3,560,000				
Sarawak, Madura	46,800	9,584,000				
Bali, Flores, Timor, etc.	22,000	2,005,000				
Borneo	320,000	2,800,000				
Celebes	68,000	2,600,000				
Molucca or Spice Islands	12,000	715,000				
Sooloo Archipelago	1,800	200,000				
Philippine Islands	118,000	4,600,000				
Australasia.						
Australia or New Holland	3,216,000	800,000				
New South Wales	536,000	240,000				
Victoria	160,000	320,000				
South Australia	520,000	80,000				
Western Australia	1,000,000	12,000				
Tasmania or Van Diemen's L'd	28,600	80,000				
New Zealand	97,000	140,000				
Auckland	160	100				
Norfolk Island	20	500				
Melanesia (Austral Negro Islands).						
Papua or New Guinea	238,000	350,000				
New Ireland	4,800	—				
New Britain	4,200	100,000				
New Georgia	4,600	—				
Solomon Islands	8,000	10,000				
Feejee or Fiji Islands	2,700	120,000				
New Caledonia	4,700	6,000				
New Hebrides	8,600	10,000				
Micronesia.						
Ladron Islands	1,200	7,500				
Pelew Islands	260	2,000				
Caroline Islands	450	14,000				
Central Archipelago	500	8,000				
Polynesia.						
Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands	6,200	73,137				
Georgian and Society Islands	2,000	16,000				
Samoa or Navigator's Islands	1,800	18,901				
Tonga Islands	2,800	18,000				
Marquesas Islands	2,800	20,000				
Hervoy or Cook Islands	1,200	5,000				
Austral Islands	3,000	3,000				
Paumotu or Dangerous Archipelago	300	3,000				
Pitcairn Island	10	149				
8. Recapitulation.						
DIVISIONS.		Approximate Extent in Sq. Miles.	Approximate Population.			
Western Continent		15,350,000	72,000,000			
North America		8,500,000	46,000,000			
West India Islands		150,000	4,000,000			
South America		6,700,000	29,000,000			
Eastern Continent		32,050,000	1,040,000,000			
Europe		3,800,000	280,000,000			
Asia		16,500,000	680,000,000			
Africa		11,750,000	80,000,000			
Oceania		4,600,000	25,000,000			
Grand Total of World		62,000,000	1,140,000,000			
9. Religions of Mankind.						
Divisions.		Christians.	Jews.	Mohammedans.	Pagans.	
North America		43,800,000	200,000	—	2,000,000	
West India		3,800,000	—	—	200,000	
South America		19,900,000	100,000	—	2,000,000	
Europe		265,000,000	3,000,000	11,900,000	1,900,000	
Asia		2,900,000	1,000,000	167,000,000	510,000,000	
Africa		500,000	600,000	14,000,000	65,000,000	
Oceania		1,000,000	20,000	2,900,000	24,000,000	
Total		336,000,000	4,820,000	184,900,000	604,200,000	
10. Races of Mankind.						
Divisions.		Caucasian.	Mongolian.	Malay.	Negro.	American.
N. A.		36,000,000	200,000	—	5,000,000	4,600,000
W. I.		600,000	—	—	3,200,000	—
S. A.		9,000,000	—	—	5,000,000	8,000,000
Europe		275,200,000	2,800,000	—	2,000,000	—
Asia		213,000,000	450,000,000	6,000,000	1,000,000	—
Africa		20,000,000	—	—	60,000,000	—
Oceania		1,000,000	—	24,000,000	3,000,000	—
Total		1,554,800,000	463,200,000	30,000,000	79,200,000	12,600,000

North America.

United States.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Population.
Portland	20,815
Bangor	14,423
Augusta	8,225
Bath	8,020
Manchester .. N. H.	13,932
Portsmouth ..	9,739
Concord	8,576
Burlington .. Verm.	6,110
Montpelier ..	2,310
Boston .. Mass.	136,881
Lowell	35,333
Salem	20,264
Roxbury	18,364
Charlestown ..	17,216
Worcester	17,049
Cambridge ..	15,215
New Bedford ..	16,443
Lynn	14,257
Springfield ..	11,766
Taunton	10,441
Fall River	11,524
Newburyport ..	9,572
Manchester ..	10,165
Lawrence	8,282
Providence .. R. Is.	41,513
Smithfield ..	11,500
Newport	9,563
New Haven .. Conn.	20,345
Hartford	18,555
Norwich	10,465
New London ..	8,991
New York .. N. Y.	515,547
Brooklyn	130,757
Albany	50,768
Buffalo	42,261
Rochester	38,593
Syracuse	28,755
Utica	22,271
Oswego	17,565
Poughkeepsie ..	12,205
Lockport	13,944
Newburg	12,323
Kingston	11,415
Elmira	10,222
Auburn	8,166
Schenectady ..	9,548
Newark .. N. J.	8,921
Paterson	38,394
Jersey City ..	11,334
N. Brunswick ..	11,473
Camden	10,019
Trenton	9,479
Philadelphia .. Penn.	6,461
Pittsburg	408,762
Allegheny City ..	565,531
Reading	46,601
Lancaster	21,261
Harrisburg	15,745
Pottsville	23,162
Easton	12,369
Wilmington .. Del.	17,603
Dover	7,534
Baltimore .. Md.	18,406
Frederick City ..	7,515
Cumberland ..	9,444
Hagerstown ..	7,250
ANAPOLIS	8,944
WASHINGTON .. D. C.	21,255
Georgetown ..	13,979
Richmond .. Virg.	19,857
Norfolk	12,419
Petersburg	6,028
Wheeling	8,143
Alexandria	8,478
Portsmouth ..	8,472
Wilmington .. N. C.	3,011
Newbern	6,118
Fayetteville ..	8,267
Raleigh	7,264
Charleston .. S. C.	6,584

North America.

United States—(continued).

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Population.
COLUMBIA .. S. C.	6,062
Savannah .. Ga.	8,083
Augusta	15,811
Columbus	11,753
Macon	5,942
Atlanta	5,720
MILLEDGEVILLE ..	2,827
Pensacola .. Flor.	2,164
Tallahassee ..	1,801
Mobile .. Ala.	20,515
MONTGOMERY ..	29,259
Natchez .. Miss.	4,935
Vicksburg	4,434
JACKSON	4,353
New Orleans .. La.	3,678
BATON ROUGE ..	1,881
Galveston .. Tex.	180,565
Houston	3,905
AUSTIN	4,428
LITTLE ROCK .. Ark.	4,177
NASHVILLE .. Tenn.	2,896
Memphis	6,29
St. Louis .. Mo.	2,167
JEFFERSON C. ..	10,165
Louisville .. Ky.	5,841
Lexington	8,019
FRANKFORT ..	1,600
Cincinnati .. Ohio	43,194
COLUMBUS ..	9,180
Cleveland ..	8,808
Dayton	115,436
Sandusky	16,104
Toledo	17,882
New Albany .. Ind.	13,555
INDIANAPOLIS ..	86,054
Indianapolis ..	10,977
Lafayette	5,067
Terre Haute ..	8,529
Detroit .. Mich.	8,151
Ann Arbor	8,034
LANSING	8,012
Chicago .. Ill.	6,129
Quincy	4,051
Galena	5,894
SPRINGFIELD ..	34,436
Alton	45,619
Milwaukee .. Wisc.	4,868
Madison	1,229
Watson	5,419
Racine	28,269
JANESVILLE ..	109,263
Burlington .. Iowa.	5,095
Dubuque	6,902
Keokuk	2,745
IOWA CITY	8,196
Des Moines C. ..	4,533
San Francisco .. Cal.	3,585
SACRAMENTO ..	45,254
ST. PAUL .. Minn.	1,525
ST. ANTHONY ..	1,451
Minneapolis ..	5,802
SALEM .. Oreg.	1,207
Portland	997
Leavenworth .. Kans.	859
Atchison	7,429
Lawrence	2,616
LECOMPTON ..	1,645
OMAHA .. Neb. T.	1,472
NEBRASKA CITY ..	1,858
Pembina .. Dakotah T.	912
DENVER CITY .. Col. T.	3,955
Golden City ..	4,749
G. S. L. City .. Utah T.	1,014
FILLMORE CITY ..	8,218
SALT CR. N. Mex. T.	871
Mesa	4,846
VIRGINIA C. .. Nep. T.	2,406
Carson City ..	2,345
OLYMPIA .. Wash. T.	708
Pt Townsend ..	458

North America.

British North America.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Population.
Montreal	57,715
QUEBEC	42,062
Toronto	42,062
Hamilton	30,775
Kingston	14,112
Ottawa City	11,555
London	7,760
Three Rivers ..	7,035
Belleville	4,936
St. Catharines ..	4,509
Brantford	4,365
Cobourg	3,517
Dundas	3,517
Sorel	3,424
Niagara	3,340
St. Hyacinthe ..	3,313
Brookville	2,246
St. John's ..	2,215
St. John .. N. Bruns.	22,745
FREDERICKTON ..	4,458
HALIFAX .. Nova Sco.	24,000
Pictou	2,000
Liverpool	1,500
CHARLOTTETOWN .. Pr. Ede. I.	1,500
ST. JOHN'S .. Newf. I.	18,000

Mexico (census 1851).

City of Mexico	170,000
La Puebla	71,631
Guadalajara ..	63,000
Guanajuato	48,954
San Luis Potosi ..	40,000
Merida	40,000
Colima	31,774
Queretaro	29,702
Zacatecas	25,005
Oaxaca	25,000
Moravia	25,000
San Angelo	25,000
Saltillo	19,983
Chihuahua	14,000
Monterey	13,534
Culiacan	12,000

British Honduras.

BELIZE	2,600
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Central America.

COMATAGUA	12,000
Tejucigalpa	10,600
NEW GUATEMALA ..	40,000
Chiquimula	8,000
LEON	25,000
Grenada	10,000
SAN SALVADOR ..	16,000
San Miguel	17,000
Sonsonate	12,000
SAN JOSE	18,000
Cartago	6,000
BLEWFIELD	8,000

West Indies.

HAVANA .. Cuba.	125,905
Puerto Principe ..	26,648
Matanzas	26,000
Santiago	24,253
Trinidad	14,119
SAN JUAN .. Porto Rico.	15,367
Mayaguez	6,000
Ponce	3,500
PORT AU PRINCE .. Hayti.	14,000
Cape Haytien	8,000
ST. DOMINGO .. Dominica.	10,000
Santiago	7,000
SPANISH TOWN .. Jamaica.	6,300
Kingston	33,000
Port of Spain .. Trinidad.	12,000
BRIDGETOWN .. Barbadoes.	12,000
St. John's .. Antigua.	14,600
Charlotte-Amalia .. St. Thomas.	12,383
Christianstadt .. Santa Cruz.	6,127

South America.

Venezuela.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Approx. Population.
CARACAS	53,800
Valencia	18,000
Maracaibo	15,000
Barquisimeto ..	15,000
Cumana	14,000

New Granada.

BOGOTA	45,000
Cartagena	33,700
Medellin	22,600
Santa Rosa	15,000
Socorro	12,000
PANAMA	6,000
Aspinwall	2,000

Ecuador.

QUITO	65,000
Guayaquil	28,000
Cuenca	22,000
Riobamba	16,000

Brazil.

RIO DE JANEIRO ..	266,000
Bahia	118,000
Manranham	36,000
Recife	22,000
Pera or Belem ..	36,000
Niteroy	18,000
Natal	16,000
Cuiaba	15,000

Guayana.

GEORGETOWN ..	25,508
New Amsterdam ..	14,833
PARAMARIBO ..	17,000
CAYENNE	5,000

Peru.

LIMA	100,000
Cuzco	100,000
Arequipa	86,000
Ayacucho	17,000
Cerro de Pasco ..	13,000
Piura	12,000
Callao	6,000

Bolivia.

La Paz	42,000
Cochabamba	36,000
Potosi	33,000
CHUQUISACA	26,000
Tarja	3,000

Chile.

SANTIAGO	65,000
Valparaiso	18,000
Concepcion	8,000
Copiapó	5,000
San Carlos	4,000

Argentina Republic.

Buenos Ayres	80,000
Corrientes	20,000
Cordova	14,000
Santa Fé	14,000
Mendoza	12,000
Tucuman	10,000
Salta	9,000

Paraguay.

Assumption	12,000
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Uruguay.

Montevideo	2,000
Maldonado	12,000
La Colonia	2,500

Falkland Islands.

Stanley	200
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Europe.

England and Wales.	
CITIES AND TOWNS.	Popula.
LONDON.....	2,362,286
Manchester, incl. Salford.....	401,321
Liverpool.....	375,955
Birmingham.....	232,341
Leeds.....	192,370
Bradford.....	149,543
Bristol.....	137,383
Sheffield.....	135,310
Newcastle-on-Tyne.....	87,754
Bolton.....	87,250
Kingston-on-Hull.....	84,600
Porismouth.....	72,096
Merthyr-Tydvil.....	63,080
Bath.....	54,000
St. Helier (Jersey).....	29,133

Scotland.

GLASGOW.....	329,097
EDINBURGH.....	152,015
Dundee.....	78,931
Aberdeen.....	71,973
Paisley.....	47,592
Greenock.....	36,639
Leith.....	30,910
Perth.....	23,535

(Great Britain contains 515 towns—550 in England and Wales, 225 in Scotland, and 10 in the Channel Islands. In 1821 these had 10,536,253 inhabitants. The average population of English towns was 15,501, and of Scotch towns 6,654. There were 70 towns of 20,000 and upwards. Villages and small towns without markets are not included in this enumeration.)

Ireland.

DUBLIN.....	254,850
Cork.....	100,300
Limerick.....	53,448
Waterford.....	25,297
Galway.....	23,695

France.

PARIS.....	1,053,262
Lyons.....	177,190
Marseilles.....	195,257
Bordeaux.....	130,927
Rouen.....	100,265
Nantes.....	96,862
Toulouse.....	96,370
Lisle.....	75,795
Strasbourg.....	75,566
Brest.....	48,225
Metz.....	43,484
Orleans.....	42,562
Reims.....	42,431
Yverville.....	42,127
Thoulon.....	39,243
Havre.....	36,554

Spain.

MADRID.....	280,000
Barcelona.....	120,000
Seville.....	85,000
Valencia.....	76,000
Granada.....	72,000
Malaga.....	66,000
Cadix.....	62,000
Saragossa.....	60,000
Palma.....	45,000
Murcia.....	44,000
Cordova.....	42,000
Carthage.....	81,000
Coruna.....	26,000
Valadolid.....	22,000

Portugal.

LISBON.....	265,000
Oporto.....	80,000
Funchal.....	25,000
Braga.....	18,000
Coimbra.....	16,000

Europe.

Austrian Empire.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Popula.
VIENNA.....	477,346
Milan.....	139,380
Buda-Pesth.....	128,219
Venice.....	126,768
Prague.....	118,405
Leuborg.....	75,293
Trieste.....	70,346
Padua.....	54,275
Graz.....	51,349
Verona.....	49,776
Brunn.....	45,189
Graciov.....	43,926
Presburg.....	39,177
Brescia.....	35,551
Vicenza.....	34,518
Bergamo.....	31,614
Manuia.....	30,674
Tremona.....	28,345
Pavia.....	28,169
Udino.....	26,710

Prussia.

BERLIN.....	442,477
Breslau.....	112,194
Cologne.....	90,246
Konigsberg.....	75,234
Danzic.....	66,827
Magdeburg.....	56,181
Aix-la-Chapelle.....	48,636
Stettin.....	47,202
Posen.....	40,209
Gotland.....	37,549
Ueberfeld.....	34,955
Barmen.....	32,954
Frankfort-on-Oder.....	26,692
Munster.....	24,634
Erfurt.....	24,640

Bavaria.

MUNICH.....	106,776
Nuremberg.....	46,108
Augsburg.....	38,197

Wurtemberg.

STUTTGART.....	88,727
Ulm.....	14,127
Reutlingen.....	11,181

Saxony.

DRESDEN.....	104,592
Leipsic.....	66,682

Hanover.

HANOVER.....	42,484
Hildesheim.....	14,633
Luneburg.....	12,329
Osnabruck.....	12,160

Smaller German States.

Mentz.....	34,345
Mannheim.....	24,317
Rostock.....	20,266
Altenburg.....	16,311
Hamburg.....	161,390
Frankfurt.....	62,500
Bremen.....	53,478
Lubeck.....	26,098

Belgium.

BRUSSELS.....	142,250
Ghent.....	112,410
Antwerp.....	95,501
Liege.....	81,739
Bruges.....	49,764

Holland.

AMSTERDAM.....	224,235
Rotterdam.....	88,312
THE HAGUE.....	72,467
Utrecht.....	46,812
Leyden.....	33,954
Groningen.....	33,692
Maastricht.....	25,241

Europe.

Denmark.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Popula.
COPENHAGEN.....	129,695
Altona.....	37,231
Kiel.....	16,207
Schleswic.....	12,097

Sweden and Norway.

STOCKHOLM.....	88,242
Gottenborg.....	31,207
CHRISTIANIA.....	26,141
Bergen.....	25,611

Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG.....	538,241
Moscow.....	373,800
Warsaw.....	167,000
Odessa.....	71,392
Riga.....	57,906
Mosca (Turkish).....	40,000
Aden (British).....	54,626
Wilna.....	52,236
Kief.....	47,424
Astrachan.....	44,798
Voronezh.....	43,800
Kischineff.....	42,613
Saratof.....	42,287
Kazan.....	41,304
Sevastopol.....	41,155
Simbiersk.....	35,474
Nijnel-Novgorod.....	30,710
Cronstadt.....	25,120
Reval.....	24,041
Taganrog.....	22,572

Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE.....	757,000
Adrianople.....	115,000
Salonica.....	73,000
Bucharest.....	63,000
Sofia.....	55,000
Bergis.....	37,000
Widdin.....	28,000
Jassy.....	22,000

Greece.

ATHENS.....	23,000
Nauplia.....	16,000

Ionian Islands.

Zante.....	26,000
CORFU.....	18,000

Switzerland.

Geneva.....	29,108
BERN.....	27,758
Basel.....	27,318
Lausanne.....	19,542
Zurich.....	17,040

Sardinia.

TURIN.....	143,157
Genoa.....	125,339
Alexandria.....	38,004
Cagliari.....	30,003
MONACO.....	1,200

Italian States.

PARMA.....	40,995
Placentia.....	29,837
MODENA.....	29,810
Reggio.....	18,438
LORENZO.....	110,714
Leghorn.....	75,086
Lucca.....	24,894
ROME.....	175,838
Bologna.....	75,100
Ancona.....	36,218
Ferrara.....	30,948
SAN MARINO.....	1,200
NAPLES.....	417,824
Palermo.....	167,224
Messina.....	97,074
Catania.....	83,196
Caserta.....	69,822
VALETTA.....	35,739

Asia.

Turkish Empire.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Popula.
Smyrna.....	160,000
Damascus.....	112,000
Allepoo.....	96,000
Bussorah.....	65,000
Brusa or Bursa.....	60,000
Bagdad.....	58,000
Erzerum.....	50,000
Diarbekir.....	46,000
Mosul.....	40,000
Trebizond.....	36,000
Jerusalem.....	20,000
Beirut.....	14,000

Arabia.

Muscat and suburbs.....	60,000
Sana.....	40,000
Tarbis.....	40,000
Medina (Turkish).....	20,000
Mocha (British).....	6,000

Persia.

Isfahan.....	200,000
Teheran.....	60,000
Kashid.....	60,000

Afghanistan.

Cabool.....	80,000
Kandahar.....	72,000
Peshawur.....	60,000

Beloochistan.

Kelat.....	14,000
Gundava.....	17,000

Hindoostan.

Bombay.....	480,000
Calcutta.....	360,000
Madras.....	300,000
Batna.....	800,000
Delhi.....	250,000
Benares.....	200,000
Dacca.....	160,000
Surat.....	150,000
Nagpore.....	130,000
Poonah.....	130,000
Hyderabad.....	120,000
Lahore.....	120,000
Agra.....	100,000
Baroda.....	100,000

Indo-Chinese Peninsula.

Sai-goon.....	120,000
Ketsio.....	80,000
Hue.....	60,000
Bankok.....	60,000
Singapore.....	80,000
Rangoon.....	80,000
Malacca.....	20,000

Chinese Empire.

PEKIN.....	2,000,000
Canton.....	1,200,000
Puchow.....	600,000
Nankin.....	450,000
Amoy.....	400,000
Shanghai.....	300,000
Mouken.....	250,000
H'assa.....	120,000
H'assa.....	60,000

Russian Empire.

Tiflis.....	30,925
Ningpo.....	27,000
Tobolsk.....	22,000
Tomsk.....	13,000

Japanese Empire.

Yedo.....	1,200,000
Osaca.....	800,000
Meaco or Kio.....	500,000

Africa.

Region of the Nile.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Popula.
CAIRO.....	260,000
Alexandria.....	66,000
Siout.....	23,000
Faoum.....	14,000
Sennar.....	20,000
Khartoum.....	18,000
Gondar.....	6,000
El Obeid.....	32,000
Kobeih.....	8,000

Barbary States.

TRIPOLI.....	Tripoli
Mourzook.....	Fezen
TUNIS.....	Tunis
Kairwan.....	"
ALGERS.....	Algeria
Constantine.....	"
Oran.....	"
Tlemcen.....	"
Morocco.....	Morocco
Fez.....	"
Mequinez.....	"
Mogadore.....	"
Tangier.....	"

Soudan or Negroland.

Bathurst.....	Gambia
Freetown.....	S. Leone
Monrovia.....	Liberia
Coomassie.....	Ashantee
Bomey.....	Dahomey
Benin.....	Benin
Katanga.....	Norba
Kuka.....	Bornou
Sakatu.....	"
Boussa.....	Borgou
Sego.....	Bambarra
Benoni.....	"
Tinnacoo.....	"
Jemba.....	"
Tinno.....	"

Southern Africa.

Loango.....	W. Coast
Cabenda.....	"
Loango.....	"
Penguela.....	"
Magdooxa.....	E. Coast
Zanzibar.....	"
Poonba.....	"
Mozambique.....	"
Quillimane.....	"

South Africa.

Cape Town.....	35,000
Graham's Town.....	8,000

African Islands.

Tamanarivo.....	Madagas.
Port Louis.....	Mauritius
Funchal.....	Madreira
St. Denis.....	Reunion
Fondegado.....	Azores

Oceanica.

Benocool.....	Sumatra
Acan (Atjeh).....	"
Padang.....	"
Batavia.....	Java
Bantam.....	"
Samarang.....	"
Sumbawa.....	Sumbawa
Borneo (Brunt).....	Born.
Bany.....	Celebes
Magindanao.....	Phil. Isl.
Manila.....	"
Sydney.....	Australia
Melbourne.....	"
Adelaide.....	"
Robert Town.....	N. Diem.
Auckland.....	N. Zealand
Honolulu.....	Oahu

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY AND CLASSIFIED REVIEW,

COMPRISING THE NAMES OF THE NATURAL AND POLITICAL DIVISIONS MENTIONED IN THE PRECEDING LESSONS OF THIS BOOK.

NATURAL DIVISIONS.

GRAND DIVISIONS.

AF-RI-CA—*af'-ri-ka*.
A'-SI-A—*a'-she-a*.
EU-ROPE.
NORTH A-MER'-I-CA.
O-CE-AN'-I-CA—*o-she-an'-e-ka*.
SOUTH A-MER'-I-CA.

ISLANDS.

NORTH AMERICA.

A-LEU'-TI-AN AR-CHI-PEL'-A-GO—
a-lu'-she-an ar-ke-pel'-a-go.
AN'-DROS.
AN-TI-COS'-TI—*an-te-kos'-tee*.
AN-TI'-GUA—*ahn-tee'-gah*.
BA-HA'-MA.
BANK'S LAND.
BAR-BA'-DOES.
BAR-BU'-DA—*bar-boo'-da*.
BER-MU'-DA—*ber-moo'-da*.
BLACK'-WELL'S.
CAPE BRET'-ON—*brit'-un*.
CAR'-IB-BEE—*kar'-reb-be*.
COCK'-BURN.
CU'-BA—*ku'-ba*.
CU-BA-CO-A—*ku-ra-so'-a*.
DIS'-CO—*dis'-ko*.
DOM-I-NI'-CA—*dom-e-nee'-ka*.
FLOR'-I-DA KEYS.
GREAT-ER AN-TIL'-LES.
GREEN'-LAND.
GREN-A'-DA.
GUA-DA-LU'-PE—*gwah-dah-loo'-po*.
GUA-DE-LOUPE—*gaw-da-loop'*.
HAY'-TI—*ha'-tee*.
ICE'-LAND.
ISLE ROY'-ALE—*il roy'-al*.
JA-MAI'-CA—*ja-ma'-ka*.
JE'SUS.
KO'DI-AK—*ko'-de-ahk*.
LANG'-LEY—*lang'-lee*.
LEE'-WARD.
LIT-TLE AN-TIL'-LES.
LONG.
MACE'-I-NAW.

MAG'-DA-LEN.
MAR'-THA'S VINE'-YARD—*cin'-yard*.
MAR-TIN-IQUE—*mar-tin-ek'*.
MEL'-VILLE.
MI-QUE-LON—*me-keh-long'*.
MON-TRE-AL—*mon-tre-awl'*.
NAN-TUCK'-ET.
NEW'-FOUND-LAND—*nu'-fund-land*.
NEW PROV'-IDENCE.
NORTH SOM'-ER-SET.
PORT-TO RI'-CO—*por-to re'-co*.
PRINCE ED'-WARD.
PRINCE OF WALES.
QUEEN CHAR'-LOTTE.
RHODE ISL'-AND.
SAINT BAR-THOL'-OM-EW.
SAINT CHRIS'-TO-PHER—*saint kris'-to-fer*.
SAINT LU-CY'-A—*sent loo-see'-ah*.
SAINT PI-ERRE—*sang pe-air'*.
SAINT VIN'-CENT.
SAN DO-MIN'-GO—*san do-ming'-go*.
SAN SAL'-VA-DOR.
SAN'-TA CRUZ—*sahn'-tah kroos*.
SIT'-KA.
SOUTH-AMP'-TON.
STAT'-EN.
TO-BA'-GO.
TRIN-I-DAD—*trin-e-dad'*.
VAN-COU'-VER—*van-koo'-ver*.
VIC-TO'-RIA-LAND.
VIN'-GIN—*vee'-jin*.
WEST IN'-DIES.
WIND'-WARD.

SOUTH AMERICA.

CHIL-O-E—*cheel-o-d'*.
FALK'-LAND—*faulk'-land*.
GAL-PA'-GOS—*gal-la-pu'-gus*.
HOS'-TE—*ost'-ta*.
JO-AN-NES—*cho-ahn'-nes*.
JU-AN FER-NAN'-DEZ.
LU'-BOS—*lu'-bos*.
SAINT CATH'-AR-INE.
SAINT FE'-LIX.
STAT'-EN.
TI-ER'-RA DEL FUE'-GO—*te-er'-rah del fue'-go*.
TRIN-I-DAD—*trin-e-dad'*.
WEL'-LING-TON.

EUROPE.

AN'-GLE-SEY—*ang'-g'l-see*.
BAL-E-AR'-IC—*bal-e-ar'-ik*.
BRIT'-ISH ISLES.
CAN'-DI-A.
COR'-SI-CA.
FAR'-OE—*far'-o*.
FU'-NEN.
HEB'-RI-DES—*heb'-ri-dees*.
ICE'-LAND.
I-O'-NI-AN ISLES.
IRE'-LAND—*ir'-land*.
ISLE OF MAN.
LAA'-LAND—*law'-land*.
LEW'-IS.

LIP'-A-RI—*lip'-a-re*.
LO-TO'-DEN.
MAL'-TA—*maul'-ta*.
MULL—*mill*.
NO-VA ZEM'-BLA.
ORK'-NEY.
SAR-DIN'-I-A—*sar-din'-e-a*.
SCIL'-LY ISLANDS—*sil'-lee*.
SHET'-LAND.
SIC'-I-LY—*sis'-il-e*.
SKYE—*sk'i*.
WIGHT.
ZEA'-LAND—*zee'-land*.

ASIA AND OCEANIA.

AM-BOY'-NA—*ahm-boi'-na*.
AUS-TRA'-LIA—*aus-tra'-le-a*.
BUR'-NEO.
CAR'-O-LINE.
CEL-E-BES—*sell'-e-biz*.
CE-AM'.
CEY-LON—*sil'-dn'*.
CY'-PRUS.
ES-PER'-I-TU SAN'-TO.
FEE'-JEE.
FOR-MO'-SA.
FRIEND'-LY.
GI-LO'-LO—*je'-lo'-lo*.
HAI-NAN—*hi-nan'*.
HEE'-VEY.
HONG KONG.
JA-PAN'-I—*jah-pan'*.
JA'-VA—*jah'-va*.
KI-U'-SI-U—*ke-oo'-se-oo'*.
KU'-RILE—*koo'-ril*.
LAC'-CA-DIVE—*lak'-ka-dive*.
LAD-RONE—*lad-ron'*.
LI-AK-HOV—*lee-ak-kov'*.
LOO CHOO.
LOW AR-CHI-PEL'-A-GO—*ar-ke-pel'-a-go*.
LU-ZON—*loo-zon'*.
MAL'-DIVE.
MAR-QUE'-SAS—*mar-ka'-sas*.
MIN-DA-NA-O—*min-dah-nah'-o*.
MO-LUC'-CA—*mo-luk'-ka*.
NAV'-I-GA-TORS—*nav'-e-ga-tors*.
NEW BRIT'-AIN—*brit'-un*.
NEW CAL-E-DO'-NI-A—*kal-e-do'-ne-a*.
NEW GUIN'-EA—*new ghin'-ee*.
NEW HEB'-RI-DES.
NEW IRE'-LAND.
NEW MUN'-STER.
NEW UT'-STER.
NEW ZEA'-LAND—*new zee'-land*.
NIPH'-ON.
NOR'-FOLK.
NO-VA ZEM'-BLA.
PA-LA-WAN—*pah-lah-wahn'*.
PAP'-U-A—*pap'-oo-a*.
PHIL'-IP-PINE—*fil'-ip-pin*.
QUEEN CHAR'-LOTTE.
SAG-HA'-LI-EN.
SAM-AR—*sahm-ahr'*.
SAND'-WICH.
SI-KOKF—*see-kokf'*.
SIN-GA-PORE—*sin-ga-pore'*.
SO-CY'-ETY.
SOL-O-MON'S.
SOO-LOO'.
SPICE.
SU-MA'-TRA—*soo-mah'-tra*.
SUM-BAW'-A—*soom-baw'-wah*.
TAB-MA'-NI-A—*tah-mah'-ne-a*.
TI-MOR—*te-mor'*.
VAN DIE-MEN'S LAND—*van dee'-menz*.
YES'-GO—*yes'-so*.

AFRICA.

AM-1-RANTE'—*am-e-ran't*.
AS-CEN'SION—*as-sen'shun*.
AZ-ORE'—*az-ör'*.
BOUR'-BON.
CA-NA'-RY—*ka-na're*.
CAPE VERDE'—*verd'*.
COM'-O-RO—*kom'o-ro*.
FER-NAN'-DO PO.

MAD-A-GAS'-CAR—*mad-a-gas'ka*.
MA-DEI'-RA—*mah-dee'ra*.
MAU-RIT'-I-US—*mau-rish'e-us*.
PRIN'-CESS.
SAINT HE-LE'-NA.
SAINT THOM'-AS.
SOC'-O-TRA—*sok'o-tra*.

COM'-O-RIN—*kom'o-rin*.
EAST.
LO-PAT'-KA.

ASIA.

NORTH EAST.
RAS AL HAD'.

AFRICA.

GUAR-DA-FUI'—*gwar-da-fwe'*.
LO'-PEZ.
MES-U-RA'-DO—*mes-oo-rah'do*.
PAL'-MAS—*pahl'mahs*.
SAINT MA'-RY.
SPAR-TEL'.
VERDE.

PENINSULAS.

AMERICA.

A-LAB'-KA.
CAL-I-FOR'-NI-A.
FLOE'-I-DA—*flor'e-da*.
KE-WEE'-NAW POINT.

LAB'-RA-DOR.
MICH'-I-GAN—*mish'e-gan*.
NO-VA SCO'-TI-A—*no-va sko'she-a*.
YU-CA-TAN'—*yoo-kah-tahn'*.

CRIM-E'-A—*krim-e'a*.
DEN'-MARK.
GREECE.

EUROPE.

IT'-ALY.
SPAIN AND POR'-TU-GAL.
SWE'-DEN AND NOR'-WAY.

ASIA.

A-RA'-BI-A—*ar-ra'-be-a*.
CO-RE'-A—*ko-re'a*.
HIN-DOO-STAN'—*hin-doo-stahn'*.

KAM-CHAT'-KA—*kam-chah'ka*.
MA-LAY'—*ma-la'*.

ISTHUSES.

PAN-A-MA'—*pahn-a-mah'*.
SU-EZ'.
TE-HUAN-TE-PEC'—*ta-won-te-pek'*.

CAPIES.

NORTH AMERICA.

ANN.
A-RE'-NAS—*ah-ra'-nahs*.
CA-TO'-CHE—*kah-to'-cha*.
CHARLES.
CHUD'-LEIGH—*chud'-lee*.
COD.
CON-CEP-TI-ON'—*kon-sep-te-on'*.
COR-RI-EN'-TES—*kor-re-en'tes*.
DES-O-LA'-TION.
DIS-AP-POINT'-MENT.
FAEE'-WELL.
FEAR.
FLAT'-TER-Y.
FLOR'-I-DA—*flor'e-da*.
GRA'-CI-AS—*grah-the-as*.
HAT'-TER-AS.
HEN-LO'-PEN.
HENRY.

KE-WEE'-NAW POINT.
LOOK-OUT.
MAL-A-BAR'.
MAY.
MEN-DO-CI'-NO—*men-do-see'-no*.
NORTH.
OX'-FORD.
PI'-NOS—*pee'-nos*.
POINT BAR'-ROW.
POINT LAZ'-A-RO.
PRINCE OF WALES.
RACE.
RE'-YES—*ra'-yes*.
RO-MA'-NO—*ro-mah'-no*.
SA'-BLE.
SAINT GEORGE.
SAINT LU'-CAS—*saint loo'-kas*.
WAL'-SING-HAM.

SOUTH AMERICA.

BLAN'-CO—*blahn'ko*.
COR-RI-EN'-TES—*kor-re-en'tes*.
FRI'-O—*free'o*.

HORN.
SAINT ROQUE'—*saint roke'*.

EUROPE.

BUCH'-AN NESS—*buk'-an*.
CLEAR—*klear*.
DUN'-NET HEAD.
FIN-IS-TERRE'—*fin-is-tare'*.
LAND'S END.
LIN'-DES NESS.
LIZ'-ARD HEAD.

MAL'-IN HEAD.
MA-TA-PAN'—*mah-tah-pahn'*.
MULL OF GAL'-LO-WAY.
NORTH.
SAINT VIN'-CENT.
SPAR-TI-VEN'-TO—*spar-te-ven'to*.
WREATH.

MOUNTAINS.

NORTH AMERICA.

AD-I-RON'-DAC—*ad-e-ron'-dak*.
AL-LE-GHA'-NY—*al-le-gä'-ne*.
BA'-KER.
BLACK.
BLACK HILLS.
BLUE RIDGE.
BROWN.
CAS-CADE' RANGE.
CATS'-KILL.
COAST RANGE.
CO-LI'-MA—*ko-lee'-mah*.
CUM'-BER-LAND.
DI-AB'-LO.
FAIR-WEATH'-ER.
FRE-MONT's' PEAK.
GREEN.
HOOD.
HOOK'-ER.

KA-TAI'-DIN.
LINN.
PIKE's PEAK.
PO-PO-CAT-A-PET'-L.
ROCK'-Y.
SAINT E-LI'-AS.
SAINT HEL'ENS.
SAN BEE-NAR-DI'-NO—*sahn ber-nar-dee'-no*.
SHAS'-TA.
SI-ER'-RA MA'-DRE—*se-er'-rah mah'-dra*.
SI-ER'-RA NE-VA'-DA—*se-er'-rah na-vah'-da*.
SPAN'-ISH PEAKS.
WASH'-ING-TON.
WHITE.

SOUTH AMERICA.

A-CA'-RAY—*ah-kah'-ri*.
A-CON-CA'-GUA—*ah-kon-kah'-gwah*.
AN'-DES.
CHIM-BO-RA'-ZO—*chim-bo-rah'-zo*.
GE-RAL'—*zhä'-rah'*.
SO-BA'-TO—*so-rah'-to*.
TU-PUN-GA'-TO—*too-poong-gah'-to*.
VER-TEN-TES'—*vair-tain-tais'*.

EUROPE.

ALPS.
AP'-EN-NINES—*ap'en-nins*.
BAL-KAN'—*ball-kahn'*.
BEN NE'-VIS.
CAR-PA'-THI-AN—*kar-pa'-the-an*.
CAS-TIL'-IAN—*kas-til'-yan*.
CAU'-CA-SUS—*kaw'-kah-sus*.
CE-VENNES'—*sa-ven'*.
ET'-NA.
GRAM'-PI-AN HILLS—*gram'-pe-an*.
HEK'-LA.
MONT BLANC—*blank*.
PYE'-EN-NEE.
SCAN-DI-NA'-VI-AN.
SI-ER'-RA MA'-DRE—*se-er'-rah mah'-dra*.
SNOW'-DON.
TO-LE'-DO.
U'-RAL—*yoo'-ral*.
VE-SU'-VI-US—*ve-soo'-ve-us*.

ASIA AND OCEANICA.

AL-TAI'-al-ti'.
BLUE.
GHAUTS—*gauts*.
HIM-A-LAY'-A—*him-a-lä'-a*.
HIN'-DOO KOOSH.
KUN-CHIN-JIN'-GA—*koon-chin-jing'-ga*.
SI'-NAI—*si'-na*.
TAU'-RUS—*taw'-rus*.
U'-RAL—*yoo'-ral*.

AFRICA.

AT'-LAS.
CAM-ER-OONS'—*kam-er-oons'*.
KEN'-I-A—*ken'-e-ah*.
KONG.
KIL-I-MAND-JA'-RO—*kil-e-mahnd-jah'-ro*.
MILT-SEN'—*milt-seen'*.
NIU'-VELDT—*nyu'-velt*.

OCEANS.

ARC-TIC.
AT-LAN-TIC.PA-CIF-IC.
SOUTH-ERN.

IN-DI-AN.

SEAS, GULFS, AND BAYS.

NORTH AMERICA.

AP-PA-LA'-CHEE B.—*ap-pa-lah'-chee*. HUD'-SON'S B.
BAF'-FIN'S B. HUM'-BOLDT B.—*hum'-bolt*.
BAY OF ISL'-ANDS. JAMES B.
BO'-NA VIS'-TA, B. KEN-NE-BEC' B.—*ken-ne-bek'*.
BOO'-THI-A G.—*boo'-the-ah*. KE-WEE'-NAW B.
BRIS'-TOL B. LIV'-ER-POOL B.
BUZ'-ZARDS B. MAS-SA-CHU'-SETTS B.
CAL'-FOR-NI-A, G. MAT-A-GOE'-DA B.
CAM-PE'-CHE, B.—*kam-pee'-che*. MEX'-I-CO, G.—*mez'-i-ko*.
CAPE COD B. MO-BILE' B.—*mo-beel'*.
CAR-IB-BE'-AN S.—*kar-rib-bee'-an*. MON-TE-REY' B.—*mon-ta-ray'*.
CAS'-CO B.—*kas'-ko*. MUS'-CON' GUS B.—*mus-kon'-gus*.
CHA-LEUR' B.—*sha-loor'*. NAR-RA-GAN'-SETT B.
CHES'-A-PEAKE B. NEW YORK B.
COR-O-NA-TION G. PAS-SA-MA-QUOD'-DY B.
COR-PUS CHRIS'-TI B.—*kor-pus kris'-tee*. PE-NOB'-SCOT B.—*pe-nob'-skot*.
DEL'-A-WARE B.—*del'-a-war*. PLA-CEN'-TIA B.—*pla-sen'-she-a*.
ES-PIR'-I-TO SAN'-TO B.—*es-pir'-e-to sahn'-to*. SAG'-I-NAW B.—*sag'-i-naw*.
FOR-TUNE B. SAINT GEOR'-GE'S B.
FRANK'-LIN B. SAINT LAW'-RENCE, G.
FUN'-DY, B. SAN FRAN-CIS'-CO, B.—*san fran-sis'-ko*.
GAL'-VES-TON B. SHEEP'-SCOTT B.—*sheep'-skot*.
GEOR'-GI-AN B.—*gor'-je-an*. LIV'-PA B.
GRAND TRAV'-ERSE B. TRIN'-ITY B.—*trin'-i-ty*.
HAR'-RI-SON B. UN-GA'-VA B.—*ung-gah'-va*.
HON-DU'-RAS, B.—*hon-doo'-ras*. WHITE B.

SOUTH AMERICA.

ALL SAINTS B. PAN-A-MA', G.—*pahn-a-mah'*.
CAR-IB-BE'-AN S.—*kar-rib-bee'-an*. SAINT GEORGE, G.
DA'-RI-EN, G. VEN-EZ-UE'-LA, G.—*ven-ee-wee'-la*.
GUAY-A-QUIL', G.—*gwi-ah-keel'*.

EUROPE.

AD-RI-AT'-IC S.—*ad-re-at'-ik*. FIRTH OF TAY.
AR-CHI-PEL'-A-GO—*ar-ke-pel'-a-go*. GAL'-WAY B.
AZ'-OF, S. GEN'-OA, G.
BAL'-TIC S.—*balv'-iik*. I'-RISH S.
BAN'-TRY B. LE-PAN'-TO, G.
BIS'-CAY, B.—*bis'-ka*. LI'-ONS, G.
BLACK S. LOCH LIN'-NHE—*lok lin'-nee*.
BOTH'-NI-A, G.—*both'-ne-a*. MAR-MO'-RA S.
CAGL'-IA-RI, G.—*kahl'-yah-re*. MED-I-TER-RA'-NE-AN S.
CAR'-DI-GAN B.—*kar'-de-gan*. MO'-RAY FIRTH—*mur'-ray*.
CAS'-PI-AN S.—*kas'-pi-an*. NA'-PLES, B.
CLEW B. NORTH S.
DANT'-ZIG, G. RI'-GA, G.—*re'-gah*.
DIN'-GLE B. SHAN'-NON B.
DON-E-GAL' B.—*don-e-gawl'*. SOL'-WAY FIRTH.
DOR'-NOCH FIRTH—*dor'-nok*. TA'-EAN-TO, G.—*tah'-rahn-to*.
DUB'-LIN B. THE WASH.
FIN'-LAND, G. VEN'-ICE, G.
FIRTH OF CLYDE—*klide*. WHITE S.
FIRTH OF FORTH. ZUV'-DER-ZEE, B.—*ziv'-der-zee*.

ASIA AND OCEANICA.

A-RA'-BI-AN S.—*ar-ra'-be-an*. CAM-BAY', G.—*kam-bah'*.
AR'-AL S. CAR-PEN-TA'-RI-A, G.—*kar-pen-tah'-re-a*.
BLACK S. CAS'-PI-AN S.—*kas'-pe-an*.
BEN-GAL', B.—*ben-gawl'*.

CEL'-E-BES, S.—*sel'-e-biz*.
CHI'-NA S.
COR'-AL S.—*kor'-ral*.
DEAD S.
GREAT AUS-TRA'-LI-AN BIGHT.
JA-PAN', S.—*jah pan'*.
KAM-TCHAT'-KA S.—*kam-chah'-ka*.
MA-NAAR' G.—*mah-nahr'*.
MAR-TA-BAN' G.

MED-I-TER-RA'-NE-AN S.
O'-BI, G.—*o'-be*.
O-KHOTSK', S.—*o-kotsk'*.
PER'-SI-AN G.—*per'-she-an*.
RED S.
SI-AM', G.
TON-QUIN', G.—*ton-keen'*.
YEL'-LOW S.

AFRICA.

CA'-BES, G.—*ka'-bes*.
DE-LA-GO'-A B.
GUIN'-EA, G.—*ghin'-ee*.
MED-I-TER-RA'-NE-AN S.
RED S.
SID'-RA, G.

STRAITS AND CHANNELS.

AMERICA.

BANKS'.
BEH'-RING—*bee'-ring*.
BELLE ISLE'—*bel ile'*.
DA'-VIS.
FLOR'-I-DA.
FOX CHAN'-NEL.
GOL'-DEN GATE.
GUT OF CAN'-SO—*kan'-so*.
HUD'-SON'S.
JU'-AN DE FU'-CA.
MACK'-I-NAW.
MA-GEL'-LAN—*ma-jel'-lan*.
MEL'-VILLE.
MO'-NA PAS-SAGE.
NAR'-ROWS.
NORTH-UM'-BER-LAND.
SMITH'S.
VIC'-TO'-RI-A.
WEL'-LING-TON CHAN'-NEL.
WIND'-WARD PAS'-SAGE.

EUROPE.

BO-NI-FA'-CIO—*bo-ne-fah'-cho*.
BOS'-FO-RUS.
BRIS'-TOL CHAN'-NEL.
CAT'-TE-GAT—*kat'-te-gat*.
DAR-DA-NELLES—*dar-da-nel's*.
DO'-VER.
ENG'-LISH CHAN'-NEL—*ing'-lish*.
GI-BRAL'-TAR—*je-bravel'-ter*.
MES-SI'-NA—*mes-see'-nah*.
O-TRAN'-TO—*o-trahn'-to*.
SAINT GEORGE'S CHAN'-NEL.
SKAG'-ER RACK.
THE LIT'-TLE MINCH.
THE MINCH.
YEN-I-KA'-LE—*yen-e-kah'-la*.

ASIA AND OCEANICA.

BAB EL MAN'-DEB.
BASS.
BEH'-RING—*bee'-ring*.
COOK.
CO-RE'-A.
FOR-MO'-SA.
MA-LAC'-CA—*ma-lah'-ka*.
OR'-MUZ.
PE-ROUSE'—*pe-roos'*.
SAN'-GAR—*sahn'-gar*.
SUN'-DA.
TOR'-RES—*tor'-rez*.

AFRICA.

BAB EL MAN'-DEB.
GI-BRAL'-TAR—*je-bravel'-ter*.
MO-ZAM-BIQUE' CHAN'-NEL—*mo-zam-beek'*.

SOUNDS.

NORTH AMERICA.

AL-BE-MARLE'.
LAN'-CAS-TER—*lan'-kas-ter*.
LONG ISL'-AND.
NOE'-TON.
PAN'-LI-CO—*pam'-li-ko*.
PU'-GET—*pu'-jet*.

LAKES.

NORTH AMERICA.

ATH-A-BAS'-KA.
BORGNE—*börn*.
BRAS D'OR'.
CHAM-PLAIN'—*sham-plan'*.
E'-RIE—*e'-re*.
GEORGE.
GREAT BEAR.
GREAT SALT.
GREAT SLAVE.
HU'-RON.
I-TAS'-CA—*i-tas'-ka*.
MA-N-A'-GUA—*mah-nah'-gwah*.

MAU'-RE-PAS—mō'-re-pah.
MICH'-I-GAN—mish'-e-gan.
MOOSE-HEAD'.
NIC-AR-A-GUA—nic-ar-ah'-gwah.
NIP'-IS-SING.
O-KEE-CHO'-BEE.
O-NEI'-DA—on-ī'-da.
ON-TA'-RI-O—on-tā'-re-o.
PONT-CHAR-TRAIN'.
ROS-SAU'-ros-so'.
SAINT CLAIR'—saint klare'.

SIM'-COE—sim'-ko.
STUR'-GEON—stur'-jon.
SU-PE'-RI-OR—su-pe'-re-or.
TA-MA-GAM-ING.
TU-LA'-RE—too-lah'-ra.
UM-BA'-GOG.
U'-TAH—yoo'-tah.
WIN'-NE-PEG.
WIN-NE-PIS-BOG'-EE—win-ne-pes-ock'-ee.

SOUTH AMERICA.

MA-RA-CAY'-BO—mah-rah-ki'-bo. TIT-I-CA'-CA—tit-e-kah'-kah.

EUROPE.

CON-STANCER.
GE-NE'-VA.
KIL-LAB'-NEY.
LA-DO'-GA—lah-dō'-gah.
LOUGH DERG—lōk derg.
LOUGH FOYLE—lōk fōil.
LOUGH NEAGH—lōk nay.
LOUGH REE—lōk ree.
MA'-LAR—ma'-lar.
O-NE'-GA.
WE'-NER—wa'-ner.
WET'-TER.

ASIA.

BAI'-KAL—bi'-kahl.
BAL-KASH'—bahl-kash'.
BOS-TENO'.
LOP.

AFRICA.

N'GA'-MI—n'gah'-mee. NY-AS'-SI—ne-ahs'-see.

RIVERS.

NORTH AMERICA.

AL-A-BA'-MA—al-a-bah'-mah.
AL'-RA-NY—al'-ba-na.
AL-LE-GHA'-NY—al-le-gā'-ne.
AL-TA-MA-HA'—al-ta-ma-haw'.
A-MEE'-I-CAN.
AN-DROS-COG'-GIN.
AP-PA-LA-CHI-CO'-LA—ap-pa-lah-che-ko'-la.
AR-KAN'-SAS.
ATH-A-BAS'-KA.
BIG BLACK.
BIG SAN'-DY.
BLACK.
BLACK WAR'-RI-OR.
BRA'-ZOS—brah'-zos.
BROAD.
CA-HAW'-BA.
CA-NA'-DI-AN.
CAPE FEAR.
CHAR'-I-TON.
CHAT-TA-HOO'-CHEE.
CHAU-DE-HEM'—shō-de-air'.
CHIP'-PE-WA—chip'-pō-wē.
CMOC-TAW-MACH'-EE.
CLARK'S FORK.
CLINCH—klinch.
COL-O-RA'-DO—kol-o-rah'-dō.
CO-LUM'-BI-A—ko-lum'-be-a.
CON-GA-REG'-kong-ga-ree'.
CON-NECT'-I-CUT—kon-net'-e-kūt.
COO'-SA—koo'-sā.
CUM-BER-LAND—kūm-ber-land.
DEL'-A-WARE—del'-a-war.
DES MOINES'—de moin'.
DE-TROIT'.
EAST MAIN.
ED'-IS-TO.
KEL.
EM-BAR'-RAS.
ES-CAM'-BI-A—es-kam'-be-a.
ES-CO-NA'-BA—es-ko-naw'-ba.
FALL.
FEATH'-ER.
FLINT.
FOX.
FRA'-ZER.
FRENCH.
GAS-CO-NADJ'—gas-ko-nadj'.
GEN-E-SEE'-jen-e-see'.
GI'-LA—hee'-lah.
GRAND.
GREAT FISH.
GREAT KA-NA'-WHA—ka-naw'-wa.
GREAT PE-DEE'.
GREEN.
GUA-DA-LUP'-E—gwah-da-loop'-a.
HACK'-EN-SACK.
HAR'-LEM.
HOL'-STON.
HOU-SA-TON'-IO—hoo-sa-ton'-ik.
HUD'-SON.
IL-LI-NOIS'—il-lin-oi'.
I'-O-WA.
JAMES.
KAL-A-MA-ZOO'.
KAN-KA'-REE—kan-kaw'-tee.
KAN'-SAS—kan'-sas.
KAS-KAS'-KI-A—kas-kas'-ke-a.

KEN-NE-BEC'—ken-ne-bek'.
KEN-TUCK'-Y.
KLAN'-ATH—klahm'-at.
KOK'-SAK.
LA MOILLE'—lā mōil'.
LEW'-IS' FORK.
LOCK'-ING.
LIT'-TLE COL-O-RA'-DO—kol-o-rah'-dō.
LIT'-TLE MIS-SOU'-RI—mis-soo'-ree.
LIT'-TLE WA'-BASH—waw'-bash.
MAC-KEN'-ZIE—mak-ken'-zee.
MAD-A-WAS'-KA.
MAIT'-LAND.
MAN-IS'-TEE.
MAN-KA-ZIT'-AH.
MAS-KE'-GON.
MAU-MEE'-maw-mee'.
ME-NOM'-O-NEE.
MER'-RI-MAC.
MI-A'-MI—mi-ah'-mee.
MIN-NE-SO'-TA.
MIS-SIS-SIP'-PI—mis-sis-sip'-pee.
MIS-SOU'-RI—mis-soo'-ree.
MO-BILE'—mo-beel'.
MO'-HAWK.
MO-NON-GA-HE'-LA.
MON-TEE-AT'—mon-tre-avol'.
MUS-KING'-UM—mus-king'-gum.
NE-BRAS'-KA.
NECH'-ES—netch'-is.
NEL'-SON.
NE-O'-SHO.
NEUSE—nuse.
NI-AG'-A-RA.
NI-OB-RA'-RAH.
NORTH FORK OF THE NE-BRAS'-KA.
NU'-CES—mud'-ces.
NU'-TRI-A—nu'-tre-a.
O-GE'-CHEE—o-ghee'-chee.
OH'-IO.
ON'-ION.
O-SAGE'.
OS-WE'-GO.
OT'-TA-WA—ot'-ta-wā.
OT'-TER CREEK.
PAS-CA-GOU'-LA—pas-ca-goo'-la.
PAS-SA'-IC—pas-sa'-ik.
PEACE.
PEARL.
PE'-COS—pa'-kos.
PE-NOB'-SCOT—pe-nob'-skot.
PIS-CAT'-A-QUA—pis-kat'-a-quā.
PITT.
PO-TO'-MAC.
RAIN'-Y LAKE.
RAP-PA-HAN'-NOCK.

RED.
RED CR'-DAR.
RE-PUB'-LI-CAN FORK.
RI-DEAU'—ree-dō'.
RI'-O GRAN'-DE—re-o gran'-de.
RIS-TI-GOU-CHE'—res-tee-goo-sha'.
RO-A-NOKE'.
ROCK.
SAC-RINE'—sah-been'.
SAC-RA-MEN'-TO—sak-ra-men-to.
SAG-UEN-AY'—sag-en-nay'.
SAINT CLAIR'.
SAINT CROIX—saint kroi.
SAINT FRAN'-CIS.
SAINT JOHN.
SAINT JOHNS.
SAINT JO'-SEPH'S.
SAINT LAW'-RENCE.
SAINT MA'-RY.
SAINT MA'-RY'S.
SAINT MAU'-RICE.
SAINT PE'-TERS.
SA-LU'-DA.
SAN AN-TO'-NI-O—an-to'-ne-o.
SAN JO-A-QUIN'—san ho-ah-keen'.
SAN JUAN'—sahn hwan'.
SAN-TEE'.
SAS-KATCH'-A-WAN—sas-katch'-e-wan.
SA-VAN'-NAH.
SCI-O'-TO—si-o'-dō.
SKUNK.
SMOK'-Y HILL FORM'.
SNAKE.
SO-BELLE'—so-rel'.
SOUTH FORK OF THE NE-BRAS'-KA.
SUB-QUE-HAM'-NA.
TAL-LA-POO'-SA.
TAR.
TEN-NES-SEE'.
THAMES—temz.
TOM-BIG'-REE.
TRENT.
TRIN'-I-TY—trin'-ety.
VER'-DI-GRIS—ver'-de-gris.
WA'-BASH—waw'-bash.
WASH'-I-TA—wash'-e-law.
WA-TER-BE'.
WHITE.
WIL-LA'-METTE—wil-lah'-mel.
WIS-CON'-SIN—wis-kon'-sin.
YA-ZOO'—yah-zoo'.
YEL'-LOW STONE.
YORK.
YOU'-CON—yoo'-kon.
YU'-BA.

OUTH AMERICA.

AM'-A-ZON.
CHIN-GU'-A—shin-goo'-a.
COL-O-RA'-DO—kol-o-rah'-dō.
ES-SE-QUE'-BO—es-se-ke'-bo.
JA-PU'-RA—hah-poo'-ra.
JU-TAX'-hoo-ti'.
MA-DEI'-RA—mad-dā'-rah.
MAC-DA-LE'-NA—mahg-dah-lā'-nah.
NE'-ORO.
O-RI-NO'-CO—o-re-no'-ko.
PA-RA'-pah-rah'.
PAR-A-GUAY'—pah-rah-gwi'.
PAR-A-NA'—par-ah-nah'.
PIL-CO-MAY'-O—pil-ko-mit'-o.
PU'-RAS—poo'-ras.
PU-TU-MAY'-O—poo-too-mit'-o.
RI-O DE LA PLA-TA—re-o dā lah-plah-tah.

SA-LA'-DO—*sah-lah'-do*.
 SAN FRAN-CIS'-CO.
 TA-PA-JOS'-tah-pah-shoc'.

TO-CAN-TINS'—*tō-kahn-teens'*.
 U-CAY-A'-LI—*oo-ki-ah'-le*.
 U-RU-GUAY'—*oo-roo-guay'*.

EUROPE.

A'-TON.
 BOG.
 CLYDE—*klid*.
 DAN'-UBE.
 DNIE'-PER—*nee'-per*.
 DNIES'-TER—*nees'-ter*.
 DON.
 DOU'-RO—*doov'-ro*.
 DRAVE—*drāv*.
 DU'-NA—*doov'-nah*.
 DWI'-NA.
 E'-BRO.
 ELBE—*elb*.
 GI-RONDE'—*je-rond'*.
 GUA-DALA-QUI-VAR'—*gwah-dahl-ke-veer'*.
 GUA-DI-A'-NA—*gwah-de-ah'-nah*.
 HUM'-BER.
 IS'-AR—*ee'-zar*.
 JU'-CAR—*hoo'-kar*.
 KA'-MA—*kah'-mah*.
 LEE.
 LOIRE—*luahr*.
 MAINE—*mine*.
 MARCH.

MEN'-SEY.
 MEUSE—*mū*.
 MEZ'-EN—*mez'-ain*.
 MIN'-HO—*meen'-yo*.
 MOL'-DAU—*mol'-dow*.
 NE'-VA—*na'-vah*.
 NIE'-MEN—*nee'-men*.
 O'-DER.
 O'-KA—*o'-kah*.
 O NE'-GA—*o-na'-gah*.
 OUSE—*oos*.
 PETCH'-O-RA—*petch'-o-rah*.
 PO.
 PRUTH—*prooth*.
 RHINE—*rīn*.
 RHONE—*rōn*.
 SAONE—*sōn*.
 SAVE.
 SEINE—*sāne*.
 SEV'-ERN.
 SHAN'-NON.
 TA'-GUS.
 THAMES—*tems*.
 THEISS.
 TI'-BER.

TOR'-NE-A—*tor'-ne-o*.
 TRENT.
 TWEED.

U'-RAL—*oo'-ral*.
 VIS'-TU-LA.
 VOL'-GA.

ASIA AND OCEANIA.

A-MOO'—*ah-moo'*.
 A-MOOR'—*ah-moor'*.
 AN-GA-RA'—*ahn-gah-rah'*.
 BRA MAH POO'-TRA—*brah-mah-poo'-tra*.
 CHOO KI-ANG'—*choo ke-ahng'*.
 DAR' LING.
 EU-PHRA'-TES—*u-fra'-tes*.
 GAN'-GES—*gan'-jes*.
 GO-DA'-VER-Y—*go-dah'-ver-e*.
 HOANG' HO—*hwang' ho*.
 IN'-DUS.
 IR-A-WAD'Y.
 IR-TISH.
 LE'-NA.
 MAY KWANG'.
 ME-I-NAM'—*ma-e-nahm'*.
 MUN'-RAY.
 NER-BUD'-DA—*nur-bud'-da*.
 O'-BI—*o'-be*.
 SAL-UN'-*sahl-win'*.
 SIR.
 SUT'-LEJ.
 TY'-GRIS.
 TO'-BOL.
 TUN-GOUS'-KA—*toong-gous'-kah*.
 U'-RAL—*gool'-ral*.
 YANG-TSE KI-ANG'—*yahng-tse ke-ahng'*.
 YEN-SE'-I—*yen-e-sa'-e*.

AFRICA.

AT-BAR'-A.
 BLUE NILE.
 CHAD'-DA.
 CON'-GO—*kon'-go*.
 GAN'-BI-A—*gam'-be-a*.
 JAL'-I-BA—*jal'-e-bah*.
 LIM-PO'-PO.
 NI'-GER—*ni'-jer*.
 NILE.
 NOURSE—*moorse*.
 OR'-ANGE.
 SEN-E-GAL'—*sen-e-gael'*.
 SWA-KOP'.
 WHITE NILE.
 ZAM-BE'-ZE—*zahn-ba'-se*.

POLITICAL DIVISIONS.

COUNTRIES AND STATES.

NORTH AMERICA.

AL-A-BA'-MA—*al-a-bah'-mah*.
 AR-KAN'-SAS.
 BE-LIZE'—*be-leez'*.
 BRIT'-ISH POS-SES'-SIONS.
 CAL'-FOR-NIA—*kal-e-for'-ne-a*.
 CAN'-A-DA EAST—*kan'-a-da*.
 CAN'-A-DA WEST.
 CEN'-TRAL A-MER'-I-CA—*a-mer'-e-ka*.
 CON-NECT'-I-CUT—*kon-net'-e-ku't*.
 COS'-TA RI'-CA—*kos'-ta ree'-ka*.
 DEL'-A-WARE—*del'-u-war*.
 DIS'-TRICT OF CO-LUM'-BI-A—*ko-lum'-be-a*.
 DOM-I-NI'-CA—*dom-e-neg'-ka*.
 FLOR'-I-DA—*flor'-e-da*.
 GEOR'-GI-A—*gor'-ji-a*.
 GREEN'-LAND.
 GUA-TE-MAL'-LA—*gau-te-mah'-la*.
 HAY'-TI—*ha'-tee*.
 HON-DU'-NAS—*hon-doo'-ras*.
 IL-LI-NOIS'—*il-lin-ois'*.
 IN-DI-AN'-A—*in-de-an'-a*.
 IN'-DI-AN TER-RI-TO-RY.
 I-O-WA.
 KAN'-SAS—*kan'-sas*.
 KEN-TUCK'-Y.
 LOU-I-SI-A'-NA—*loo-ee-se-ah'-na*.
 MAINE.
 MA'-RY-LAND—*ma'-re-land*.
 MAS-SA-CHU'-SETTS.
 MEX'-I-CO—*mez'-e-ko*.
 MICH'-I-GAN—*mish'-e-gan*.
 MIN-NE-SO'-TA.
 MIS-SIS-SIP'-PI.
 MIS-SOU'-RI—*mis-soo'-ree*.
 NE-BRAS'-KA.
 NEW BRUN'-SWICK.
 NEW'-FOUND-LAND—*nu'-fund-land*.
 NEW HAMP'-SHIRE.
 NEW JER'-SEY.
 NEW MEX'-I-CO—*mez'-e-ko*.
 NEW YORK'.
 NIC-AR-A-GUA—*nick-ar-ah'-gwah*.
 NORTH CAR-O-LI'-NA—*kar-o-li'-na*.
 NO-VA SCO'-TI-A—*sko'-she-a*.
 O-HI'-O.
 OR'-E-GON.
 PENN-SYL-VAN'-IA—*pen-sil-va'-ne-a*.
 PRINCE ED'-WARD ISL-AND.
 RHODE ISL'-AND—*rod ile'-and*.
 RUS'-SI-AN POS-SES'-SIONS—*rod-she-an*.
 SAN SAL'-VA-DOR'—*sahn sal-vah-dor'*.
 SOUTH CAR-O-LI'-NA.

TEN-NES-SEE'.
 TEX'-AS.
 U-NI-TE-D STATES'.
 U'-TAH—*yoo'-tah*.

VER-MONT'.
 VIR-GIN'-I-A—*ver-jin'-e-a*.
 WASH'-ING-TON.
 WIS-CON'-SIN—*wis-kon'-sin*.

SOUTH AMERICA.

AR'-GEN-TINE RE-PUB'-LIC—*ar'-jen-teen*.
 BO-LIV'-I-A—*bo-liv'-e-a*.
 BRA-ZIL'—*brah-zeel'*.
 BRIT'-ISH GUI A'-NA—*ghe-ah'-na*.
 CHI'-LE—*che'-le*.
 DUTCH GUI A'-NA—*ghe-ah'-na*.
 EO-UA-DOR—*ek-wah-dor'*.
 FRENCH GUI A'-NA—*ghe-ah'-na*.
 NEW GRANA'-DA—*nu grah-nah'-dah*.
 PAR-A-GUAY'—*pah-rah-gwi'*.
 PAT-A-GO'-NI-A—*pat-a-go'-ne-a*.
 PE-RU'.
 U-RU-GUAY'—*oo-roo-guay'*.
 VEN-EZ-UE'-LA—*ven-ee-uee'-la*.

EUROPE.

AUS'-TRI-A—*aves-tre-a*.
 BAD'-EN—*bad'-en*.
 BA-VA'-RIA—*ba-va'-re-a*.
 BEL'-GI-UM—*bel'-ji-um*.
 BRIT'-ISH ISLES.
 DEN'-MARK.
 ENG'-LAND—*ing'-land*.
 FRANCE.
 GER'-MA-NY.
 GREECE.
 HAN'-O-VER.
 HOL'-LAND.
 HUN'-GA-RY.
 I-O'-NI-AN ISLES.
 IRE'-LAND—*ir'-land*.
 IT'-A-LY.
 LOM'-BAR-DY.
 MO-DE'-NA.
 NA'-PLES.
 NOR'-WAY.
 PAR'-MA.
 POR'-TU-GAL.
 PRUS'-SI-A—*proo'-she-a*.
 RUS'-SI-A—*rod-she-a*.
 SARD'-I-NIA.
 SAX'-ONY.

SCOT'-LAND—*skot'-land*.
 SPAIN.
 STATES OF THE CHURCH.
 SWE'-DEN.
 SWIT'-ZER-LAND.

TUR'-KEY.
 TUS'-CA-NY—*tus'-ka-ny*.
 VEN'-ICE.
 WALES.
 WUR'-TEM-BURG.

ASIA AND OCEANICA.

AF-GHAN-IS-TAN'-*af-ghan-is-tahn'*.
 AN-AM'-*ahn-nahm'*.
 A-RA'-BI-A—*ar-ra'-be-a*.
 AUS-TRAL'-A-SI-A—*aus-tral'-u'-she-a*.
 BEL-OO-CHIS-TAN'-*bel-oo-chis-tahn'*.
 BIR'-MAH—*bur'-mah*.
 CHI-NESE' EX'-PIRE.
 HIN-DOO-STAN'-*hin-doo-stahn'*.
 JA-PAN'-*jah-pan'*.
 MAL-AY'-SI-A—*mal-ah'-she-a*.
 NEW SOUTH WALES.

NORTH AUS-TRA'-LI-A—*aus-tra'-le-a*.
 PER'-SI-A—*per'-she-a*.
 POL-Y-NE'-SI-A—*pol-e-ne'-she-a*.
 SI-AM'.
 SI-BE'-RI-A—*si-bee'-re-a*.
 SOUTH AUS-TRA'-LI-A.
 TIB'-ET.
 TOOR-KIS-TAN'-*toor-kis-tahn'*.
 TUR'-KEY.
 VIC-TO'-RI-A—*vik-to'-re-a*.
 WESTERN AUS-TRA'-LI-A.

AFRICA.

AB-YSSIN'-I-A—*ab-iss-in'-o-a*.
 AL-GE'-RI-A—*al-ge'-re-a*.
 BAR'-BARY STATES.
 CAP-FRA'-RI-A—*kahf'-rah'-re-ah*.
 CAPE COL'-ONY.
 E'-GYPT.
 FEZ-ZAN'-*fee-zahn*.
 LI-BE'-RI-A—*li-be'-re-a*.
 LOW'-ER GUIN'-EA—*ghin'-ee*.
 MA-ROCCO—*mah-rok'-ko*.
 MO-ZAM-BIQUE'-*mo-zam-beek'*.
 NA-TAL'-*nah-tahl'*.

NU'-BI-A—*nu'-be-a*.
 OR'-ANGE RIVER SOV'-ER-EIGN-TY.
 SEN-E-GAM'-BI-A.
 SI-ER'-RA LE-O'-NE — *se-cr'-ra le-o'-nee*.
 SO-MAU'-LI TER'-RI-TORY—*so-maw'-lee*.
 SOU-DAN'-*soo-dahn'*.
 TRIP'-OLI—*drip'-o-lee*.
 TU'-NIS.
 UP'-PER GUIN'-EA—*ghin'-ee*.
 ZAN-GUE-BAR'-*zahn-gua-bar'*.

CITIES AND TOWNS.

NORTH AMERICA.

BRITISH PROVINCES.

BELLE'-VILLE.
 BRANT'-FORD.
 BROCK'-VILLE.
 BY'-TOWN.
 CHAR'-LOTTE TOWN.
 CO'-BURG.
 CORN'-WALL.
 DUN'-DAS.
 FRED'-ER-IC-TON.
 GALT.
 HAL'-I-FAX—*hal'-e-fax*.
 HAN'-IL-TON.
 KINGS'-TON.
 LA PRAI'-RIE.
 LIV'-ER-POOL.
 LON'-DON—*lun'-dun*.
 MON-TRE-A'-L—*mon-tre-awl'*.
 NEW CAS'-TLE.
 NI-AG'-A-RA.
 PE'-TER-BORO.
 PORT HOPE.
 PRES'-COTT.
 QUE-BEC'-*kee-bek'*.
 SAINT AN'-DREWS.
 SAINT CATH'-A-RINES—*kath'-a-rins*.
 SAINT HY'-A-CINTHE—*hy'-a-sinth*.
 SAINT JOHN'.
 SAINT JOHN'S.
 SHER'-BROOKE.
 SO-BELLE'-*so-rel'*.
 STAN'-STEAD—*stan'-sted*.
 SYD'-NEY—*sid'-ne*.
 THREE RIV'-ERS.
 TO-RON'-TO.
 TRU'-RO.
 YAR'-MOUTH—*yar'-muth*.

UNITED STATES.

EASTERN STATES.

AU-GUS'-TA.
 BAN'-GOR.
 BATH.
 BEL'-FAST.
 BEL'-LOWS FALLS'.
 BEN'-NING-TON.
 BID'-DE-FORD.
 BOB'-TON.
 BRAD'-LEY.
 BRAN'-DON.
 BRAT'-TLE-BORO.
 BRIDGE'-PORT.
 BRIS'-TOL.
 BRUNN'-SWICK.
 BUR'-LING-TON.
 CAL'-AIS—*kal'-is*.

CAM'-BRIDGE—*kam'-bridge*.
 CAS-TINE'-*kas-teen'*.
 CAS'-TLE-TON.
 CHARLES'-TOWN.
 CON'-CORD—*kong'-kord*.
 DAN'-BURY.
 DO'-VER.
 EAST GREEN'-WICH—*grin'-idge*.
 EAST'-PORT.
 ELIS'-WORTH.
 EX'-ETER.
 FALL RIV'-ER.
 FITCH'-BURG.
 GARDI'-NER—*gard'-ner*.
 GLOUCES'-TER—*glos'-ter*.
 GREAT BAR'-RING-TON.
 HAL'-LO-WELL.
 HAN'-O-VER.
 HART'-FORD—*hart'-furd*.
 KEENE.
 KIT'-TER-Y.
 LAW'-RENCE.
 LEN'-OX.
 LEW'-IS-TON.
 LOW'-ELL.
 LYNN.
 MACH'-I-AS—*match'-i-as*.
 MAN'-CHESTER.
 MID'-DLE-BURY—*mid'-del-ber-re*.
 MW'-DLE-TOWN.
 MIL'-FORD.
 MONT-PET'-IER—*mont-peel'-yer*.
 NAN-TUCK'-ET.
 NASH'-U-A—*nash'-u-way*.
 NEW BED'-FORD.

NEW-BURY-FORT'-*nu-ber-e-port'*.
 NEW HA'-VEN.
 NEW LON'-DON—*lun'-dun*.
 NEW'-PORT.
 NORTH-AMP'-TON.
 NOR'-WALK—*nor'-walk*.
 NOR'-WICH—*nor'-rij*.
 OLD TOWN.
 O'-RO-NO.
 PAW-TUCK'-ET.
 PITTS'-FIELD.
 PLYM'-OUTH—*plim'-uth*.
 PORT'-LAND.
 PORTS'-MOUTH—*ports'-muth*.
 PROV'-IDENCE.
 RUT'-LAND.
 SA'-CO—*saw'-ko*.
 SAINT AL'-BANS—*awl'-banz*.
 SAINT JOHN'S-BUR-Y.
 SA'-LEM.
 SAY'-BROOK.
 SMITH'-FIELD.
 SPRING'-FIELD.
 STO'-NING-TON.
 TAUN'-TON—*tahn'-tun*.
 THOM'-AS-TON.
 TOPS'-HAM.
 VER-GENNES'-*ver-jene'*.
 WA'-TER-BURY.
 WA'-TER-VILLE.
 WEST'-BROOK.
 WIL'-LIAMS-TOWN.
 WOOD'-STOCK.
 WORCES'-TER—*woos'-ter*.
 YORK.

MIDDLE STATES.

AL'-BA-NY—*all'-ba-ne*.
 AU'-BURN.
 BEA'-VER—*be'-ver*.
 BING'-HAM-TON—*bing'-am-ton*.
 BROOK'-LYN.
 BUB'-FA-LO.
 CAM'-DEN.
 CAPE VIN'-CENT.
 CARLISLE'-*kar-lil'*.
 CHAM'-BERS-BURG.
 DO'-VER.
 EAS'-TON.
 EL-MI'-RA.
 E'-RIE—*e'-re*.
 GEN'-E'-VA.
 HAR'-RIS-BURG.
 HO-BO'-KEN.
 HUD'-SON.
 ITH'-A-CA—*ith'-a-ka*.
 JER'-SEY CIT-Y—*jer'-see*.
 KINGS'-TON.
 LAN'-CAS-TER—*lan'-kas-ter*.
 LOCK'-PORT.
 MONT-ROSE'-*mont-raz'*.
 NEW'-ARK.
 NEW BRUNN'-SWICK.
 NEW-BURGH.
 NEW CAS'-TLE.
 NEW YORK'.
 OG'-DENS-BURG.
 OS-WE'-GO.
 O'-WE'-GO.
 PAT'-ER-SON.
 PHILA-DEL'-PHI-A.
 PITTS'-BURG.
 PLATTS'-BURG.
 POTTS'-VILLE.
 POUGH-KEEP'-SIE—*po-keep'-see*.
 READ'-ING—*red'-ing*.
 ROCH'-ES-TER.
 ROME.
 SCHEN-EC'-TO-DA-Y—*shen-ek'-lad-i*.
 SUN'-BURY.
 SYR'-A-CUSE—*sir'-g-kue*.
 TREN'-TON.
 TROY.
 U'-TI-CA.
 WA'-TER-TOWN.
 WILKES'-BAR-RE.
 WIL-MING-TON.
 YORK.

SOUTHERN STATES.

AB-ER-DEEN'.
 AL-EX-AN'-DRIA-A.
 AN-NAP'-O-LIS.
 AU-GUS'-TA.
 AUS'-TIN.
 BAL'-TI-MORE—*ball'-te-mor*.

BAT'-ON ROUGE—bat'-un roozh.
 BEAU'-FORT—bu'-fort.
 BRAN'-DON.
 BROWNS'-VILLE—broons'-vil.
 CA-HA'-BA—ka-haw'-ba.
 CHARLES'-TON.
 CHAR'-LOTTE—sha'-lot.
 CHE-RAW'.
 CLAY'-BORNE—klay'-burn.
 CO-LUM'-BI-A—ko-lum'-be-a.
 CO-LUM'-BUS—ko-lum'-bus.
 CUM'-BER-LAND—kum'-ber-land.
 DON'-ALD-SON-VILLE—don'-ald-sen-vil.
 E'-DEN-TON.
 FAY'-ETTE-VILLE—fa'-et-vil.
 FLOE'-ENCE.
 FRANK'-LIN.
 FRED'-ER-ICK CITY-Y.
 FRED'-ER-ICKS-BURG.
 GAL'-VES-TON.
 GEORGE'-TOWN.
 GREEN'-VILLE.
 HAL'-I-FAX—hal'-e-faz.
 HAR'-PER'S FEE'-RY.
 HEL'-E-NA.
 HOL'-LY SPRINGS.
 HOUS'-TON—heus'-ton.
 HUNTS'-VILLE.
 I'-BER-VILLE—i'-ber-vil.
 JACK'-SON.

JACK'-SON-VILLE.
 LYNCH'-BURG.
 MIL'-LEDGE-VILLE.
 MO-BILE'—mo'-leel'.
 MONT'-GOM'-EE-Y.
 NA'-PO'-LE-ON.
 NATCH'-EZ.
 NEW'-BERN.
 NEW OR'-LE-ANS.
 NOR'-FOLK—nor'-fok.
 O-PE-LOU'-SAS—o-pe-loo'-sas.
 PE'-TERS-BURG.
 PI-LAT'-KA.
 PORT GIB'-SON.
 RA'-LEIGH—ra'-lee.
 RICH'-MOND.
 SAINT AU-GUS-TINE'—aro-gus-teen'.
 SAN AN'-TO-NIO.
 SA-VAN'-NAH.
 SEL'-MA.
 SHREVE'-PORT.
 TAL-LA-HAS'-SEE.
 TAR'-BOR-O.
 THIB-O-DEAUX'—tib-o-d'.
 VICKS'-BURG.
 WASH'-ING-TON CITY-Y.
 WE-TUM'-KA.
 WHEEL'-ING.
 WIL'-MING-TON.
 WOOD'-VILLE.

WESTERN STATES AND TERRITORIES.

A'-DRI-AN—ad'-re-an.
 AL'-TON—all'-ton.
 AP'-PLE-TON.
 BATES'-VILLE.
 BE-NIC'-I-A—be-nish'-e-a.
 BOL'-I-VAR.
 BUR'-LING-TON.
 CAI'-RO—k'i-ro.
 CAM'-DEN—kam'-den.
 CAR'-ROLL-TON—kar'-rol-ton.
 CHAT-TA-NOO'-GA.
 CHI-CA'-GO—she-kaw'-g.
 CHIL-LE-COTH'-E—chil-le-koth'-ee.
 CIN-CIN-NA-TI—sin-sin-nah'-tee.
 COK'-CLE-VILLE.
 CLARKS'-VILLE.
 CLEVE'-LAND.
 COLD'-WA-TER.
 CO-LUM'-BI-A.
 CO-LUM'-BUS.
 COV'-ING-TON—kuv'-ing-ton.
 CRAW'-FORDS-VILLE.
 CRES'-CENT CITY-Y.
 DAV'-EN-PORT.
 DAY'-TON.
 DE-TROIT'.
 DU-BUQUE'—du-book'.
 EV'-ANS-VILLE—iv'-ans-vil.
 FILL'-MORE CITY-Y.
 FLINT.
 FOND DU LAC.
 FORT DES MOINES'—de-moin'.
 FORT LEAV'-EN-WORTH.
 FORT SMITH.
 FORT SNE'-LING.

FORT WAYNE'.
 FRANK'-FORT—frank'-furt.
 FRE-MONT'.
 GA'-LE'-NA.
 GRAND RAP'-IDS.
 GREAT SALT LAKE CITY-Y.
 GREEN BAY.
 HAN'-NI-BAL.
 HOT SPRINGS.
 IN-DE-PEN'-DENCE.
 IN-DI-AN-AP'-O-LIS.
 I'-OWA CITY-Y.
 JACK'-SON.
 JACK'-SON-VILLE.
 JAMES'-VILLE.
 JEFF'-ERSON CITY-Y.
 JO'-LI-ET—jo'-le-et.
 KAL-A-MA-ZOO'.
 KE'-NO-SHA.
 KE'-O-KUK.
 KNOX'-VILLE.
 LAF-A-YETTE'—laf-a-yet'.
 LAN'-SING.
 LA SALLE'—lah sall'.
 LAW'-RENCE.
 LAW'-RENCE-BURG.
 LAW'-RENCE-VILLE.
 LE COMP'-TON.
 LEX'-ING-TON.
 LIT'-TLE ROCK.
 LO'-GANS-PORT.
 LOS AN'-GEL-ES—loce ahng'-ha-les.
 LOU'-IS-VILLE—loo'-is-vil.
 MACK'-I-NAW.
 MAD'-I-SON.

MA-RI-ET'-TA—ma-re-et'-a.
 MAR'-SHALL.
 MA-RYS'-VILLE.
 MAU-MEE' CITY-Y—max-mee'.
 MATS'-VILLE.
 MEN'-PHIS.
 ME-SIL'-LA—ma-seel'-yah.
 MICH'-I-GAN CITY-Y—mish'-e-gan.
 MIL-WAU'-KEE.
 MIN'-ER-AL POINT.
 MIN-NE-SO'TA CITY-Y.
 MON-ROE'—mun-ro'.
 MON-TE-REY'—mon-ta-ray'.
 MUR'-FREES-BOR-O.
 MUS-CAT-TINE'—mus-ka-teen'.
 NASH'-VILLE.
 NE-VA'-DA CITY-Y—na-vah'-dah.
 NEW AL'-BA-NY—all'-ba-ne.
 NEW AL-MA-DEN'—ahl-mah-den'.
 NEW-PORT.
 NILES.
 O-LYM'-PI-A.
 O'-MA-HA CITY-Y—o'-ma-haw.
 OR'-E-GON CITY-Y.
 OSH'-KOSH.
 O-ZAU'-KEE.
 PA-DU'-CAH—pa-du'-kah.
 PE-O'-RI-A—pe-o'-re-a.
 PE-RU'.
 POR'-TAGE CITY-Y.
 PORT'-LAND.
 PORTS'-MOUTH—ports'-muth.
 PO-TO'-SI—po-to'-see.
 PRAI'-RIE DU CHIEN'—pra'-re du she-an'.

QUIN'-CY.
 RA-CINE'—ras-scen'.
 ROCK'-FORD.
 ROCK ISL'-AND.
 SAC-RA-MEN'-TO CITY-Y.
 SAINT AN'-THO-NY.
 SAINT LOU'-IS—saint loo'-is.
 SAINT PAUL.
 SA'-LEM.
 SAN DI-E'-GO—sahn de-a'-go.
 SAN-DUS'-KY CITY-Y.
 SAN FRAN-CIS'-CO—san fran-sis'-ko.
 SAN JO-SE'—sahn ho-say'.
 SAN-TA BAR'-BA-RA—sahn-tah bar'-ba-ra.
 SAN-TA FE'—san-ta f'.
 SHE-BOY'-GAN.
 SO'-NO'-RA.
 SPRING'-FIELD.
 STEU'-BEN-VILLE—stu'-ben-vil.
 STOCK'-TON.
 TA'-OS—tah-oc.
 TER-RE HAUTE'—ter-her hote'.
 TO-LE'-DO.
 TRIN-I-DAD'—trin-e-dad'.
 VA-LEN'-CIA—vah-len'-she-a.
 VAN BU'-REN.
 VIN-CENNES'—vin-senz'.
 WA'-TER-TOWN.
 WAU-KE'-GAN.
 WES'-TON.
 XE'-NI-A—see'-ne-a.
 ZANES'-VILLE—zans'-vil.

MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, AND WEST INDIES.

A-CA-PUL'-CO—ah-kah-pool'-ko.
 AL-VA-RA'-DO—ahl-vah-rah'-do.
 BE-LIZE'—be-lees'.
 CAM-PE'-CHE—kam-pee'-che.
 CHI-HUA'-HUA—che-wah'-wah.
 CI-EN-FUE'-GOS—se-en-fua'-gos.
 CO-LI'-MA—ko-le'-mah.
 CO-MAT-A'-GUA—ko-mi-ah'-gwah.
 DU-RAN'-GO.
 EL PA'-SO.
 GRA-NA'-DA—grah-nah'-dah.
 GUA-DA-LA-XA'-RA—gwah-dah-lah-hah'-rah.
 GUA-NA-XUA'-TO—gwah-nah-hwah'-to.
 GUA-TE-MA'-LA—gua-te-mah'-la.
 GUAY'-MAS—guy-mahs.
 HA-YA'-NA.
 LE-ON'-la-6ne'.
 MAT-A-MO'-RAS.
 MA-TAN'-ZAS.
 MAZ-AT-LAN'—mahz-at-lahn'.
 MER'-I-DA—mer'-e-da.
 MEX'-I-CO.
 MON-TE-REY'.
 NAS'-SAU'.
 OA-XA'-CA—wah-hah'-kah.
 PORT-AU-PRINCE'—port-au-prins'.
 PORTO PRIN'-CI-PE—por-to preen'-se-pa.
 PUEB'-LA—pueb'-lah.
 QUE-RE-TA'-RO—ka-ra-tah'-ro.
 SAN DO-MIN'-GO—sahn do-ming'-go.
 SAN JO-SE'—san ho-say'.
 SAN JU'-AN—sahn hoo-ahn'.
 SAN LU'-IS PO-TO-SI'—sahn loo'-is po-to-se'.
 SAN SAL-VA-DOR'—sahn sal-vah-dor'.
 SAN-TI-A'-GO—sahn-te-ah'-go.
 TAM-PI'-CO—tahm-pee'-ko.
 TO-BAS'-CO—to-bas'-ko.
 TRIN-I-DAD'—trin-e-dad'.
 TRU-XI'-LO—troo-heel'-yo.
 VER-A CRUZ'—ver-ah-krooz'.
 ZA-CA-TE'-CAS—zah-kah-la'-kahs.

SOUTH AMERICA.

AN-GOS-TU'-RA—ahn-gos-loo'-rah.
 A-RE-QUI'-PA—ah-ra-ke'-pah.
 AS'-PIN-WALL.
 A-SUN-CI-ON'—ah-soon-the-6ne'.
 AY-A-CU'-CHO—ah-ah-koo'-cho.
 BAH-I'-A—bah-ee'-ah.
 BAR-CE-LO'-NA—bar-se-lo'-nah.
 BO-RA—bah'-rah.
 BO-BO'-TA.
 BUE'-NOS AY'-RES—bua'-nos i'-res.
 CAL-LA'-O—kal-la'-o.
 CAR-AC'-AS—kar-ak'-as.

CAR-TA-GE'NA—ka-'a-jee'-na.
 CAY-ENNE'—ki-enn'.
 CO-BI'-JA—ko-bee'-hah.
 CO-CHA-BAM'-BA—ko-cha-bam'-ba.
 CON-SEP-CI-ON'—kon-sep-se-én'.
 CO-QUIM'-BO—ko-keem'-bo.
 CU-MA'-NA—koo-mah'-nah.
 CUS'-CO—koo'-ko.
 GEORGE'-TOWN.
 GUAY-A-QUIL'—gwai-a-keel'.
 HUAN-CA-YE-LI'-CA—wahn-kah-va-
 le'-kah.
 LA PAZ'.
 LI'-MA—lee'-mah.
 MA-RA-CAY'-BO—mah-rah-ki'-bo.
 MA-RAN-HA'-O.

MON-TE-VID'-E-O.
 PAN-A-MA'-pahn-a-mah'.
 PA-RA'-pah-rah'.
 PAR-A-MAR'-I-BO—par-a-mar'-e-bo.
 PER-NAM-EU'-CO.
 PO-PA-YAN'-po-pah-yah'.
 PO-TO'-SI—po-to'-see.
 QUI'-TO—kee'-to.
 RIO-HAM'-BA—re-o bahn'-bah.
 RI'-O JA-NEI'-BO—re-o ghah-ne'-ro.
 SAN-TI-A'-GO—san-te-ah'-go.
 SU'-CRE—soo'-ker.
 TA-RI'-JA—tah-ree'-hah.
 TRU-XIL'-LO—troo-heel'-yo.
 VAL-DI'-VI-A—vahl-dee'-ve-ah.
 VAL-PA-RAI'-BO—vahl-pah-ri'-so.

TO-LE'-DO.
 TOU-LOUSE'—too-loos'.
 VAL-LA-DO-LID'—vahl-lah-do-leed'.

VER-SAILLES'—ver-sails'.
 WA-TER-LOO'.

CENTRAL EUROPE.

AIX-LA-CHA-FELLE'—aks-lah-shah-
 pell'.
 AN-CO'-NA—an-ko'-na.
 ATH'-ENS.
 AUGS-BURG.
 BER-LIN'—ber-leen'.
 BREM'-EN.
 BRES-LAU'—bres-law.
 BRUNN—brook.
 BU'-DA—boo'-da.
 CAGL'IA-RI—kahl'-yah-re.
 CARLS-RUHE—karls-roo.
 CAS'-SEL.
 CI'-VI-TA VEO'-CHI-A—chee'-ve-lah
 vek'-ke-ah.
 CO-LOGNE'—ko-lone'.
 COR'-FU—kor'-fu.
 COR'-INTH.
 DANT'-ZIG.
 DE-BRET'-ZIN—da-bret'-sin.
 DEES'-DEN.
 FLOR'-ENCE.
 FRANK'-FORT ON THE MAINE—frank'-
 furt.
 FRANK'-FORT ON THE ODER—frank'-
 furt.
 GEN'-O-A.
 HAM'-BURG.
 HAN'-O-VER.

KON'-IGS-BERG.
 LEG'-HORN.
 LEIP'-SIG—lee'-sik.
 LU'-BEC.
 MAG'-DE-BURG.
 MEN'-EL.
 MES-SY'-NA—mes-see'-nah.
 MIL'-AN.
 MO-DE'-NA.
 MU'-NICH—mu'-nik.
 MUN'-STER.
 NA'-PLES.
 NU'-REM-BERG.
 PA-LE'-MO—pah-ler'-mo.
 PAR'-MA.
 PESTH—pest.
 POTS'-DAM.
 PRAGUE—praig.
 PRES'-BURG.
 ROME.
 SETT'-TIM.
 STUTT'-GART.
 SVET'-A-CUSE—sir'-a-kus
 TRENT.
 TRI-ESTE'—tre-est'.
 TU'-RIN.
 VEN'-ICE.
 VI-EN'-NA—ve-en'-na.

EUROPE. BRITISH ISLES.

AB-ER-DEEN'
 AR-MAGH'—ar-mah'.
 BEL-FAST'.
 BIR'-MING-HAM.
 BRIGH'-TON.
 BRIS'-TOL.
 CAM'-BRIDGE.
 CAN'-TER-BURY.
 CHAT'-HAM—chat'-um.
 CORK.
 DER'-BY.
 DO'-VER.
 DROG'-HE-DA—droh'-he-da.
 DUB'-LIN.
 DUM'-FRIES—dum'-freece.
 DUN-DALK'—dun-dalk'.
 DUN-DEE'.
 ED'-IN-BURGH—ed'-in-bur-reh.
 GAL'-WAY.
 GLAS'-GOW.
 GREEN'-OCK.
 HULL.
 IN-VER-NESS'.
 KIL-DE-MIN-STER.
 KIL-KEN'-NY.

LEEDS.
 LEICES'-TER—les'-ter.
 LIM'-ER-ICK.
 LIV'-ER-POOL.
 LON'-DON—lun'-don.
 LON-DON-DEE'-RY.
 MAN'-CHESTER.
 MEL-ROSE'.
 NEW-CAS'-TLE.
 NOR'-WICH—nor'-ridge.
 NOT'-TING-HAM.
 OX'-FORD.
 PERTH.
 PLIM'-MOUTH—plim'-uth.
 PORT GLAS'-GOW—glas'-go.
 PORTS-MOUTH—ports'-muth.
 SAINT AN'-DREWS.
 SHEP' FIELD.
 SOUTH AMP'-TON—suth-hamp'-ton.
 STOCK'-PORT.
 TRU'-RO.
 WA'-TER-FORD.
 WIND'-SOR—win'-ser.
 WORCES'-TER—woos'-ter.
 YAR'-MOUTH—yar'-muth.

EASTERN EUROPE.

ARCH-AN'-GEL ark-an'-jel.
 AS-TRA-CHAN'—ahs trah-kahn'.
 BER'-GEN—ber'-ghen.
 CARLS-CRO'-NA—karls-kro'-na.
 CHRIS-TI-A'-NIA—kris-te-ah'-ne-ah.
 CHRIS-TI-AN SAND kris'-te-an-sand.
 CON-STAN-TI-NO'-PLE—kon-stan-te-
 no'-ple.
 CROH'-STADT.
 HIEL'-SING-FORS.
 KA-SAN'-ka-zan'.
 KIEF'-ke-ef'.

MOS'-COW—mos'-ko.
 NISH-NI'-NOV-GO-ROD'.
 O-DES'-SA.
 REV'-EL.
 RI'-GA—ree'-ga.
 SAINT PE'-TERS-BURG.
 SA-LO-NI'-KA—sah-l.-nee'-kah
 SEV-AS-TO'-POL.
 STOCK'-HOLM.
 TOR'-NE-A tor'-ne-o.
 TROND'-HEIM—trond'-yem.
 WAR'-SAW.

WESTERN EUROPE.

A-JAC'-CIO—ah-yah'-cho.
 AM'-STER-DAM.
 ANT'-WERP.
 BAD-A-JOS'—bad-a-hoce'.
 BAR-CE-LO'-NA—bar-sa-lo'-nah.
 BA'-SEL—bah'-zel.
 BA-YONNE'—bah-yon'.
 BERN.
 BOR-DEAUX'—bor-do'.
 BREST.
 BRUS-SELS'—brus-sell'.
 CA'-DIZ—ka'-diz.
 CAL'-AIS—kal'-is.
 CETTE—sett.
 CO-PEN-HA'-GEN—ko-pen-hah'-ghen.
 COR'-DO-VA—kor'-do-va.
 GE-NE'-VA.
 GHENT.
 GI-BRALT'-TAR—je-bravul'-ter.
 GRA-NA'-DA—grah-nah'-dah.

GRON'-ING-EN.
 HAGUE—haig.
 HAV'-RE—hav'-er.
 LA RO-CHELLE'—lah ro-shell'
 LIEGE—leej'.
 LIS' BON.
 L'ORI-ENT'—lo-re-on'.
 LUX'-EM-BOURG—luw'-em-burg.
 LY'-ONS.
 MA-DRID'.
 MAL'-A-GA.
 MAR-SEILLES'—mar-sails'.
 NANTES—nantis.
 O-POE'-TO.
 PAR'-IS.
 PORT MA-HON'—mah-hon'.
 ROT'-TER-DAM.
 ROU'-EN—roo'-en.
 SAINT MA'-LO—sent mah'-lo.
 STRAS'-BOURG—stras'-burg.

ASIA AND OCEANICA.

AD'-E-LAIDE—ad'-e-laid.
 A'-DEN.
 A'-GRA—ah'-grah.
 A-MOY'.
 AUSTR'-LAND—auk'-land.
 A'-VA—ah'-ta.
 BAG'-DAD.
 BAN'-KOK.
 BA-TA'-VIA—ba-ta'-ve-a.
 BEN-A'-RES—ben-ah'-res.
 BEY'-ROOT'.
 BO-KHA'-RA—bo-kah'-rah.
 BOM-BAY'.
 BOE'-NE-O.
 CAB-OO'-kahb-ool'.

CAL-CUT'-TA—kal-kut'-ta.
 CALI-CUT'—kal-ekut'.
 CAN-TON'—kan-ton'.
 CASH-MERE'—kash-merel'.
 CO-LUM'-BO—ko-lum'-bo.
 DAC'-GA—dak'-ka.
 DEL'-HI—del'-lee.
 E-KAT-ER-IN-BURG'.
 ERZB-ROOM'—ers-room'.
 FU-CHOW'—foo-choo'.
 GO'-A.
 HO'-BART TOWN.
 HONG KONG.
 HU'-E—hoo'-a.
 HY-DER-A-BAD'.

134 PRONOUNCI

HY-DRA-BAD'.
 IR-KOOTSK'.
 JE-RU'-SA-LEM.
 KE-LAT'—*ke-lahd'*.
 KHI'-VA—*kee'-va*.
 KO-KAN'.
 LA-HORE'—*lah-hor'*.
 MAD-RAS'.
 MA-NI'-LA—*mah-nee'-la*.
 MEC'-CA—*mek'-ka*.
 ME-DI'-NA—*me-dee'-nah*.
 MEL'-BOURNE—*mel'-burn*.
 MUS-CAT'—*mus-kat'*.
 NAN-KIN'—*nahn-kin'*.
 NING-PO'.
 OK-HOTSK'—*o-kotok'*.
 PE-KIN'.
 PE-TRO-PAU-LOV'-SEI — *pa-tro-pow-
lov'-see*.

FIED REVIEW.

AFRICA.

MO-ZAM-BIQUE'—*mo-zam-beek'*.
 NEW DON'-GO-LA—*new dong'-go-lah*.
 PIE'-TEE-MAR'-ITZ-BURG — *pee'-ter-
mah'-its-burg*.
 PORT NA-TAL'—*pört nah-tahl'*.
 QUIL-LI-MA'-NE—*ke-le-mah'-nä*.
 SAINT LOU'-IS—*saint loo'-is*.
 SA-RA-TU'—*sahk-kah-too'*.
 SAN SAL-VA-DOR'.
 TA-NA-NA-RI-VO' — *tah-nah-nah-re-
voo'*.
 TIM-BUC'-TOO—*tim-buk'-too*.
 TIM'-BO—*teem'-bo*.
 TRIP'-O-LI—*trip'-o-le*.
 TU'-NIS.
 YO'-LA—*yo'-lah*.
 ZAN-ZI-BAR'—*zahn-ze-bar'*.

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